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VOLUME XLI. THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1882—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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BEGINNING OF THE 65TH VOLUME

HARPER'S Monthly Magazine

(No. 385)

FOR JUNE

CONTAINS:

Longfellow, full-page portrait printed separately on fine paper. By GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, with

The Overthrow of the Church Power in America. By JOHN FISKE.

Delight in Disorder, A Frontispiece drawn by ABBEY, illustrating a poem by HERRICK.

Quaint Old Yarmouth, By W. H. RIDEING, with numerous picturesque illustrations by HARRY FENN.

The Great Athens of America, By EUGENE DIDIER, a description of old Baltimore society, illustrated by portraits.

In the Pines, By M. G. TREAT, describing the spring flowers peculiar to Southern New Jersey, with eight beautiful illustrations from drawings by WILLIAM HAMILTON GIBSON.

The Father of the Pueblos, By SYLVESTER BAXTER. A description of the Zuni Indians, with especial reference to Frank H. Cushing's archæological researches concerning them, illustrated by W. A. METCALF.

The Gates of Paradise, By JAMES JACKSON JARVES. An historical and critical sketch of Ghiberti's gates, constructed for the Baptistery of San Giovanni, Florence, and of which there is a duplicate in William H. Vanderbilt's new house in New York. Illustrated.

Torpedoes and Torpedo Boats, By Commander ALLAN D. BROWN, U. S. N. Illustrated.

Money-Making for Ladies, By ELLA RODMAN CHURCH.

Shandon Bells, The second part of WILLIAM BLACK'S new novel, illustrated by WILLIAM SMALL.

Short Stories:

"KING WILLIAM AND HIS ARMIES," a humorous Georgia Sketch. By R. M. JOHNSTON, with an illustration by A. B. FROST.

"MRS. WINTERROWD'S MUSICALE," by GEORGE PARSONS LATHROP; and

"AN EDELWEISS OF THE SEIRRAS," by CONSTANCE CARY HARRISON.

Poems By PAUL H. HAYNE and HENRI DAUGE.

Editor's Easy Chair. Longfellow.—The Seamsar Ambassador on Easter.—Mr. Abbey's illustration to Herrick's Poem, "Delight in Disorder."—"Have We a Bourbon Among Us?"

Editor's Literary Record.

Editor's Historical Record.

Editor's Drawer. Anecdotes.—Siftings from Texas.—Modern Fables (G. T. LANIGAN).—The Nimrod of Bull Falls, with three illustrations (A. MCCLURE).

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WASHINGTON.

The Greenbackers Continue to Berate the National Bankers.

Voting on the Amendments Reached at a Late Hour of the Session.

Points in Last Saturday's Speech by Rice, of Missouri, Against the Railroads.

The Senators Still Talking—Mitchell Promptly Snubbed in Executive Session.

The Democrats Will Filibuster Against the Bulldozers' Victims—Shipherd's Heart Broken.

Wheeler and Others for the Tariff Commission—The Assassin—Blaine's Notes Making Trouble.

THE HOUSE.

VOTING ON AMENDMENTS TO THE BANK BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—The House began to vote on amendments to the National-Bank bill a short time before adjournment this afternoon, but very little progress was made in that direction, the Democrats being anxious to hold a caucus before dinner. The only amendment upon which a final vote was taken was one offered by Murch, of Maine, limiting the period of extension of bank charters to three years instead of twenty, as provided in the committee's bill. This amendment was rejected on a yea-and-nay vote of 117 to 61. Only one Republican voted for it—Anderson, of Kansas. Twenty-one Democrats and ninety-six Republicans voted against the amendment. Buckner, of Missouri, then proposed an amendment fixing the period of extension at ten years. This was rejected on a division, and then, after a short squabble, the yeas and nays were ordered, but not taken before the House adjourned. There are indications that a number of Democrats who voted against the three-year period will vote for the ten-year amendment.

THE DISCUSSION

which preceded the voting today was almost devoid of interest. Hardenbergh, of New Jersey, who is the President of a National bank, made a short but vigorous speech in defense of the National-banking system, and was followed by Muchler and Ermentrout, two Pennsylvania Democrats, on the same side. Oscar Turner, of Kentucky, illuminated the discussion in a five-minute speech against the "blood-sucking monopolies" known as National banks. Probably, on the whole, the most refreshing speech of the day was that of Culbertson, the bolt from Texas. Culbertson has a great command of words, especially of adjectives, as he demonstrated today. He declared, in a tragic way, that the National banks have warred against the best interests of the people, and, in an excess of it, he asserted that they were responsible for the act to strengthen the public credit passed in the first year of Gen. Grant's first Administration, and but for the enactment of which, Mr. Culbertson said, the Government bonds would have been paid off, principal and interest, in greenbacks

AT 60 PER CENT DISCOUNT.

This infamous legislation he declared, had imposed upon the people of the United States the additional burden of $600,000,000, $25,000,000 of which went into the pockets of the National banks. The crowning outrage of the National banks, Culbertson said, was in smuggling through Congress the bill to demonetize silver. The financial panic of 1873, the strikes of 1877 (when, as Mr. Culbertson calmly remarked, "there was an army of women starving in every city in our broad land"), and most of the other disasters which have overtaken the American people during the last fifteen years, Mr. Culbertson attributed to the National banks. He concluded with a violent, wordy assault upon Hewitt for his proposition of yesterday looking to the perpetuation of the National-banking system.

MILLS, ANOTHER TEXAS STATESMAN,

followed, and he used what few adjectives were left by Culbertson in denunciation of the National banks, which, he declares, are robbers and oppressors of the people, at war with all their best interests. Mills wants paper money and plenty of it. Murch, of Maine, followed in the same strain, declaring the Democratic party and the Greenback party in his own State worked together shoulder to shoulder for the same ends. Hutchins, of New York, and Briggs, of New Hampshire, defended the bill in short, energetic speeches. Hammond, of Georgia, made a few remarks in support of his amendment, which provides that National banks may be sued in State courts of the State in which they are situated. It had been expected that

RANDALL

would make a great speech on this bill, and a good many members had waited, depriving themselves of the pleasure of visiting the horse-races, to hear what he would say. His speech was a disappointing one. It was devoted chiefly to the advocacy of his amendment restricting the power of the National banks to surrender their circulation without previous notice by depositing in that money for its redemption. Mr. Randall offered nothing new in support of this proposition. He glorified the vetoed Refunding bill of last year, and declared that never was there an act of a public official so injurious to the public interests as Mr. Hayes' veto of the Refunding bill. Mr. Randall reasserted what he has often asserted—that the veto message of that bill was prepared two days before it reached the President. This statement is entirely without foundation, as Mr. Randall might easily have ascertained.

Mr. Dingley, of Maine, made a very good speech, giving business reasons why it is better for the public interests that the National banking system shall continue than United States Treasury notes shall be substituted for the bank circulation. One of the encouraging features of the discussion throughout has been the strong support which the bill, in its main features, has received from some of the most prominent members of the Democratic party in the House. It is hard to predict what will be the fate of Hammond's amendment, providing that banks may be sued in State courts, but the adoption of

RANDALL'S AMENDMENT,

requiring notice of an intention to surrender circulation may be regarded as pretty certain. The vote on the Buckner amendments, restricting the period of extension to ten years, will probably be close, with the chances rather against the amendment. If anything should happen to cause filibustering, the Republican majority, so-called, would be unable to press the bill to a final vote tomorrow. Today fifty-two Republicans were absent out of 148. A dozen or more of them are away from Washington, and do not expect to return very soon.

THE MISSION INDIANS.

Gen. Rosecrans today presented in the House a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles, asking for the settlement of the Mission Indians in Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties upon land in severalty. The petition states that "although frequent attempts have been made for that object, no one place has been found, either upon public lands or on those of individuals, which might be obtained west of or within the mountain range which traverses these counties, that is suitable and adequate, for the settlement, protection, and maintenance of all the Mission Indians. Realizing the forlorn condition of this people, and believing that the Government is under some moral if not legal obligations to provide a home for these Indians, where their homes have been taken by white people under cover of the law, it is earnestly prayed that some steps should be taken to provide homes for these outcast and suffering people, where they may live in peace and quietude so long as they may continue to dwell upon earth."

THE SPEECH OF THERON W. RICE, OF MISSOURI,

delivered on Saturday last, appears in the *Congressional Record* of today. As an argument in favor of legislative control of railroads it contains very general attention. Speaking of the amount of capital of the railroad companies, he says: "I have no positive means of ascertaining the exact combination of the railroad power; but by careful examination of statistics has reached the conclusion that of the $5,000,000,000 aggregate capital invested in railroads in the United States, $3,500,000,000 are controlled by Jay Gould, Vanderbilt, the Pennsylvania management, Garrett, of the Baltimore & Ohio, Huntington, Jewett, Garrison, Field, Stanford, and the few men who make up the combination. Their capital is divided as follows: The Pennsylvania Central, $320,000,000; Jay Gould and

sociates, $565,000,000; Vanderbilt combination, $564,000,000; Huntington combination, $321,000,000; Jewett and the Erie combination, $317,500,000; Garrett and the Baltimore & Ohio combination, $194,000,000; Pennsylvania coal roads, $508,000,000; Mitchell's management, $129,000,000; Garrison's management, $62,000,000." His treatment of the question is very bold, and he concludes the case against the railroads as follows: "The charge against the railway corporations is that they know no law and observe none which in their judgment shall limit or control their selfish greed; that their rule for making rates of toll is not what is a fair compensation, but, What will the traffic bear? that they make unjust discrimination against citizens and localities; that they have

FRAUDULENTLY INFLATED THEIR CAPITAL STOCK

by adding to it from 50 to 100 per cent of fictitious value, with seeming fairness upon the face of their books, but with fraudulent purposes—in fact, to obtain extortionate dividends; that their capital stock has been largely made up of lands and money donated by the people, municipalities, and the Government, for which they make no deduction in their estimates of the interest-charge or dividends on account of capital stock; that they are criminally extravagant in their salaries to officials and in their prodigal expenditures for useless employments, and that they corrupt the purity of the ballot-box and commit high crimes against the sanctity of State and National legislative bodies."

PROCEEDINGS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—The House resumed consideration of the bank charter extension bill, it being agreed that general debate should close at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Debate being closed, the bill was read by sections for amendment.

Mr. Murch, of Maine, offered an amendment reducing from twenty to three years the period for which banks may extend their succession. He was willing to allow the banks three years to go into some honest business. Rejected—yeas 61, nays 117.

Mr. Buckner, of Missouri, moved to make the period ten years. The yeas and nays were ordered, pending which the matter went over for the day.

Mr. Hazelton, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Elections, submitted a report on the case of Lowe vs. Wheeler, Eighth Congressional District of Alabama, declaring the contestant, Lowe, entitled to a seat.

The Commissioner of Agriculture informed the House that cinchona seeds had been distributed, but there is little hope for the growth of the plant, except in Southern California and Southern Florida.

Adjourned. The Democrats immediately held a caucus.

RAILROADS FOR THE INDIANS.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs agreed to recommend the concurrence of the House in the Senate amendments to the bill granting the right of way for a railroad and telegraph line through the lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations to the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company.

THE CAUCUS.

AGREEMENT OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICANS TO FILIBUSTER AGAINST THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—The Democrats of the House held a caucus this evening and adopted resolutions declaring it to be the policy of their party to filibuster against any attempt of the Republicans to bring up the case of Mackey vs. O'Connor, from South Carolina. The reasons assigned by the Democrats for this line of policy are that the Committee on Elections is a packed committee; that there are only four Democrats upon the committee, and some of these are sick; that the Democratic party is without proper representation; and that the Republicans, for party purposes, are endeavoring to seat the Southern contestants. It remains to be seen whether the Republicans will endeavor to carry out

THEIR CAUCUS PROGRAM,

and bring up the remaining contested election cases. If the Democrats adhere to the decree of a thinly-attended caucus, of course the Republicans will be powerless. At the best they have but one technical majority, and it would be difficult, with a full House, for the Republicans to carry their point against organized filibustering on the part of the Democrats, and, with the long list of Republican absentees, the Republicans can do nothing but emphasize the Democratic position by any attempt to seat these contestants.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CAUCUS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—A Democratic caucus was held by the members of the House of Representatives for the purpose of discussing and deciding upon a course of procedure in the contested election case of Mackey vs. O'Connor, Second District of South Carolina. Speeches were made by Randall, Carlisle, Kenna, Converse, Hammond, Culberson, House, Holman, and others. The speakers condemned the course of the majority in declining to investigate the allegation that the evidence in the case had been altered by the contestant, and it was asserted that Mackey had the evidence in his possession for about eleven months, and admits that alterations were made in the phraseology. Finally, after a session of nearly three hours, the following resolution, offered by Representative Kenna, of West Virginia, was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the purpose indicated by the Republican majority in the House of Representatives to force a decision of the contested election case of Mackey vs. O'Connor upon evidence which was materially altered by Mackey, without notice to O'Connor or to Dibble, the present occupant of the seat, or their knowledge, which evidence has been openly charged to have been forged, and which evidence has been recently proved by sworn testimony in a Federal Court to have been forged, and the denial by the Republican majority through its party vote in committee of an opportunity to Dibble, the present contestee, to have the evidence so altered by Mackey retaken in a manner subject to the safeguards prescribed by law for the ascertainment of the truth, is a flagrant attempt to deny justice in said case, demanding, as it shall receive, our condemnation."

THE SENATE.

PENSIONS FOR MEXICAN VETERANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—In the Senate the only incident of the morning was a resolution by Mr. Call, of Florida, which proposed to instruct the Committee on Pensions to favorably report the bill granting pensions to the survivors of the Mexican War and of all Indian wars prior to 1845. It is contrary to the traditions of the dignified Senate to instruct any of its committees, all of which are considered as minor mills of legislation, and are jealous of their prerogatives. The fact, too, that the instruction was to be given upon a bill which would take millions from the Treasury naturally excited interest, and Mr. Ingalls quickly shouted: "Who offered that?" Mr. Call readily avowed the responsibility, and indicated that he was in earnest. The movement of Mr. Call, undoubtedly, is part of a general movement which may be soon expected in both Houses in favor of

THIS ANCIENT AND EXTRAVAGANT CLAIM.

The point was raised whether it was proper or possible to instruct a committee of the Senate, and the resolution went over under the rules on one objection. It is ascertained that the House Committee on Pensions is very likely by a majority to favorably report this Mexican Veteran Pension bill. There is not much probability, however, that it can pass the Senate; but it is a pet measure of a number of Senators, and they will endeavor to pass it and send it to the House at this session, in the hope that, after the Congressional elections are over, it may at the short session be approved by the House.

THE SHOVEL.

A bill in which laboring men and owners of grain elevators and transportation companies have a great interest was considered by the Senate during the morning hour, and went over. It is the bill which has been so hotly contested in the House Committee on Patents. It proposes to extend the patent on the shovel used in grain elevators, notably along the lakes. Mr. Platt, speaking for the interest of the patentees, said the opposition of the elevators and other interests had already kept the owners of the patent out of any profits for several years, and that the renewal was but just. The opposition, however, was very strong. It proceeded from the Shovelers' Unions, from railroad companies, from produce exchanges of different cities, notably of Baltimore and Chicago, and from the elevator interest generally, and there is not much prospect that the bill can be passed. The remainder of the day was occupied with a continuation of the discussion upon the Five Per Cent Land bill, on which no conclusion was reached.

MITCHELL SAT DOWN ON.

The nomination of the Rev. J. W. Kaufmann to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Ninth Collection District of Pennsylvania, was confirmed by the Senate this afternoon. Mr. Jackson's nomination to be Collector in the Twenty-third District was reported by Senator Jones, from the Finance Committee, favorably this afternoon, and it will be considered and confirmed tomorrow. Senator Mitchell opposed Kaufmann's confirmation today, but he could not muster a sufficient number of votes against it to cause a division, and Wiley's successor was confirmed by a viva-voce vote. In a very modest and straightforward way Mr. Mitchell explained his reason for opposing Kaufmann. He said that Mr. Wiley, the old incumbent, had been removed for political reasons. He had been a thoroughly competent and faithful officer, and Kaufmann was nominated at the request of the representative of one faction of the Republican party to work out certain party ends. Mr. Mitchell said Mr. Cameron had informed him that Kaufmann would secure the election of

TWO STATE SENATORS,

who would take part in the new election of a United States Senator from Pennsylvania. Presumably, Mr. Mitchell thought, in the interest of Mr. Cameron. The senior Senator interrupted Mr. Mitchell and declared that he must have misunderstood him, as he had said nothing of that sort. Mr. Mitchell replied that he did not thin[illegible] mistaken, but, of course, it might be [illegible] He then caused to be read to the Se[illegible] platform recently adopted by the Ha[illegible] Convention. He alluded to the circum[illegible] under which the declaration of principl[illegible] bodied in the platform had been prepar[illegible] said, for the sake of harmony in the Repu[illegible] party in Pennsylvania, the nomination o[illegible] Kaufmann should be rejected. Quite a [illegible]ber of

NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS

from State papers bearing on Kaufmann's appointment were read to the Senate, and Mr. Mitchell frequently referred to statements made by Congressman A. Herr Smith in support of the good character and fitness of Mr. Wiley to retain the office from which he had been removed. Senator Cameron made a very brief speech in reply. He said Mr. Wiley had not been by any means a proper Collector. While no charge affecting his character as Collector had been made, his personal habits were of an unsavory nature. He was a very profane and vulgar man. In the settlement of the estate of a dead relative considerable scandal had been created by Mr. Wiley's behavior. His term had expired, and it was the undoubted prerogative of the President to nominate a new man for the place.

SENATOR CAMERON

presented his little bundle of newspaper statements and written documents derogatory of Wiley, which were read, somewhat to the amusement of the Senators, who understood perfectly that Kaufmann had been appointed for no other than political reasons. Senator Cameron was unable to perceive what relation the platform of the Pennsylvania State Convention had to the confirmation of a nomination, made by the President prior to the convention, for a comparatively unimportant office. He was willing to trust the case to the Senate for its action, and did not believe the objections offered to Kaufmann advanced by his colleague would have any weight in the minds of the Senators. The nomination was confirmed with scarcely half a dozen dissenting voices.

PROCEEDINGS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—Mr. Cameron reported adversely the joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Chief-Engineer Melville, U. S. N. Indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Sherman presented the petition of Mrs. Betty B. Bassett, of Virginia, setting forth that she is the owner of the family Bible of George Washington, and offering to sell it to the Government. Referred.

The bill for the extension of the steam grain-shovel patent was reported favorably, with the substitution of seven years instead of ten as the term of extension, and occupied the time reserved for the calendar.

Discussion of the Five Per Cent Land bill was resumed, Mr. Garland supporting the measure.

After a general discussion upon the question whether military scrip lands were entitled to be considered as among those actually sold, upon which 5 per cent was to be paid, the bill went over without action.

After an executive session, adjourned.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE.

Thomas Wing, of Illinois, Register of the Land Office at Prescott, Ari.

Postmasters—Benjamin E. Robinson, Fairbury, Ill.; John G. Stevenson, Mount Vernon, O.; William T. Yoe, Independence, Kas.; Samuel W. Backus, San Francisco, Cal.

CONFIRMATIONS.

William A. Mowry, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States.

United States Consuls—H. L. Miller, of Minnesota, at Guayquil; O. V. Tousley, of Minnesota, at Trieste.

William M. Redpath, of Indiana, Indian Agent at Yankton, Dak.

P. S. Corbet, United States Marshal for the District of Nevada.

Joseph C. Jewell, Surveyor of Customs for Evansville, Ind.

A. J. Kauffman, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Ninth District of Pennsylvania.

Postmasters—Lewis C. Smith, Slatington, Pa.; Amanda S. Silliman, Pottsville, Pa.; George P. Humphrey, Cheboygan, Mich.; Morton L. Cardell, Hancock, Mich.; James M. Brackett, Eau Claire, Wis.; Charles F. Jacobson, Georgetown, Colo.; J. E. Epping, Darien, Ga.

SHIPHERD.

WHEN HE FINDS OUT THAT NOBODY CARES WHETHER OR NOT HE SHALL TALK, HE BECOMES ANXIOUS TO TALK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—Mr. Jacob R. Shipherd is very much cast down at the thought that the investigating committee is not disposed to listen to any more of his speeches. Shipherd, this morning, possibly to increase the interest in a sensation which lags, declined to answer certain questions or produce certain papers. The committee went into secret session, and, it was thought, would report him to the House for contempt. It has been ascertained, however, that the committee are unanimously of the opinion that Shipherd knows nothing more than he has told, and any further letters which he may have are immaterial. Moreover, they doubt their powers, under the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Kilbourne case, to proceed for contempt, and, privately, some of the members say that they are well pleased to get rid of Shipherd and to be relieved from the further infliction of his speeches.

THERE IS ANOTHER SIDE

to the Shipherd story of today. Shipherd is very indignant, and has sent a letter to the committee intimating that they have endeavored to suppress testimony: that it knew he was present with all the correspondence with Blair and a letter from Grant, and a letter from Stanley Brown, President Garfield's private secretary, informing him (Shipherd) that his papers had been referred to the State Department. Shipherd says tonight that the action of the Committee was a trick to prevent him from producing this testimony. Shipherd's friends say it was a deliberate plan to prevent the correspondence from being made public. If what Shipherd says is true, and the committee really knew he had with him the documents which they have been pretending to try to find, somebody is responsible for what looks very much like a whitewashing attempt. If Shipherd's story tonight is true, the action of the committee today was a piece of stage-work to deceive the public. It is even said the committee agreed to entirely discharge Shipherd, although he had all these documents with him. Shipherd says if the committee does not call him he shall find means to make this correspondence true.

PROCEEDINGS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—Shipherd appeared before the Foreign Relations Committee this morning with a hand-bag, said to contain numerous documents and a prepared statement covering fifty pages or more, and was addressed by the Chairman as follows:

"The Committee on Foreign Affairs is directed by the House to demand of you copies of all correspondence between yourself and any persons whomsoever, and all papers and other evidences in your possession tending to show what you did, or attempted to do, to enfore the claim of the Peruvian Company, or induce the United States to enforce this claim against Peru. Are you now prepared to furnish the documents here called for?"

Shipherd—I am not.

The Chairman—Are you prepared to furnish, and will you furnish, all the papers and other evidences in your possession tending to show what you did, or attempted to do, to enforce the claim of the Peruvian Company, or to induce the United States to enforce this claim against Peru?

Shipherd—I will not. I positively decline to produce the papers and evidence called for.

The committee went into executive session. After about ten minutes the doors were reopened, and it was learned the committee had agreed to inform the Sergeant-at-Arms it had no further need for the attendance of Shipherd, and he might be discharged until further notification. No time was fixed for any future meeting of the committee with regard to the Chilian-Peruvian matter, but it was learned the committee had decided to summon ex-Assistant Secretary-of-State Robert R. Hitt as a witness. A secret session will be held tomorrow.

SHIPHERD HAS ADDRESSED THE FOLLOWING LETTER

to Williams, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and adds it is all he has to say at present on the subject:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—SIR: On the 18th of April last I was notified by you, officially, in the presence of the committee, that my examination would be temporarily suspended, with an intimation of a recall which I connected with instructions given me during the progress of my former examination, with reference to the production upon my return from New York of sundry documents and correspondence, and with a general demand then pending for an omnibus disclosure. Directly thereafter, James G. Blaine, a volunteer witness, was heard for several days, and, later, Senator Blair. Blaine occupied an entire session in addressing the committee, and devoted a considerable portion of that address to the creation of a cloud of apparent issues, all new, and supported by prima facie evidence,

INTENDED TO DISCREDIT ME AS A WITNESS

and to destroy the force of such testimony as I had already given. Senator Blair's recollection differed from mine on a point which Blaine and his friends deem important. The whole of Blaine's testimony, so far as it tends to contradict and discredit me, was grossly incompetent, and much of it irrelevant as well; but, by permission of the committee, it has gone into the official record, and has gone out to the country as the proper evidence, and infinit wrong has been done in consequence, not only to me personally, but to

THE VERY LARGE INTERESTS I REPRESENT.

On the 12th inst. I was regularly subpœnaed to appear before the committee at 11 o'clock in the forenoon this day and to bring with me copies of all correspondence between myself and any person or persons whatsoever and all papers and other evidence in my possession tending to show what I did or attempted to do to enforce the claim of the Peruvian Company, or to induce the United States to enforce this claim. In obedience to that subpœna, and to the prior instructions alluded to, I presented myself at the appointed hour at the place appointed, and was asked by you whether I was now prepared to comply literally with the total demand above recited. I had no choice but to answer in the negative. I was then peremptorily dismissed, being asked no other question, and being allowed to make no statement and no explanation. I now beg to notify the committee, through you, that I am prepared, and have at all times since the subpœna was served upon been prepared, to supply in effect, although not literally, all the evidence called for. I further state that this evidence includes

[illegible]MPORTANT LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

[illegible]ly-discovered correspondence with official [and] unofficial representatives of Peru and the Department of State through my counsel. Whether this evidence may or may not be in[illegible]to the committee, it is neither my province [nor] my care to inquire. I have completed [illegible] the premises in bringing it, as com[illegible] This documentary evidence, with [illegible] which I need not here specify, en[illegible] absolutely to disprove every imputation of my veracity and the consequent value [illegible] testimony, which, by assertion or suggestion [illegible] been put into the record since I was [illegible] and I respectfully submit that, in the [illegible] of personal right as an assailed witness [illegible] entitled to consideration. To allow a [illegible] in a public harangue tele[graphed] [illegible] parts of the country, to charge [illegible] swearing, and to support those [illegible] prima facie proofs, im[illegible] rightly advised, upon the committee [illegible] so grave a responsibility [illegible] hearing a reply as explicit as [illegible] warrant.

ASK NO FAVOR.

I made no [illegible] as to the testimony to be taken or reje[cted], but I do submit that the committee which allowed its sessions to be made the vehicle of personal assault in the hearing of the whole [illegible] used a license to which is annexed an unreasonable duty. In answering Blaine and [illegible] Senator Blair, I shall confine myself within the same limit as if addressing a court of judicature. No limitation so narrow as this has been used by the committee heretofore. I [illegible] only to know whether I am to be heard at all. [illegible] you be so kind as to lay this note before the committee and advise me of their decision without delay? I am, [illegible] obedient servant, JACOB R. SHIPHERD.

[To] Charles G. Williams, Chairman.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

PRESSURE FROM [illegible] PLACES [illegible] TO GET

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—The Illinois Republican delegation has had a meeting to consider whether it would be possible to concentrate upon any person whom they could agree to [recommend] to the President for a member of the Tariff Commission. The delegation has not been able to agree, and will hold another meeting. The persons who are mentioned as proper to be considered by the delegation were Mr. Burchard, Director of the Mint; Robert P. Porter, of the Census Bureau; John C. Dore, Mr. James, of the Normal University, and some others. There was considerable difference of opinion in the delegation as to the different candidates, arising from the position which the different members held with regard to the tariff. Mr. Burchard was regarded by some as too much inclined to a revenue-reform tariff to represent Illinois upon the commission. It was claimed that Mr. Dore had never made a special study of tariff matters, and could not receive the support of the delegation. It seemed probable that

MR. PORTER

could secure the votes of more than half. Those who opposed him maintained that he would be likely to be too much of a protectionist to properly represent the State, and the fact was referred to that he is a warm friend of Judge Kelley, and supported by him. One member said the appointment of Porter would be equivalent to giving Pennsylvania two members on the commission, but there is no reason to think that any one had any authority to make that statement with regard to Mr. Porter, and his ability as a student of economic questions needs no recommendation from the delegation. The chances are that before this delegation or any of the other delegations which are in a similar state of disagreement as to eligible candidates can come to a conclusion the President will himself have decided the matter by making the nominations.

A DEMOCRATIC REPRESENTATIVE FROM ILLINOIS

was asked by the President as to the qualifications of the persons likely to be considered eligible in Illinois, and was especially asked as to Mr. Porter. This Democrat did not approve of Mr. Porter's selection. He said he did not know him; that he was not generally known throughout the State, and, so far as he was known, he believed he would be entirely under the control of the protectionists, and he was confident he was being urged for the place by Pennsylvania interests. The fact that the President has chosen to make inquiries in regard to Mr. Porter (and it cannot be ascertained that he has asked about any one else from Illinois) makes the inference at least a very rational one that Porter's name is being considered. It was reported about the House this afternoon among members who have taken a great interest in this matter that the President had finally decided upon

MR. WILLIAM A. WHEELER,

late Vice-President, as President of the Commission, and to give Mr. Kirkwood a place upon it. Mr. Rufus Frost, President of the National Association of Wool-Growers, and New York and Philadelphia representatives of that association have been here for some days endeavoring to secure the appointment of Mr. Hayes, of Boston, as a member of the commission. Don Cameron called this morning with Mr. Dalton, one of the largest wool manufacturers of Philadelphia, upon the President and urged the appointment of Mr. Hayes for the place. Mr. Hayes has received the unanimous recommendation of the National Association of Wool-Growers, and is being recommended to the President by the Senators from all the States where that association can reach. The pressure on behalf of

MR. HAYES

is probably greater than that of any other candidate. He is recommended as a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the tariff both as regards wool and other articles, a competent statistician, and a capable writer. It is said, moreover, that he assisted in framing the last two tariffs, and would be an invaluable aid to all the other members of the commission on account of his special knowledge of tariff interests. It is denied that he has any interest whatever in wool manufacturing. For that matter, the members of the Wool Association say they desire a considerable reduction of the tariff, and are not opposed to it, as is supposed. They only wish a symmetrical and just reduction.

EVERY HOUR

candidates for positions upon this commission become more numerous. Eppa Hunton, ex-Representative from Virginia, is being urged by the members from that State. The representatives of different class interests in the country are making strong representations to the President against the appointment of mere politicians, and urge that business-men or men acquainted with the various industries should have the places. It has been suggested, among other things, that one member of the commission, at least, should be a capable lawyer who has been a member of Congress, and who is skilled in the drafting of bills and acquainted with the history of legislation. There appears to be a singular unanimity among the representatives of the different interests that it will be possible for the commission to present a bill at the next session of Congress which will be reasonably satisfactory to all parties. It is now thought possible that the President may nominate the Commissioners in the course of next week.

THE LATEST.

It is stated by persons who ought to know that the following members of the Tariff Commission have been decided upon: Kirkwood, of Iowa; Oliver, of Pennsylvania; Bullock, of Georgia; Hayes, of Massachusetts; Robert P. Porter, of Illinois.

BLAINE.

ANOTHER IMBROGLIO FIXED UP FOR HIM BY THE RELENTLESS PACK WHICH IS PURSUING HIM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—The removal of Mr. W. P. Phillips as Manager of the Associated Press Office here, after four years of most successful service, has caused much talk among press men, and there has been a general desire to know the facts. It was reported at the outset that the reason assigned by the General Manager was that Mr. Blaine had been allowed to revise the report of his testimony before the Committee of Foreign Affairs. This turns out to be the true reason for the change, and yet the facts seem to be that Mr. Phillips' action in this matter went only so far as to accept revision from Mr. Blaine where such verbal changes as were suggested did not affect the correctness of the report, and where, after examination of the stenographers' notes, it was found that errors in transcribing had occurred.

IT IS NOT TRUE

that Mr. Phillips allowed the striking out of any matter that affected the correctness of the report. Mr. Blaine, before his examination began, made an informal arrangement with the stenographer of the Associated Press to have the report submitted to him daily. Mr. Phillips, however, had a large portion of the report telegraphed promptly as first made, and Mr. Blaine's subsequent revision of it was merely for prudential reasons. Mr. Belmont and Mr. William Henry Hurlbert, of the *World*, a member of the New York Associated Press, asked to have access to the report of their testimony. Mr. Belmont made very few, if any, corrections. Mr. Hurlbert, who established the precedent, did extensive editing, but made no changes whatever that affected the correctness of the report. In fact,

THE ENTIRE ACTION OF MR. PHILLIPS

seems to have been prompted solely by a desire to perfect his reports and do justice to all concerned. Whatever Mr. Blaine's purpose in desiring to revise these reports may have been it is certain that Mr. Phillips did not sanction any changes in his report by which unpleasant matter was left out, provided the shorthand notes showed that it was correct. The administration of the Associated Press service here has been efficient and fair. It is just to him to say that no one has ever accused him of having

ANY POLITICAL ENDS OR VIEWS

to serve. As the matter now stands, the seven New York papers who compose the Associated Press have virtually voted that Mr. Phillips allowed Mr. Blaine to take improper liberties with their reports. To be thus practically charged through such formal action with improperly manipulating press reports is a matter that Mr. Blaine will hardly let pass unnoticed, especially as his corrections, or such of them as were accepted, are here believed to have been solely in the direction of securing correctness of the report.

THE ASSASIN.

POPULAR DESIRE TO SEE THE MURDERER EXECUTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—Guiteau begins to show signs of physical weakness. This has been more noticeable since it had become probable that the court en banc will not order a new trial. The fact that he is no longer permitted to receive visitors also causes him much depression. A great many applications have been made for tickets to witness the execution, and railroad companies have been asked to make special rates. It is not generally known outside of Washington that the law of this District as to the execution of murderers is very strict. They are required to be hanged within the jail building, and only the Sheriff, officers, the District-Attorney, the surgeons, and a jury of twelve men are permitted by law to be present.

THE PLACE OF EXECUTION

is not visible from any position outside of the jail itself, and the only means by which the execution can be witnessed, save by the fifteen or twenty persons required by law to be there, is from the windows of the adjoining cells. The Baltimore & Ohio Company has received a proposition from one locality to transport forty car-loads of persons anxious to witness the execution. Guiteau said today that if the court en banc sustained the jurisdiction of the court below it would incur

THE ENMITY OF GOD,

and he would appeal to the President. Mr. Charles Reed still continues very hopeful that his client will, at least, obtain a new trial. He doubts if any of the Judges have expressed their views to any one, and says that one of the most prominent members of the District bar states that the points against the jurisdiction and against the admission of the testimony of Dunmire are fatal errors. Mr. Reed, however, added the significant statement that, if Guiteau went to the gallows, he thought he would go without a whimper.

ILLINOIS STATESMEN.

ASPIRANTS FOR PLACE.

Special to the Globe-Democrat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16.—The Hon. D. C. Smith, of Illinois, announces his determination [not] to be a candidate for renomination for Congress. [illegible] assured by his Republican friends [illegible] that he can have a renomination without doubt, but, having been placed, under the reapportionment, in a district having a majority between 2,000 and 3,000, he declines the empty [honor] of a nomination without a reasonable prospect of an election. The Republican members of the Illinois delegation held a meeting [illegible] for consultation in relation to the selection of some distinguished citizen of their State [illegible] qualified for a place on the Tariff Commission, and for securing united action [in] procuring his appointment. The name of [illegible] John I. Rinaker, of Carlinville; the [illegible] L. Morrison, of Jacksonville; the [illegible] J. Hawley, and ex-Attorney-General [illegible], of Chicago; Prof. James, of Bloomington, and others were named in connection with the position, but the meeting closed without an agreement. Another meeting will be held in a few days for further consultation, at which a decision in the matter will be reached.

A gentleman usually well informed relative to Illinois politics, recently arrived from the Springfield district, says that an opposition which is likely to become formidable is being organized to defeat the nomination of Springer for Congress; that a large element of the Democracy think, after having been honored with a seat in Congress for so many years, he should give way to some one of the numerous gentlemen who aspire to his place.

"BETTIE."

HOW THE PRESIDENT RECEIVED HER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—Mrs. Shannon, the lady who presented the wife of Sergt. Mason to the President when she asked the pardon of her husband, thus describes the scene: "I presented Mrs. Mason to the President. He shook hands with her. The anxious moment had at last arrived. Her pent-up feelings could no longer be restrained. She broke forth in sobs. The President looked on with compassion. When she raised her eyes she had full faith in him, for his countenance inspired confidence. She then made a pathetic appeal for her poor husband's release from prison. The President told her that

HE APPRECIATED HER FEELINGS;

that he knew all the details of the case; that he would bring the matter before his Cabinet, and that he would do all in his power. He said she need not distress herself to tell him any of the details, and she might feel assured that he deeply sympathized with her. He again shook hands with her, speaking in the kindest manner. We then retired to an ante-room and took our departure."

NOTES.

NO MORE NORTH-POLE HORRORS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—"How does the Secretary of the Navy stand on the question of sending further expeditions to the North Pole?" a TRIBUNE correspondent asked of an official in the Navy Department today. "He is dead against it," was the reply, "and, to use his own words, it would be as foolish as to adopt Mark Twain's idea of sending out an expedition to find Hell." There is but one man in Congress who favors any more North-Pole horrors, and he is not as strong that way as he was several days ago, especially since all the newspapers have declared it to be a crazy scheme.

DAKOTA.

Mr. Barrows, of Michigan, Chairman of the Committee on Teritories, is still confident the bill admitting Dakota as a State will pass at the present session of Congress.

THE MESCALERO APACHE CUTTHROATS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—Agent Llewellyn telegraphs the Commissioner of Indian Affairs: "In view of the failure of Congress to make appropriations for subsisting the Mescalero Apachés, and in view of the fact that the beef and flour on hand will only last until about July 1, and that these Indians have no means of subsisting themselves, it seems to me it will be policy to transfer them to the War Department, who should take charge of them before starvation compels them to commit the depredations which naturally lead to great loss of life and destruction of valuable property. As soon as supplies are cut off the military will have to act. Therefore, I think it advisable for the troops to take charge of the Mescalero Apachés at once. Nothing short of force will compel them to remain on the reservation and starve. The action of Congress in this matter simply means to the Mescaleros extermination."

SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.,

becomes a Presidential post-office after the 1st of July.

IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED DURING APRIL,

108,823; during ten months ended the 30th of April, 544,599.

MELVILLE'S CASE.

The Naval Committee has recommended adverse action in the case of Chief-Engineer Melville, for reasons fully stated in communications from Secretary Chandler in response to an inquiry on the part of the committee. The Secretary says that, while it is believed Chief-Engineer Melville has done all in his power for the rescue of his shipmates, information from all sources regarding the search for Commander De Long and his companions is so limited that he cannot recommend the passage of the resolution at this time. The Secretary suggests that no action be taken until the next session of Congress, by which time intelligent action can be had.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL INGALLS

awarded contracts for clothing, camp and garrison equipage for the various depots for which the proposals were opened at Philadelphia the 2d inst., to the amount of nearly $80,000. James Woolworth, of Sandusky, secured a contract for ax-helves.

ANNOYED.

Many officials are not a little annoyed over the article by Lieut. Gorringe, in the *North American Review*, sharply criticising the navy.

GEN. MAHONE

has written a letter which, it is said, will relieve the minds of his late confederates, who blame him for voting to recommit the bill relating to the restoration of ex-Confederates in the army.

RIGHT OF WAY THROUGH THE CHOCTAW NATION.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs have agreed to recommend the concurrence of the House in the Senate amendments to the bill granting the right of way for railway and telegraph lines through lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations to the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company.

COUNSEL FOR SOTELDO

moved today, in the Criminal Court, for a commission to take the testimony of Janus A. Fardon in New Orleans. It is understood the defense expect to show by this witness that Barton was armed and expecting Soteldo on the evening when the tragedy occurred.

AMUSEMENTS.

Second Day of the Cincinnati Musical Festival.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—The May Festival has attracted a throng of visitors to the city, and is an assured success musically, and probably financially. Two performances were given today. The matinée was well attended, and tonight the hall was crowded in every part. At the matinée the orchestra was the feature. It was the finest orchestra ever heard here. The body of the sound emitted is resonant to the full needs of the hall, and yet the faintest whisper of a pianissimo comes out distinctly. The balance of the various choirs, of the band, the strings, the wood, the brasses, and the percussive instruments, could not be bettered. In this high region of the tone-world Mr. Thomas is a king beyond all dispute. It is true some other directors object to his tempi, insisting that the fast movements are too fast, the slow movements seldom just right, and that he, in general, strives to make effects, but men who play under the baton of Thomas are unanimous in their verdict. He is, they say, the perfect master of his forces; that he plays upon the orchestra as a virtuoso of a transcendent order; that he is the Liszt of the orchestra; that his wrist and arm are full of significant motions, by which his slightest conceptions are imparted to the men, and no eye can be quicker to see the sluggard, and no ear more sensitive to the jarring annoyance of the bungler.

The "Seventh Symphony" was never more beautifully delivered in the world. The Berlioz music was a revelation of the endless resources of the orchestra. Every chord of the composer, every phrase of melody, every bit of instrumental combination is striking from its novelty and dramatic appropriateness. The selections from the "Romeo and Juliet" of Berlioz this afternoon was a welcome reminiscence of the festival of 1878, when the work was given as a whole. The solo-singing was also of a high order of merit. Frau Materna was cordially received, though her work was not up to the standard of Tuesday night. Miss Cary was, as usual, successful, and charmed every listener. The surprise of the afternoon was, however, Miss Cranch. Her singing was a wonder. The tone was large and sympathetic, the intonation absolutely accurate, the phrasing of a kind not often heard, for it was perfect, and her warmth of interpretation was admirable. Mr. Remmertz scored another triumph, and the same beauties of style exhibited on his former appearance were again illustrated to the full. But the event of the day, and perhaps of the week, was the presentation tonight of the "Passion Music" of Bach. The work has seldom been given in this country, and never before outside of New York or Boston. Its presentation tonight was probably the most perfect and satisfactory ever witnessed on this side of the Atlantic. Until Bach is heard in this work he is not fully known in his musical character, and that the work should have been so successfully presented tonight is a significant fact in connection with the Cincinnati Festivals. It has great educational value, and the reception given the rendering of tonight makes it not improbable that the "Passion Music" will be often repeated, and perhaps come to be given as regularly on Good Friday as the "Messiah" is on Christmas night. The parts were taken by Materna, Carey, Candidus, Henschel, Remmertz, Sullivan, and Whitney. The full chorus, including the choir of boys, was called into requisition. Mr. Candidus, as the *Evangelist*, had a good deal to do, and he did it well. He has a pleasing, manly voice, and his singing was much enjoyed. Miss Carey appeared to advantage, and was tendered the warm reception which has always been hers in Cincinnati and nothing could diminish, now that her retirement is so near at hand. Materna had less opportunity than last evening for the display of her powers, but she sang with good effect. The chorus did its work with great precision, and in the chorals furnished a splendid example of Lutheran Church music at its best two centuries ago. There is a freshness and sincerity about the Cincinnati Festival Chorus that is remarked by all who hear it, and that can never be equaled by professional choruses. The great organ was a wonderful help in rendering the "Passion Music."

Tomorrow comes the Wagner matinée, which includes the best and most characteristic movements of this composer, with Frau Materna, whom he has himself selected as the best interpreter of his works, in the leading parts.

At the evening concert the program will consist of Schubert's Symphony in C (No. 9) and "Scenes from Goethe's 'Faust,'" by Schumann.

The Evansville Saengerfest.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 17.—The Sängerfest now in progress is a grand success.

SUICIDE.

Sensational Suicide in the Streets of Detroit, Near the City-Hall—An Alleged Murderer Discharged and Another Convicted.

DETROIT, Mich., May 17.—A startling suicide occurred shortly after [illegible] o'clock noon today in front of the Moffat Block on Griswold street, near the City-Hall. Mayor Thompson and a policeman both heard a pistol shot, and, running to the spot, saw a young man standing two or three feet distant with both hands in his pockets, his face very pale, and smoke curling up around him. The policeman caught the man's right wrist so he could not draw the weapon again, and asked,

"Did you fire that shot?"

The young man made no answer, but suddenly drawing a revolver from another pocket with the left hand, placed it to his left ear and sent a bullet crashing through his brain. The man proved to be only stunned. The doctors at the hospital have probed the wound, and say he may live.

The Stranger Who Killed Himself at Quincy, Ill., Still Unidentified.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., April 17.—Nothing has occurred to throw any light on the identity of the stranger who committed suicide in this city Monday night. It has been learned however, that he came to Quincy on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy train that night. There has been a good deal of comment today over the haste of the Coroner's jury in returning a verdict under the circumstances. Some persons have endeavored to set up a theory of murder in the case, but apparently there is no foundation for it. Photographs of the body have been taken for the purpose of assisting identification of it by authorities in other cities.

A Man First Shaves Himself and Then Cuts His Throat.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RAVENNA, O., May 17.—When Daniel Stoker, a prominent and esteemed citizen of this place, had finished shaving himself this morning he deliberately committed suicide by drawing the razor across his throat. The deed was committed without a word of warning, and he died in a few minutes from the effect of the wound. He was 67 years of age, and one of the most prosperous farmers in this locality. During the past few years he has shown signs of mental weakening, and has made other attempts to kill himself.

Suicide of a Woman Who Is Alleged to Have Been Cruelly Treated.

FORT DODGE, Ia., May 17.—Last night about 10 o'clock Mrs. Sarah Lear fatally shot herself just below the heart, the ball passing through and lodging in the skin near the backbone. Her home is at Carroll, Ia. She left her husband and two children on account of his ill-treatment, bringing with her a child, now 3 years old. She found her wordly troubles too great to endure. Her husband has been telegraphed for.

"The Owner, Coming to Reclaim His Pelf, Found but the Rope, and Hung Himself."

LEBANON, Ky., May 17.—Robert Breckenridge, a son of David Breckenridge, of Willisburg, a precinct of Washington County, hanged himself in the suburbs of Springfield last night. He was in town yesterday drinking, and lost a pocketbook containing $15 in money and $200 in notes. This morning he was found hanging on a tree, dead.

Shame and Humiliation of a Derelict Officer.

BOSTON, May 17.—Carl Klatt, of Antwerp, second officer of the steamer Peter Decorinck, hanged himself because he had been found sleeping on his watch.

A STAR-ROUTE DECISION.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—At the trial of the suits of the Government against Christian Price and Legrand Ensign, verdicts were rendered in amounts exceeding $20,000 against the defendants, subject to the point reserved concerning the fact that the Postmaster-General had not personally approved the surety, as it was claimed the statute required. It is now decided there is nothing in the reservation to warrant the granting of new trials.

EMERSON'S WEALTH.

BOSTON, May 17.—Ralph Waldo Emerson's estate is estimated to be worth $100,000. There is little foundation for the report that a will has been found.

Fifty new styles sewing-chairs at Wakefield Rattan Co.'s, 230 Wabash. Call and see them.

RELIGIOUS.

Meeting at Springfield Today of the Presbyterian General Assembly.

About Six Hundred Thousand Communicants Represented by the Body.

A Spirited Series of Debates on the Subject of Home Missions Expected.

The Conference of Southern Methodists Still in Session at Nashville, Tenn.

The Presbyterian General Assembly—Its Meeting in Springfield, Ill., Today—Business to Come Before the Body.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 17.—The Presbyterian General Assembly for 1882 will convene at the First Presbyterian Church in this city at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. The delegates number about 250 clergymen and an equal number of laymen, while there will be fifty or more official visitors representing the various departments of church work. The local committees have been at work for several weeks perfecting the necessary arrangements. In this work they have been cheerfully aided by the citizens of all denominations, who have hospitably thrown open their houses and undertaken to entertain the visitors during their stay of two or three weeks. Each delegate has been notified of the residence to which he has been assigned, and has nothing to do upon his arrival but to find the house and make himself at home.

THE PROCEEDINGS

will open tomorrow with a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Henry Darling, President of Hamilton College, New York, who will preside as retiring Moderator until the assembly has perfected an organization. This will be done tomorrow afternoon by the election of the Moderator and clerks. Up to a week ago the unanimous choice of the Church for this office was Dr. William Henry Green, the senior Professor at Princeton, who is looked up to as the theological head of the Church, and who, it is believed, would have been elected unanimously, but some one not acquainted with the peculiar trials of that noted Presbyterian family, and their decided objection to being made prominent in any such way, injudiciously informed Dr. Green of what was in store for him. That settled it, and within an hour he had forwarded his commission as delegate to his alternate with the announcement that he declined to serve. His declination has upset all calculations as to

WHO WILL BE MODERATOR,

but several eminent divines have already been talked of quietly among the delegates, and, with others, the names of Dr. A. J. Prime, of the New York *Observer*; Dr. D. S. Gregory, President of the Lake Forest University; Dr. Herrick Johnson, of Chicago; Dr. Robert Hamill, of Pennsylvania; and Dr. Charles A. Dickey, of Philadelphia, will probably be presented for the consideration of the assembly. Little will be done this week besides perfecting an organization, the appointment of the standing committees, and the getting under way the real work of the session. It is likely that the reports of the Freedman's Board and of the Board of Ministerial Relief may be considered Friday and Saturday, as they are usually first disposed of, but their consideration is not expected to occasion more than the usual interest. When the subject of home missions is reached next week, however,

A SPIRITED SERIES OF DEBATES IS ANTICIPATED,

as well as a more decided diversity of views. The General Assembly to convene tomorrow is the highest body in the Presbyterian Church, which consists of twenty-three synods and 177 presbyteries, representing a Church having 600,000 communicants. The Church having been divided by the War, these presbyteries are nearly all in the Northern States, its main strength being in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, and Illinois. During last year the Church expended eight and a half millions of dollars for local and general church purposes. Owing to the republican system of government prevailing in the Presbyterian Church, and its adherence to the system of rotation in office, the General Assembly to convene tomorrow will in every respect fairly represent the church at large. This is illustrated by the fact that there are but about forty D. D.'s among the 250 odd clerical delegates, and the roll of members does not by any means include all the leading spirits of the Church—its

THEOLOGICAL "BIG GUNS."

Still, there will be a good sprinkling of eminent divines, while the list of lay delegates bears many names known and honored in commercial, professional, and political circles. On this list appear many names as prominent as those of the Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, recently deceased; Judge Strong, of the United States Supreme Court; William E. Dodge and George W. Lane, New York capitalists; John V. Farwell and Judge S. M. Moore, of Chicago; the Hon. Hovey K. Clark, Detroit; Judge S. M. Breckinridge, St. Louis; the Hon. Thurman P. Handy, Cleveland; George Junkin, Philadelphia; and the Hon. Henry W. Williams, Wellsboro, Pa. The business meetings of the assembly will be held in the House of Representatives at the State-House from 9 to 12 and from 2 to 5 daily, the evenings being devoted to addresses upon the various branches of the missionary and other general work of the Church.

Yesterday's Proceedings of the General Conference at Nashville, Tenn.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 17.—The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at its session this morning, transacted little but routine business. The College of Bishops was authorized to appoint fraternal delegates to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to meet in Philadelphia, in May, 1884, and also to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada, to meet at Kingston, in September next.

The Committee on Temperance submitted a report, which was laid over for future action, sympathizing with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and its work.

Atticus G. Haygood, President of Emory College, Georgia, tendered his resignation as Bishop-elect.

The conference authorized the appointment of a Commission of Education in aid of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America.

Catholic Rules and Regulations Enforced at Lawrence, Mass.

LAWRENCE, Mass., May 17.—At the funeral of ex-Representative Nichol the Father Mathew Society, of which the deceased was a member, accompanied the remains to the Catholic Church. Father Devir, the pastor, refused to admit the society unless the regalias were removed. The members declined to do this, and the body was buried without religious services.

IOWA INSURANCE.

Testimony Reflecting on the Honesty of the Officers of the Cedar Rapids Insurance Company.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., May 17.—The State practically closed its case against the officers of the Cedar Rapids Insurance Company this evening. T. J. Garrison, a lawyer of Denison, testified that a client came to him with the statement that he had been swindled by an agent of the Cedar Rapids Insurance Company, and that what he supposed was his $36 note was in fact a $158 note. Witness informed the company of the supposed crookedness, expecting that it would immediately straighten the matter up. One Halstead soon put in an appearance, saying that he had come to investigate matters, and, in company with Cameron, visited his client. Returning to the office, Halstead told him, in the presence of Cameron, that the note was all right, that the company proposed to collect it, and that it would "stand by its agents." Halstead also offered him money as a retainer for the company in other cases which he (Halstead) said would soon arise. Witness refused to be retained, and announced his intention of prosecuting the agents for swindling.

H. Beemer testified that while working for the company as an agent he heard conversation intimating that crooked work was being done, and that he offered to bet his horse and buggy that such was not the case. Becoming convinced, however, he visited the company's office at Cedar Rapids and told Goodwin and others of what he knew. He said they laughed when he told them of crookedness, and said they'd fix it up all right, and that it would soon blow over. He became convinced that the company knew of what was going on, and, becoming disgusted, he left its employ.

Other evidence was corroboratory of what has gone before.

MINING IN THE CHOCTAW NATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 17.—THE TRIBUNE correspondent had an interview with a gentleman who just reached this city from the Choctaw Nation, and who is largely interested in the coal-mines in that section of country. He said: "The main mines are located near Atoka. There are three of them, producing over 100 car-loads of first-class coal per day. The best machinery is used and an army of miners is employed the year round. The Savanna Mines are also in the neighborhood and are doing well. Maj. E. J. Croundall, of St. Louis, is General Superintendent not only of the Savanna Mines, but also of mines in Illinois and elsewhere. The main shaft is 1,300 feet below the surface, and branching out from it are passages in which hundreds of miners are employed getting out the coal. Thirty car-loads per day are taken from these mines, and this is only about one-third of their ordinary capacity. In fact the coal interests of the Indian Territory are among the most valuable resources of the country, and if they were fully developed they would yield millions of dollars annually."

THE WEATHER.

Destitution Caused by the Recent Cyclone in Arkansas.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., May 17.—It is reported from Montgomery County that great distress and destitution caused by the recent disastrous cyclone still exists. Several persons who were injured in the storm have since died. A number of prominent citizens from the unfortunate county are here soliciting subscriptions. The silver mines at Silver City were nearly all ruined or badly damaged, among them being the Montezuma, which was purchased some years ago by Diamond Jo Reynolds for $10,000.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18—1 a. m.—Indications—For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the Lower Lake region, warmer fair weather, light variable winds, followed by stationary or falling barometer.

For the Upper Lake region, fair weather, light variable winds, mostly southerly, stationary or higher temperature, and lower pressure.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, warmer fair weather, southerly winds, and lower pressure.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, cloudy weather, with local rains, southerly winds, stationary or higher temperature, and lower pressure.

The Ohio River will fall at and above Cincinnati.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin:

The barometer east of the Rocky Mountains is above the mean for the month, and highest in New England and Nova Scotia and lowest in New Mexico. Occasional rain has fallen in the Lower Missouri Valley. Elsewhere fair weather prevailed. Northeasterly winds prevail in New England, the Lower Lake region, and the Middle States; southeasterly west of the Mississippi River and in the Upper Lake region. The temperature east of the Mississippi River is below the mean of the month. It has remained nearly stationary in New England, the Lake region and the Gulf States, and risen in the South Atlantic States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley. Fair weather is indicated on Friday in the South Atlantic and Middle States and New England.

CHICAGO, May 17—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at all the stations named:

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Stations.	Ther. 6:18 a. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Albany	66	56	S.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Alpena	43	40	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Bismarck	66	56	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Buffalo	56	50	N.	Light	0	Clear.
Cairo	68	61	N.	Light	0	Clear.
[illegible]cho, Tex.	85	71	S.	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Cheyenne	57	47	S.W.	Fresh	.02	Fair.
Chicago	58	55	S.	Light	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	68	65	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Cleveland	54	50	N.	Light	0	Clear.
Davenport	68	61	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Deadwood	62	50	N.	Light	0	Clear.
Denison	80	69	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Denver	51	56	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Des Moines	73	59	S.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Detroit	66	52	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Dodge City	77	58	S.E.	High	0	Th'ng.
Dubuque	72	..	......	......	....	......
Duluth	62	45	......	Calm	0	Clear.
Erie	58	47	......	Calm	0	Clear.
Escanaba	60	48	E.	Light	0	Clear.
Champaign, Ill.	66	50	E.	Light	0	Clear.
Ft. Assiniboine	55	..	......	......	....	......
Fort Buford	62	59	S.	Light	0	Clear.
Fort Custer	61	55	S.E.	Light	0	Fair.
Fort Garry	60	..	......	......	....	......
Galveston	78	73	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Grand Haven	54	58	E.	Light	0	Clear.
Huron, Dak.	54	55	S.E.	Fresh	.02	Cl'dy.
Indianapolis	66	60	N.	Light	0	Clear.
Keokuk	67	58	......	Calm	0	Clear.
Las Animas	81	58	N.E.	Fresh	.14	Fair.
La Crosse	74	67	S.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Leavenworth	73	65	S.E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Louisville	64	60	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Little Rock	70	60	E.	Light	0	Clear.
Marquette	57	55	S.E.	Light	0	Fair.
Memphis	69	62	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	59	58	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Moorhead	69	56	S.	Brisk	.03	Cl'dy.
Nashville	66	55	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
North Platte	56	56	N.E.	Brisk	.10	H.rain
Omaha	71	64	S.E.	Fresh	*	Cl'dy.
Oswego	50	47	N.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Pittsburg	73	54	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Port Eads	76	69	E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Port Huron	48	41	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Chattanooga	68	..	......	......	....	......
Rochester	52	46	N.	Fresh	0	Clear.
San Antonio	81	72	E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Sandusky	60	52	E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Springfield, Mo.	72	58	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Shreveport	78	67	E.	Light	0	Fair.
Springfield, Ill.	66	50	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
St. Louis	68	59	E.	Light	0	Clear.
St. Paul	75	63	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
St. Vincent	62	..	......	......	....	......
Stockton	79	59	S.E.	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Toledo	65	54	E.	Light	0	Clear.
Vicksburg	75	65	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Yankton	67	55	S.E.	Brisk	.63	H.rain
Washakie	65	48	W.	Fresh	0	Clear.

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.395	48.2	56	N. W.	5	0	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	30.323	56.0	51	E.	6	0	Clear.
2:18 p. m.	30.301	58.0	34	E.	7	0	Clear.
6:18 p. m.	30.273	60.0	44	S. E.	5	0	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.271	56.0	63	S.	3	0	Clear.

Maximum temperature, [illegible]2.
Minimum temperature, 40.8.
Mean daily barometer, 30.292.
Mean daily thermometer, 53.8.
Mean daily humidity, 50.7.

PROHIBITION.

Several Dealers Fined for Violating the Kansas Prohibitory Liquor Law.

CLAY CENTRE, Kas., May 17.—The District Court was in session yesterday on the whisky cases, Judge A. S. Wilson presiding, with the following result. The State against Moore & Son for assaulting a temperance witness, $176; State against Joe Montel, selling whisky pleaded guilty, fine and costs, 160; State against John S. Harris, pleaded guilty, fine and costs, $250; State against M. Montel, jury trial, fine and costs, about $1,000.

The Indiana Woman's Christian Temperance Association.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 17.—The State Woman's Christian Temperance Union assembled here yesterday. It is a very enthusiastic gathering of 200 delegates and many visitors, among them Miss Willard, President of the National Union, and Mrs. Hunt, of Boston. This afternoon strong resolutions were unanimously adopted, after a spirited discussion, indorsing the proposed constitutional amendments for prohibition and equal suffrage. The convention closes tomorrow night.

The Smith Sunday Law in Ohio.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., May 17.—The very new Ohio idea as embodied in the Smith Sunday law is being vigorously applied. When Albert Playhart pleaded guilty today of violating the law he was promptly fined $25 and committed to the County Jail twenty-four hours. A jury found Peter Feiles guilty of the same offense, but sentence was suspended for the introduction of mitigating testimony.

THE SIOUX.

An Outbreak Not Improbable—Precautionary Measures for the Protection of a Party of Wood-Choppers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 17.—The Sioux have caught on again. Orders have been issued by Gen. Terry for the sending of a troop of cavalry from Fort Meade, D. T., to the assistance of Capt. M. L. Courtney, Twenty-fifth Infantry, who has for several months past been on escort duty with his command near the headwaters of the Little Missouri River, engaged in protecting parties employed in cutting ties for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. The labor of getting out the ties is about completed, and the men have been waiting for a sufficient stage of water to start the drive down the Little Missouri, but roving bands of Sioux from the agencies, chiefly from Standing Rock, have began to appear near the camp in such numbers and with intentions evidently so hostile as to make it apparent that the force under Capt. Courtney is inadequate to repel an attack, and it has been thought best to send another company to his aid. Troop H, Seventh Cavalry, Lieut. C. A. Varnum commanding, has been selected for the purpose, and left Fort Meade yesterday for the Short Pine Hill, where the escort is now encamped.

THE NEW FOURTH REGIMENT, I. N. G.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., May 17.—At the election held here this evening to choose officers of the new Fourth Regiment the following were chosen: Colonel, John B. Fithian, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twelfth Battalion; Lieutenant-Colonel, J. B. Parsons, of Dwight, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the Tenth Battalion; Major, S. B. Patch, of Wenona. The presiding officer of the meeting was Maj. S. W. Munn, of the Governor's staff.

The old need them for strength; the young want them for a tonic; the sick crave them to get well; the well take them to remain so; dyspeptics need them for relief; epicures like them as an appetizer; everybody takes Hops and Malt Bitters. 4—11—44.

NEW YORK.

Statement that There Were Only Two Assasins in Phenix Park.

There Was No Car, and Lord Cavendish Had Not Been "Sentenced."

The Horrible Murders Were Devised by Americans—Dogging Forster's Footsteps.

Failure of the Federal Officers to Discover Any Trace of the Murderers.

Arrival of the Steamer Wisconsin with a Suspected Passenger, Who Escapes.

Opinions as to What Effect Gold Exports Will Have on the Money Market.

Charges of Fraud Against Two Members of the Stock Exchange—Items.

ORGANIZED MURDER.

HOW CAVENDISH AND BURKE WERE ASSASINATED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The following rather strange story is made public here tonight, and parties intimately associated with the Land League assert that there is some ground for believing that many of the statements are true: Advices were received in this city today which give the true version of the assasination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under-Secretary Burke from the standpoint of the Irish revolutionists. In the first place, beyond the possibility of a doubt, the assasination was plotted in this country. The plot as agreed upon did not include Lord Frederick Cavendish. The plan arranged was the assasination of ex-Secretary Forster, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Gladstone. The plotters were men connected with

THE EXTREME BRANCH OF THE IRISH REVOLUTIONISTS,

who for a long time past have had their headquarters in this country. The document which authorized the assasination of the three officials mentioned was prepared at a special meeting of the Executive Council of the organization, at which were present Irishmen from cities in Canada and the United States. Two men were selected to execute the terrible proclamation. A large sum of money was given to equip the two men who were to perform the terrible deed. Before the plans were completed, however, owing to premature action on the part of one of the members of the Executive Council, the two men originally selected

TO ASSASINATE GLADSTONE, FORSTER, AND BURKE

were assigned to other desperate work, and their places assigned to others equally as desperate. The two finally chosen landed in Liverpool and remained in England a stated time, awaiting further instructions from this side. They were but a few days in England when they received an order revoking the death-sentence passed upon Gladstone. Forster and Burke they were to assasinate, provided they had a fair chance of escaping with their own lives. Forster was dogged from the moment he left England. On the Thames, from Holyhead to Dublin, one of the men who was following him had secured a stateroom almost adjoining that of Mr. Forster. The man in question

HAD AN INFERNAL MACHINE

with him which, although it would have demolished Mr. Forster's quarters, as well as destroyed himself, would not have materially injured the vessel. The revolutionary envoy had hardly taken up his quarters on board the vessel when he and every other passenger in the same section were peremptorily ordered by detectives to another part of the vessel. On that occasion Mr. Forster's body guard consisted of twenty or more of the Fusilier Guards and eight Scotland Yard detectives. On the vessel, on account of the precautions taken for Mr. Forster's safety, the would-be assasin was foiled in his plans. From the time Mr. Forster started from Dublin until he completed his tour of the disaffected portions of Ireland he was constantly shadowed by the man in question, who was joined in Dublin by his colleague, who had preceded him.

THE REPORTS THAT WERE SENT TO THIS COUNTRY

of Mr. Forster's roaming around Ireland and speaking to large assemblages of Land-Leaguers without being protected by military or police are pronounced by the reporter's informants as untrue. It is also said that in every instance almost

FORSTER DID NOT ADDRESS THE DISAFFECTED LAND-LEAGUERS,

but the several Common Councils, Mayors, magistrates, and other officeholders. As a precautionary measure, a line of police were at all times between him and the populace, who were kept at a very respectful distance and not within the hearing of Mr. Forster. In Ennis, County Clare, the two men who had resolved to kill Forster first before Burke, if such a thing were feasible, slept in the same hotel as Mr. Forster. They endeavored to get rooms on the same floor as the ex-Secretary, but in this they were again baffled, no other guest being permitted on the same floor except the military and the police. While speaking at Tulla, in the same county, one of the two men following Mr. Forster

SHOT AT HIM FROM AN AIR-GUN,

but the bullet, instead of hitting him struck a policeman, and the latter was conveyed to a hospital. Whether the policeman died or not is not known positively, but it is a fact that Mr. Forster never spoke at a public meeting afterward in Ireland. Such was the mystery attaching to the crime that the policeman, if he is alive, does not at this day even know how he was shot. After Forster hurried out of Ireland with a great flourish of trumpets, the two assasins sent to this country the result of their labors, and were immediately advised not to be in any hurry in

"EXECUTING" MR. BURKE,

but to do so if they got a favorable opportunity. The assasins occupied their time in perfecting their plans, and did not resolve upon immediate work until the massacre of innocent children at Ballina precipitated the "execution" of the task assigned them. The slaying of Lord Frederick Cavendish was not contemplated, and would certainly have never taken place, the reporter learned, had it not been for the cold-blooded shooting of children a day or two before at Ballina, which provoked Burke's assasination.

LORD CAVENDISH MET HIS DEATH SIMPLY BECAUSE

he had the ill-luck to be in the company of Mr. Burke. There were only two men engaged in the assasination, and there was no car, as stated in the cable dispatches. The assasination otherwise was as already described. Forster has not been "executed" because he is too well protected. The assasins of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke are now on their way to New York, and their friends expect that they will avoid the vigilance of the detectives.

THE DUBLIN ASSASINS.

SEARCHING THE SCYTHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 17.—When the Cunard steamship Scythia rounded the point at Fort Wadsworth between 5 and 6 o'clock this morning she was confronted by the revenue cutter Dexter and the steamboat Chester A. Arthur. The cutter and steamboat soon made fast on either side of the Scythia, and from the former United-States-Marshal Knox ascended a ladder to the steamship's deck, and from the latter United-States-Deputy-Marshals Dowley, Bernhard, Brooks, Horton, Mellis, and Knox Jr. mounted to the ship. They were in search of the four men who assasinated Lord Cavendish and Under-Secretary Burke. When Capt. Murphy, of the Scythia, was told by Marshal Knox what was wanted he at once afforded the Government officers every facility for

PROSECUTING THE SEARCH.

There were 779 steerage passengers on board, 193 of whom were taken on at Queenstown, and there were only two cabin passengers, taken on board at Queenstown, and it did not take the officers long to find out that they were not the men wanted. The search in detail was made as follows among the steerage passengers, of whom there were 728: Of these, 193 boarded the steamship at Queenstown, where it was reported the outlaws had taken passage. Those that shipped at Liverpool had already been assigned quarters, and those from Queenstown were put in another part of the ship. The men, women, and children composing the 193 were turned out of their quarters this morning and

ARRAYED IN A BODY BEFORE THE MARSHALS.

They were counted and the number found correct. Then the sexes were separated and the women's faces closely scanned to see if among them there might be men in disguise. When satisfied with their scrutiny of the women the Marshals began their search among the males. Three times each man in the party was marched in front of the officers. A few bore slight resemblance to the men wanted, and they were questioned closely, but in each instance satisfactory replies were returned. At 7 o'clock the inspection of the Queenstown passengers, including a gentleman and two ladies who were on the saloon list, was completed, and the Marshals went through the ship at random, peering sharply into the faces of every person they met, but not one could be found on whom suspicion could rest. Some one whispered to Marshal Knox that there was

A STOWAWAY ON BOARD,

and a fresh hunt was started. The man was found, and he established his innocence by proving that he stole his passage from this port on the Scythia on her last voyage.

Those who were taken on board at Liverpool were examined with the others, but the Queenstown passengers received the greatest attention. There were two rough-looking fellows who got on board at that port against whom some suspicion was entertained, not because they answered the published description, but rather because they seemed disinclined to answer questions. They were taken into the cabin and closely questioned, but were able to give a satisfactory account of themselves and were released.

Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer was one of the passengers. He informed the Marshals that there was

AN ODDLY-DRESSED MAN

in the steerage whose chief pastime was dancing, and the queer man instantly became an object of interest. He was a French sailor who had been teaching dancing-school in Japan for several years.

Marshal Knox says that in his opinion this search was ordered more as an act of precaution than anything else. The Scythia left Queenstown before a watch had been set on vessels, and it was thought possible that these fellows had escaped in this way. He has not received any orders to watch any other vessels, and thinks the Irish police can take care of all steamships leaving Queenstown after the Scythia.

THE STEAMER WISCONSIN,

of the Guion Line, reached this city today from Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving the latter port at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, May 7. Among her first cabin passengers was one who, before she reached this port, had excited the suspicions of his fellows to such an extent that one left his wife and luggage on the dock and hurried to police headquarters to notify the authorities of their duty in the matter. The suspicious passenger was a man who gave his name as Michael Turner. He had stated to his room companion on the way over that he had absconded from Dublin, and got on board the steamer at Queenstown in a great hurry.

THE WISCONSIN REACHED QUARANTINE

a short time after the Scythia. The revenue-cutter signaled her to wait until they put officers on board the Scythia, and a few minutes later, when they hauled alongside, reported that about twenty detectives were searching that steamer for the assasins of Cavendish and Burke. Turner overheard the intelligence and changed color. Even his lips paled, and he withdrew to his stateroom. Just as the steamer reached her berth at Pier No. 38 North River, he came on deck, and, as if to annoy him or to watch the effect, he was told that there were a lot of detectives on the dock looking for the assasins. He then said to the purser: "I am afraid the detectives will give me trouble over this affair." A moment later he had disappeared on the dock. Hardly had the steamer touched the dock before

A LARGE, PORTLY GENTLEMAN

sprang across the gangway and out upon the pier. Without looking to the right or left, he pushed his way through the throng of expectant friends and onlookers and secured the first carriage nearest him. Hastily instructing the driver to lash his horses and reach the police headquarters as quickly as possible, he entered the vehicle and closed the door with a slam. The carriage rattled away at a lively pace over the rough pavement until the central office was reached, and a moment later the stranger was closeted with the Superintendent of Police. To that official he explained that his name was Kettle, that he had just arrived from Liverpool on the steamer Wisconsin, aboard of which was a person that, in his opinion, needed police surveillance. He connected him with the Phoenix-Park assasins, and related some facts concerning the trip across that induced the Chief to take immediate action. Inspector Byrnes was consulted and a batch of detectives were at once sent out to scour the city and inspect the neighborhood where the vessel arrived. In the meantime the visitor had departed, and entering the coach again ordered the driver to proceed

TO THE BRITISH CONSUL'S OFFICE

in Broadway near the Battery. After inquiring for the Consul, he was ushered into the latter's private office, where he remained a brief time. What passed is not known, for the visitor's lips were sealed with promises which he had made to the Consul. Upon inquiry at the Consul's office a few minutes later the Consul was not to be found, and those in charge were ignorant, or at least pretended to be, of even a visit being paid them by any passenger from the Wisconsin. They

HAD HEARD NOTHING OF A MICHAEL TURNER

being aboard of that vessel, nor of any suspected persons on their way across, but, even in case they were aware of such facts, they would not furnish them to the public. Mr. Kettle had communicated his intentions of informing the police to several persons on board the steamer, but they did not divulge the nature of the information. He placed his wife in charge of the purser and asked that officer to keep a lookout for her till his return. He had hardly left the steamer, however, before Turner also disappeared over the side of the vessel and mingled among those on the pier. In another moment he was out of sight, and an hour later, when the detectives came down to search the vessel, there was no trace of his whereabouts. Those who knew him and seemed to be acquainted with his history also disappeared, and there was no one to give the slightest clew as to where the strange character had wandered.

WHEN LAST SEEN

he was making tracks as quickly as possible across West street, looking furtively to the right and left as if fearful at every step of being intercepted by some one. That he feared a meeting with some one was evidenced by his peculiar manner and actions, which did not fail to attract the attention of more than one person. What action the police have taken in the matter they refuse to state, but it is known that they have done all in their power to find this suspicious passenger who arrived yesterday morning. No sooner was the British Consul made acquainted with the facts supplied by Mr. Kettle than a messenger was dispatched to Pinkerton's agency.

PINKERTON'S MEN,

at the time, were associated with Marshal Collins in searching the passengers aboard the Scythia. As soon as the intelligence reached them, they at once repaired to where the Wisconsin lay, and both detectives and Marshal set about looking up this much-wanted man. An endeavor was made to get some information out of Mr. Pinkerton, the detective. The veteran detective was greatly surprised and dismayed at the news being known. "It will hurt the case," said the detective, "to let this man know we are on his track."

"But why did your people not intercept the vessel?" was asked.

"Well, how do you know but what we did?" he replied.

"At any rate I shall have to refuse you any information in regard to the subject," suddenly cried the detective. "I am under restrictions and cannot divulge anything in connection with the matter at all."

MR. KETTLE

was inclined to be uncommunicative, and refused to say anything on the subject, saying that his lips were sealed by a promise to the Consul. He said, however, that they were of sufficient importance to cause him to act as he did.

CAPT. RIGBY,

of the Wisconsin, said this evening: "There is a possibility that this may be one of the men, but I doubt it. When he came on board I was on the bridge and knew nothing respecting his want of luggage. He had time to reach the steamer by leaving Dublin. I think if the assasins are to be found they started for America in the steerage of the Scythia or the Indiana."

THE PURSER

showed the ticket on which he had given Mr. Turner passage, and said: "Until he had left the steamer I was not aware that the man was without any baggage. Had I known it during the voyage, it would have excited my suspicions, and I might possibly have ascertained more respecting him. One would take him to be an Irish drover or horse-dealer. When he first overheard me state that the detectives were searching the Scythia for the assasins, of which deed we had heard only the bare fact of its committal,

HIS COLOR LEFT HIM,

and he seemed in great trouble. He soon after came to me and spoke about the matter, asking if the Wisconsin would also be searched. I told him I had no doubt of it, and he then remarked: 'If they do they may make some trouble for me on account of it.' Just as we were going into our berth I asked him how he was situated, and he said he had no money or friends in America.

"'What are you going to do here then, Paddy?'

"'I don't know,' he said, 'but I may go back in the steerage with you next week.' In a few minutes more the gangplank was raised and 'Paddy,' as we called him, disappeared.

TURNER'S TICKET

was purchased in the Dublin office of the company at £10 10s on the day of the assasination and countersigned in Queenstown on Sunday morning, so that it is fair to presume that he took the last or night train from Dublin to his port of destination. It is claimed by those who know that Turner acknowledged that he had absconded from Dublin, and thus accounted for his having neither baggage nor money.

THE STEAMSHIP STATE OF INDIANA SIGHTED.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The steamship State of Indiana is sighted. United States Marshals and detectives are on the lookout for the Dublin assasins, but will not be able to board the vessel before morning.

GOLD EXPORTS.

THE REASONS THEREFOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The large amount of gold shipped to England today by the steamer Servia, and the expectation that there would be many other shipments of large amount during the next few months, has had the effect of sending up the rate of exchange. The exact amount of gold taken out by this ship is $4,500,000. A gentleman well known to the financial world said this morning:

"It is hard to tell what the amount of gold shipment will be between now and the fall, but it is estimted by some to be from $15,000,000 to $45,000,000. I think the limit, however, will be placed at say $25,000,000. You see for the past three years—1879, 1880, and 1881—this country received over $200,000,000 from Europe—

A BIG PILE OF GOLD,

it must be admitted—in payment of our cereals and merchandise. Now a large portion of this money is going back, as the demand for cereals and general exportations have to a certain degree ceased, while the importations have been large."

Mr. Baldwin, President of the Fourth National Bank, gave his views in regard to the large shipments of gold as follows:

"A large amount of money was borrowed in Europe on stocks and bonds, which have never been shipped but placed in the hands of third parties in this country for safe-keeping. Bills of exchange were drawn against such loans, and already sold in this market. These bills are now maturing, and the parties in Europe decline to renew their loans. The consequence is,

GOLD MUST BE SHIPPED TO MEET THE EXCHANGE

which has been sold at maturity. There is no reason for supposing it is sent to Europe for speculative purposes."

"What effect will this shipment and others which are to follow have upon the market?"

"Of course it will send up the price of money. It is now 3 to 4 per cent on call loans and from 4½ to 5½ on prime commercial loans."

Mr. Vermilye, of the Merchants' Bank, said:

"Sixty or ninety days ago certain parties bought a large amount of sterling on time, and now they have to meet their calls, as those who loaned in Europe do not care to renew them. The bills are maturing, and the bankers who issued them have no alternative but to meet them. This will make money dearer. London is the general clearing-house for all the European nations, and thus no one can tell exactly how it is distributed—something which their own correspondents here cannot tell.

GOLD IS NOT SENT OVER FOR SPECULATIVE PURPOSES,

as it would not pay at the present rate of exchange—490—although gold could be shipped for such a purpose at 490½ with a profit."

Mr. Lappan, of the Gallatin Bank, gave his views as follows:

"I do not think the present shipments of gold will have any immediate effect on the money market, unless they continue to the extent of from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 between now and the 1st of June. I don't think this amount will be reached, however. But, even with the present shipments of gold and the certain shrinkage of the bank-note circulation, which will undoubtedly occur during the fall and winter months, a sharp demand will be felt, and it is impossible to say what the rate of interest will be should these shipments be larger than I have anticipated."

ALLEGATIONS OF FRAUD

AGAINST TWO BROKERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 17.—President Lawrence, of the Stock Exchange, will tomorrow officially summon George H. Kennedy and William J. Hutchinson to appear before the Governors of the exchange to answer grave charges, which will be formally preferred at a special meeting of the Governors called for May 31. Both men are members of the Stock Exchange. They controlled an extensive business, few, if any, commission-houses trading so heavily. It was not unnatural that, when arrangements were made for the famous Hannibal & St. Joseph last year, they should be selected by the operators to superintend dealings. John R. Duff, one of the most prominent figures in the Hannibal & St. Joseph corner, gave his business to this firm. Duff's operations were heavy, and everybody supposed that he came out of the deal with every reason for satisfaction, until a few weeks ago it was publicly alleged

HIS BROKERS HAD NOT DEALT FAIRLY WITH HIM.

The charges as first declared contained little reflection upon Mr. Kennedy. Mr. Hutchinson was pointed out as the offender. The allegations set forth that Mr. Duff, discovering the alleged frauds practiced upon him, had forced Hutchinson to disgorge a large sum of money secured through irregular manipulation of his customers' account. It was asserted that Hutchinson had possessed himself of $150,000 from Duff's profits, and had subsequently compromised by refunding to Mr. Duff $75,000. According to reports not in the interest of the accused man, his manner of operations were of a most interesting nature. He was said to have altered the account books for the purpose of carrying out his fraudulent practices, resorting to what is known in the vernacular of Wall street as

"BAKING" HIS CUSTOMERS.

The committee who have been investigating the affair finished reading their report today. The committee made no recommendations, but presented findings of fact, supporting which extracts from the testimony were quoted. These findings were not favorable to Mr. Hutchinson. They did not relieve Mr. Kennedy from all responsibility. The report was discussed but briefly by the Governor, who directed that summons be issued to Mr. Hutchinson and Mr. Kennedy, and called upon them to appear before a special meeting of the Governing Committee on May 31 and answer charges then to be preferred against them. In case of conviction the offending members will be punished by expulsion from the exchange, their seats escheating to the exchange.

BUSINESS.

CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The *Times* will tomorrow publish an extended review of the country's business condition. In summarizing the same it may be said that in general the spring wholesale trade can be said to be barely satisfactory. The chief exception to this is in the comparatively new regions of the great Northwest. Among the older States New York alone reports very good busines. The greatest disappointment is expressed in trading centres dependent upon the South, where drouth last year and the floods of this spring have caused the farming people to give up many things usually purchased. In special branches dry goods and groceries appear to have suffered most. Those which furnish farmers' supplies are known to be most active. The indications point to a large fall trade, dependent somewhat upon the crops.

THE MANUFACTURERS ARE GENERALLY BUSY,

the labor troubles not appearing to have any extended effect. The Southern floods have had a disastrous effect on the Rhode Island jewelry-makers. The shipbuilding interests of Pennsylvania and Delaware are flourishing. Business generally may be said to be on a more healthy foundation than in recent years. It is more conservative and steady, and marked by no "booms" or general speculative excitement. Money, with few exceptions, is easy for legitimate investment. Collections are generally good, and there is little prospect of disastrous failures. Dealers are satisfied with smaller profits, and cash payments are numerous. The South is turning its attention to new enterprises and manufactures and depending less upon the "great staple."

THE BACKWARD SPRING

has done much to check trade in States where there is no cause, as in the Northwest, to give it an extra stimulus, but even in these the season has been prolonged. Some complaints are made that, while the money value is about the same, high prices have made dealers cautious about buying large stocks.

The makers of textile fabrics are working cautiously at small profits, plain cotton goods appearing to be in best demand and woolens very backward. Machinists and agricultural machinery makers are full of work, and iron masters are generally not complaining. The millers, especially in New York, have all they can do. Tobacco manufacturers report business about the same. The glass makers complain that the demand for their goods is very little better than last year, and below that of 1880. One feature of the manufacturing business is a growing demand for goods of better quality, as shown, for instance, in the call for low-grade cottons. Skilled labor finds ready employment, and generally good wages are reported.

A BURNING STEAMER.

HER PASSENGERS TAKEN OFF.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, May 17.—The Mallory Line steamer Rio Grande, from Galveston for New York, with a cargo of cotton, arrived this morning with her cargo on fire in the forehold and amidship. The passengers were transferred to an Italian bark seventy-five miles southwest of here. The steamer will probably be sunk to extinguish the fire. The passengers transferred to the bark numbered ninety. She was bound for New York.

LATER.

NEW YORK, May 17.—A dispatch received from the Captain of the Rio Grande says he has decided to sink the vessel. She is valued at $250,000, and has a cargo of 1,000 bales of cotton and 1,100 bales of wool, worth $120,000. The name of the bark which took the passengers is ascertained to be the Beppino A, from Philadelphia bound for Genoa. She left here May 6, and will probably transfer the passengers to a passing steamer if it is impracticable to return.

ITEMS.

SUGGESTIONS BY THE BOARD OF TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.

NEW YORK, May 17.—At a meeting of the Board of Trade and Transportation the Committee on Railroad Transportation reported that Congress should make pooling combinations and special contracts illegal. Resolutions were passed authorizing the Committee on Canal Transportation to secure the adoption by the people of concurrent resolutions providing for the maintenance of free canals. Government inquiry is asked into the pooling of the cable companies, for the reason that at the time the Government authorized the French Cable Company to land on our shores it was with the stipulation that the company should not combine in any form with other companies.

INTEREST ON CALL LOANS.

The *Post* says: "The New York money market is to be congratulated on the passage today by the Assembly at Albany of Senator Kiernan's bill permitting call loans to be made at any rate on which the borrower and lender can agree. When the bill becomes a law we shall have no more exorbitant rates for money in the market."

DEATH OF RACE-HORSES.

J. E. Cook's gelding Falco died last night at New Brighton Beach. Lucy Long is also dead. Falco was entered in the 3-year-old stakes at Sheepshead Bay and Brighton.

THE POOL TOURNAMENT.

In the pool tournament Sutton, by defeating Knight, wins the third prize, and Jacob Schaefer, defeating Wallace, wins the fourth prize. Frey and Dankleman settle the first and second prizes tomorrow.

ARRIVAL OF 110 VESSELS.

One hundred and ten vessels arrived today.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Arrest of a Surgeon at South Bend, Ind., Charged with Collecting Illegal Fees from Pension Claimants—The Daily Calendar.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., May 17.—Dr. A. G. Miller, a prominent physician and authorized surgeon for examining pension claimants, was arrested by a Government detective today for collecting illegal fees. It is claimed that he collected $10 where the law allows $1. He was taken before the United States Commissioner and gave bonds for a hearing next Friday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 17.—A singular tragedy is reported today from Sebastian County. Two farmers, named respectively Head and Oliver, living near Bloomer, quarreled some weeks ago concerning the right the former had to a lease, piece of land the latter claimed. By mutual [illegible] but were separated without trouble. They happened to meet in a field on their way to work, when the quarrel was revived and Head clinched Oliver, intending to throw him down. A sharp struggle ensued, which was witnessed by parties on the top of an elevation some distance from the scene. Finally Head threw Oliver from him with violence, causing him to fall backward on the ground. The men were then separated. Oliver went directly home. His wife met him at the door and inquired the cause of his death-like pallor, and he answered, "Wife, I'm a dead man!" With these words he dropped dead on the floor. A post-mortem examination showed that the wound that caused his death was made by some blunt instrument, he having been struck upon the head with it. Head has been apprehended, and is now in jail at Greenwood. Oliver was buried by the Masonic fraternity, he having held one of the highest positions in that order. The murder has created intense feeling in the neighborhood.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VINCENNES, Ind., May 17.—Another thousand dollars in the C. W. Jones (City Treasurer) defalcation was discovered this morning, making his shortage to date over $30,000. Jones defaulted in the sum of $28,000 last summer and fled to Canada. The present steal was only remarkable in the fact that it was not discovered. The city issued $35,000 bonds for a drawbridge. Jones charged the account with $36,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 17.—Intelligence from Fort Smith is received that Hippy, the Cheyenne Indian who attempted to murder United States Agent Miles, has been captured and lodged in jail at that place. He will be tried shortly.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 17.—Moses A. Grinnell, aged 80, was found guilty of the murder of Charles H. Thomas, Nov. 19, 1880.

ITEMS FROM JOLIET.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, May 16.—Mr. Fred Beuttenmuller, the veteran gunsmith, received a terrific fall from the canal bridge to the towpath adjoining his store and residence last night. His left side was paralyzed and he suffers from concussion of the brain. Tonight the surgeons give hope that he will recover. Mr. Beuttenmuller recently lost his wife and daughter by small-pox.

The grand jury now in session is reported as having found indictments against a number of saloonkeepers for illegal liquor selling. Beecher, in Washington Township, has received its usual attention.

The Mather will case, which involves title to a large amount of valuable farming land, recently decided in the Supreme Court sustaining the will, will be argued for rehearing by the Hon. A. O. Marshall on behalf of a part of the heirs.

SEVENTH REGIMENT, I. N. G.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., May 17.—A meeting of the line officers of the reconstructed Seventh Regiment of Illinois National Guards was held in this city this evening, Col. J. M. Rice presiding. The new Seventh is composed of the Camp Point, Golden, Carthage, Quincy, Clayton, Augusta, Eureka, Peoria, Pekin, and Delavan companies, and there were twenty-one line officers present at the meeting, every company being represented except Quincy. The meeting was called for the purpose of electing field officers, which resulted as follows: Colonel, C. A. W. Fash, of Peoria; Lieutenant-Colonel, Richard Seaton, of Camp Point; Major, K. S. Conklin, of Pekin.

AFTER HIS BROTHER'S BODY.

William Grannis, of Syracuse, N. Y., telegraphed last night to Acting-Chief Doyle, requesting that the body of his brother George, who was shot and killed at Sag Bridge, be sent on to him for burial. The matter was referred to Undertaker Elton, who has charge of the body, and he will ship it immediately after the inquest.

THEY WERE MARRIED NOTWITHSTANDING.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 17.—This morning while a bridal party was crossing the river at this point, the horse attached to the buggy of John P. Greenwell fell down and was drowned, leaving the occupants to swim out. However, the ceremony was not delayed long, for the party proceeded to the Catholic Church and were made man and wife.

THE DEMOCRATIC FORGERY.

BALTIMORE, May 17.—William Price, of Cumberland, spoken of in connection with the Morey letter, attended a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee and spoke freely of John I. Davenport's recent visit to Cumberland and Davenport's unsuccessful effort to inspect some of his (Price's) private papers.

AN EDITOR THRASHED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., May 17.—J. P. Byers, candidate for Prosecuting-Attorney in the Fifth District, thrashed the editor of the Dardenelle *Post* last Thursday for publishing articles derogatory to his (Byers') character.

NAVIGATION ON THE LOWER FOX.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

APPLETON, Wis., May 17.—Navigation on the Lower Fox has not opened on account of the putting in of a new lock in the canal at Kaukana. It is expected that the lock will be completed by the 10th of June.

GREAT SILVER DISCOVERY.

LARAMIE CITY, Wy., May 17.—The recent discovery of native copper seventeen miles south of here is causing enormous excitement. Choice specimens sent to Denver are assaying $3,000 to the ton in silver.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, May 17.—The steamships Devonia and Mosel, from New York, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Arrived, the Wisconsin, from Liverpool, and the Canada, from London.

MURDERERS OF CAVENDISH AND BURKE.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 17.—A subscription was started here this evening that has reached $2,300 for information leading to the arrest of Irish landlords who hired the murderers of Cavendish and Burke in Phoenix Park, Dublin.

The Chicago "Boersenkeller," No. 145 Madison street, and Board of Trade alley; the choicest imported and domestic beers on draught. First-class restaurant.

JENNIE CRAMER.

That Fateful Friday Night Preceding the Finding of Her Body

She Was Seen by Several Persons in Company with James Malley.

Detective Brewer's Story of His Trip to New York to Arrest Blanche Douglass.

An Unseemly Tilt Between the Attorneys—Calm Indifference of Young Malley.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The *Times'* New Haven (Conn.) special says: At the Malley trial today the first witness was Mrs. Elizabeth Inwood, the stepmother of Mrs. Mattice J. Inwood, who testified yesterday. She said that she was in West Haven last August and saw the body of a dead girl on the shore on the morning of the 6th. The body was that of a girl who was riding horses the evening before.

"It was going on toward 11 o'clock," said the witness. "Mrs. Inwood and her daughter were with me. When they got off the horses the lights in the grove were put out."

WILLIAM WESLEY

testified that he was a telegraph operator at the Stamford Depot, and that he received a message directed to Walter Malley on the 4th of last August,

Mr. Jones asked what the prosecution intended to prove by the witness. He had not conversed with Mr. Doolittle, replied he did not know just what he [illegible] the witness [illegible] to find out. [illegible] could testify to. [illegible] a paper, saying it was a copy of

THE DISPATCH TO WALTER MALLEY.

It read as follows: [illegible], Conn., Aug. 4, 1881.—[Received "New Haven Depot at 5:50 p. m.]—*To Walter E.* at Stamford, Conn.: Blanche O. K. Found *Malley's* dressmaker's. J. MALLEY."

Mr. Wesley said: "I delivered that dispatch to a man who inquired for a dispatch for Walter Malley. It was about 6:30, just after the arrival of the 6:26 train from New Haven. He came into the depot and asked for it. He made a remark at the time, as I think, something like an expression of relief."

"Do you remember his saying, 'Thank God!' or 'Thank God for that?'"

There was some objection to the form of the question, and the Court suggested that a change should be made.

The witness said it had been reported that

MR. MALLEY SAID SOMETHING LIKE THAT.

Whatever remark he made was not very distinct, and was not addressed to the witness.

"Can you point him out?"

"I think I can [indicating Walter]. He did not then wear eyeglasses."

Benjamin F. Brady, a broken-down, red-faced, gray-haired man, was the next witness. He spoke in a whisper, and what he said was communicated to the jury by counsel. He said he now lived in Newtown. Last summer he worked at a base-ball game at the West Haven shore. Saturday morning, Aug. 6, he saw the body of a dead young lady on the shore.

"Had you seen her before?"

"I saw her once before. It was the night before.

SHE WAS AT THE TENT

where the ball game was carried on. As near as I could judge it was from ten minutes to a quarter of 8. She stayed in front of the tent seven or nine minutes. A lady was with her, and when they went away they went toward the swings, close to my tent. Directly afterwards a gentleman came up within seven or eight feet of the tent."

"Have you seen him since?"

"I have. He sits there [pointing out James Malley], near the man without the eye-glasses. He staid around about five minutes, and then went toward the flying horses. The girls had gone in the same direction. I staid at the tent with the girl whose body was found the next day, and explained the game to her."

ON THE CROSS-EXAMINATION

the witness said he had talked about the case to over 200 people. Persch, the alleged detective, he did not know.

"I was in Newtown this last April. I went there last October and worked in a stable. I know Frederick King, the clerk at the hotel. I have talked with him, but nothing was said about money. He came to me and said he would make it an object for me to go to New Haven. I told him I would not unless I was obliged to, and nothing more was said at the time."

"Was anything said about $300?"

"Yes, sir; but not at that time."

"When was it?"

"King went to New Haven to a Washington-birthday party. After his return I had a conversation with him, and

THE THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS WAS MENTIONED."

"Did you tell Fred King that if he would go and see the Malleys he could get $300 for suppressing your testimony, and that you would divide with him?"

"When Mr. King came back from the Washington-birthday ball he came into the stable office and said, 'Brady, I want to see you.' I walked out of the stable with him. He said he could get me $300 if I would leave the State and if I would give him half of it."

"Did you have any other conversation with King about money?"

"No, sir; not about money. When he mentioned the subject of money I said that if I wanted to do that kind of business I would let him know. He never spoke to me or I to him about any money after that."

"Did you know James Malley at this time?"

"Yes, sir. I had seen him in the court-room in West Haven. I saw him

THAT FRIDAY NIGHT IN THE GROVE,

and I saw him a short time afterward. He came to the tent and leaned on his cane just as he did on the Friday night. I think it was the Wednesday afternoon after the Friday night. A small man with humped-up shoulders was with him. Henry Ball [a Malley detective] pointed him out to me and said, 'Do you know that New York drummer?' I said 'Yes,' and held out my hand to him. I knew in a minute it was the same gentleman who was at my tent Friday night."

Audubon Dane, a telegraph operator in South Norwalk, testified that he had the original of

THE FOLLOWING DISPATCH

sent from South Norwalk to New Haven Aug. 4 by Walter Malley:

"SOUTH NORWALK STREET—*James Malley Jr., care of Edward Malley, on Whalley avenue, New Haven, Conn.:* Have received no dispatch from you. Find out and telegraph immediately Cramer's brother's address or any other news to me at Gilsey House. WALTER."

HOWARD C. PAYNE,

proprietor of a bowling-alley in the Savin Rock Grove, testified that he had known Walter Malley for a year or more previous to last August.

"Did you see him on the night of Aug. 5?"

"I think I did. He came into my place and bought two glasses of beer. One he drank and the other he took to the door. I can't tell what time it was, but I think it was between 8 and 12. I saw some one with Walter, but it was a man. I think he said: 'Come, Malley, let's be going.' This was after he had drank the beer."

"When did you first tell this story?"

"I don't know."

"Whom did you tell this story to first?"

"I think to Chief of Police Webster. It was one week and perhaps

TWO WEEKS AFTER THE FRIDAY NIGHT."

"It didn't occur to you until some time afterward that these parties were in your place that night, did it?"

"No, sir. It came to me when I heard that Jennie Cramer was dead and these parties were supposed to have something to do with it."

Mr. Blydenburgh asked witness if he could remember any particular incident which happened in his saloon Thursday night or any night previous to the Friday night referred to.

"Go back as far as the St. John's picnic," said the witness, "and I can tell you."

"There was something about the St. John picnic that impressed itself on your mind, was there?"

"Yes, sir."

"Can you swear there wasn't a picnic on the shore this Friday night?"

"There might have been a Methodist picnic, but I can't say."

"Why is a Methodist picnic different from any other kind?"

"Not much different, perhaps, but they don't have as much money as some other kinds. Our trade is not so good."

WILLIAM B. COCHRANE,

a street-car driver on the Westhaven Road, said that he had known Jennie Cramer for a long time—a year or so—and used occasionally to see her on his car. He last saw her alive on the night of Friday, Aug. 5. It was about 8:10 or 8:30. She was passing in front of Payne's bowling alley in company with some one.

"Who was it?"

"James Malley. I have known him about a year, but did not see him often."

"Can you point him out?"

"Yes, sir. There he is." [The witness leaned over the stand and pointed to James Malley, who returned his look with calm indifference.]

JOHN M. CROWE,

of No. 382 York street, a carpenter, testified that he saw the body of Jennie Cramer on the West Haven shore Saturday morning, Aug. 6, and recognized it as that of a young lady he had seen the night before on the flying-horses. The time was 8:15. A lady and gentleman were with her. The gentleman was James Malley. The party [illegible] rides, and the second time the young lady appeared to be dizzy.

THE LAST WITNESS

was Detective James P. Brewer. The question was asked, "Did you go to New York last fall to arrest Blanche Douglass?"

Judge Stoddard, of counsel for Blanche Douglass, objected.

State's-Attorney Doolittle said that he proposed to show that Blanche was living in a house of ill-fame in New York.

"For the purpose of showing that she committed murder in Connecticut?" said Mr. Jones.

This inquiry aroused Mr. Doolittle to a higher pitch of feeling than he has shown since the commencement of the trial.

"It is to show," said he, "that these Malleys and this woman conspired [pronouncing the last word slowly and emphatically] to betray Jennie Cramer under false pretenses."

The lawyers for the defense took exceptions, and the witness told of

HIS TRIP TO NEW YORK.

He had a warrant for the arrest of Blanche, and an officer of the Thirty-seventh Precinct found her. After some little struggling Blanche consented to come, and Brewer went to the house and helped her to get her clothes. Upon leaving the house she kissed the inmates good-by.

On the cross-examination the detective said that Blanche told him some things about her life at this house and her acquaintance with Walter Malley. She said, in substance, that it was a house of ill-fame; that

WALTER CAME TO SEE HER OCCASIONALLY,

and that she paid $15 a week board.

"That," said the witness, "is the ordinary price."

"Did she say it was the ordinary price, or is that your statement?" asked Judge Stoddard.

"She didn't say it," replied the officer.

The remark caused an outburst of merriment in the court-room, which was displeasing to Judge Granger.

"Mr. Sheriff," said he to Sheriff Bixby, "this is not an exhibition for the entertainment of people, but a trial of justice."

The redirect examination of the detective was begun, but the court was adjourned before it was concluded.

DERE HOLLIDAY.

A Writ of Habeas Corpus Issued in the Case of the Great Killer of Cowboys—Probability of His Release from Imprisonment at Denver.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DENVER, Colo., May 17.—A writ of habeas corpus has been issued in the case of Dere Holliday, the famous United States Marshal who killed so many cowboys at Tucson while engaged with the Earp faction in suppressing the former. The case continues to excite the speculation of the Sheriff's force and the detectives. While there is no doubt whatever that Holliday was a member of the Earp gang, it is a serious question whether the gang was really guilty of anything criminal or not. Holliday claims, with considerable show of reason, that the only fault committed by the gang was a vigorous effort to enforce law and order and bring the cowboys to justice. This claim is sustained by the fact that the *Epitaph* was a firm adherent of Earp and his followers until the publishers were compelled by threats and attempted assasinations to sell out the paper, and also by the position taken by the Federal authorities, which, under orders from Washington, have taken measures to suppress the lawlessness inspired by the doings of the cowboys. It is possible that one party was as bad as the other, but the facts developed and the history of the trouble known to the readers of the daily papers through the Associated Press dispatch point to a different conclusion. The Sheriff has received a number of dispatches, all of which are from the county authorities of Cochise County, who are alleged by Holliday to be in sympathy with the cowboys. Consequently but little dependence can be placed on them as conveying anything like accurate information. The alleged crime for which Holliday is wanted is the killing of Clanton and others. Holliday does not deny that he was in the fight in which Clanton was killed, but he says that the fight was provoked by the cowboys, who attacked the Marshal's posse while they were attempting to arrest Curley Bill and other well known desperadoes upon United States warrants. He does not know that he killed anybody, but if he did it was in self-defense. He also alleges that on another occasion, while he and his partner was out on a similar errand and had stopped to bait their stock, they were approached by a body of cowboys. One of the latter discharged his pistol accidentally, which gave the alarm to the Marshal's party, who sprang to their arms and succeeded in driving off their assailants. The reward of $800 offered for Holliday comes from the county, according to Holliday's belief, who says that throughout the trouble his party was supported by the Governor and Territorial authorities, as well as by the Federal officers. It is said that Holliday will be lynched if taken back, and the probabilities are that he will be released.

THE FORD BOYS.

The Case Against Them for Killing Wood Hite Called in the Criminal Court of Ray County, Missouri—A Change of Venue Asked For and Granted—An Exciting Incident on the Train Conveying Them Back to Kansas City.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 17.—The trial of Robert Ford for the killing of Wood Hite was called in the Criminal Court of Ray County this morning, Ford, his brother Charley, and Sheriff Timberlake going to that point by special train. Bob Ford since the killing of Jesse James has gone heavily armed, and today several friends also armed accompanied him to Richmond. There was considerable excitement at that point during the morning, but upon the opening of court Ford's attorneys asked for a change of venue to Clinton County, which was granted. The Ford boys, accompanied by the officers, returned to Kansas City tonight via the Wabash Railway, and at a point near Liberty, in Clay County, an exciting scene occurred. Bob and Charley were riding in the chair-car, when suddenly two rocks were hurled through the car windows from the outside, scattering the broken glass in all directions and wounding two passengers, although fortunately the stones struck no one. In an instant the Ford boys and Sheriff Timberlake had their revolvers out, thinking probably Frank James and some of his friends had attacked the train, knowing that the Ford boys were on board, but, as the attack was not continued, it was concluded that the stone-throwing was the work of a tramp. The train was instantly stopped, and several men, including the Ford boys, ran down the track to a point from which the rocks were thrown, and emptied their revolvers into the underbrush and timber. As can be imagined such an occurrence created the greatest excitement among the passengers on board the train, and not until the Union Depot in this city was reached could certain of them think that the whole thing was simply a false alarm instead of a bona fide attack of the train-robbers.

WITH HARD GLOVES.

A Fierce and One-Sided Prize-Fight.

Special Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Charley Norton and Jim Frawley met this afternoon in the Novelty Theatre, on Coney Island, to fight at catch-weight with small hard gloves for $500 a side, according to the rules of the English prize-ring, not the Marquis of Queensbury rules. A round continued until one of the combatants was knocked down or thrown, and there was half a minute's rest between rounds. The fight was a hurricane, lasting only five minutes, at the end of which time Frawley, terribly disfigured, had been knocked senseless by a heavy right-hander in the pit of the stomach. The result was a surprise to the 200 or 300 spectators who had paid $5 apiece for tickets to witness the encounter.

The ring was made in the auditorium, because the floor of the stage was found to be uneven. It was thirty by twenty-four feet. Around it were seated in chairs bankers, brokers, politicians, and men of leisure.

Frawley threw up his cap at 4:49 p. m. and stepped into the ring, attended by his seconds, Tom Hussey and Mike Noonan, and a third friend for bottle-holder. Five minutes later Norton entered the ring with his seconds, Jimmy Elliott and Barney Aaron. Frawley, who displayed great knots of muscle, weighed 139 pounds. Norton, who bore evidence of careful training, looked wiry and agile. His weight was 136 pounds. Both were in ring costume. Frawley's colors, worn around his waist, were a blue handkerchief, with small white spots. Norton's colors, a red, white, and blue silk handkerchief, were tied to a stake. Tom McAlpine acted as umpire for Norton and Prof. John Long was Frawley's umpire. George Rooke was referee. William Hussey and Tom McAlpine tossed for corners. Norton got the choice. Frawley then called for a piece of chalk and made the usual mark in the centre of the ring.

Amid the silence of the spectators the referee called "Time," and the men stepped to the middle of the ring and shook hands. The betting was lively at $100 to $75 in favor of Norton.

First round—Each man took the measure and watched the tactics of the other. Frawley, who seemed slow on his feet, led off at the body. Norton, with astonishing rapidity, landed his left like a pile-driver on Frawley's nose. Both got in close quarters, and after some hard exchanges, in which Norton showed great skill, Norton clinched with a cross-buttock, threw Frawley heavily on the floor, and while Frawley was down Norton let go right and left on his face. "Foul! Foul!" was yelled all around the ring by Frawley's friends. It looked for a moment as if a serious riot would break out; but the referee decided that Norton was in the act of hitting, and could not help delivering the blows, and that, therefore, he would not consider them foul. Time, one minute and thirty seconds.

Second round—Norton, who reminded the older spectators of Dick Curtis, "The Pet of the Fancy," measured his man beautifully, and, by putting in sledge-hammer blows in hot succession, cut poor Frawley in a shocking manner, and wound up the round with a smashing right-hander in the middle of his face, which sent him on his head. When Frawley was picked up by his seconds he was a pitiful sight and was bleeding from every part of his face. Time, one minute and twenty seconds.

Third round—Norton came up with unexpected energy, and began to punish Frawley all around the ring. Finally he knocked him down with a tremendous right-hand hit in the pit of the stomach. Frawley laid on the broad of his back until he was lifted up by his attendants, unconscious and a terribly beaten, cut, and bruised man.

On time being called for the fourth round, his second, Mike Noonan, saw that Frawley had spit so much blood that he could not raise himself from his chair. Noonan then threw up the sponge. Time forty seconds.

Amid the wildest cheering the referee declared Norton the winner of the shortest, and on the part of Frawley one of the bloodiest glove-fights on record. Norton left the ring without a scratch. The time of the battle was five minutes. From a scientific point of view Norton was pronounced a remarkable boxer.

After the fight Hussey, the backer of Frawley, said to Richard K. Fox:

"I claim the stakes for Frawley on the grounds that Norton committed a foul by hitting Frawley twice when he was down."

"I will abide by the decision of the referee," said Fox, "and pay over the money to Norton."

"If you do I'll sue you," said Hussey.

A squad of Brooklyn detectives, under command of Inspector Henry L. Jewett, arrived in a carriage about fifteen minutes after the fight was over, and, surrounding the theatre, entered it by different ways. The place had been deserted by most of the sporting men. They found Frawley, however, in a private room, nursing his bruised face, and arrested him. He was taken to the Brooklyn Police Headquarters and afterwards locked up in the Washington Street Station. The police learned of the fight through Police-Captain Croft, who saw a number of coaches containing sporting men crossing the ferry.

FIRE RECORD.

Chicago Fires.

A young woman named Tagney, living at No. 94 Law avenue, dropped a kerosene lamp on the floor last night and set the building afire. An alarm was turned in from Box 294, and the blaze extinguished without much loss.

A small fire at No. 197 North Halsted street, originating in a defective flue, caused an alarm from Box 337 yesterday morning. Damage nominal; insured for $400 in the Watertown of New York.

The alarm from Box No. 91 at 2:30 yesterday afternoon was caused by fire being discovered in the dwelling at No. 1628 South Clark street, occupied by John Powers and Edward Healey. Damage to building, $25; to furniture nominal. Cause of fire, a defective flue.

The alarm of fire from Box 582 at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning was in consequence of a fire having broken out in some frame buildings in the rear of 400 Idano street, owned by C. W. Pardridge. Damage about $100. Cause of fire not known.

The alarm from Box No. 561 at 3:55 yesterday afternoon was caused by the burning of a barn in the rear of No. 868 West Madison street, occupied by Charles Davis. The structure was destroyed, as was a phaeton buggy belonging to Mr. Davis. Loss $250. An adjoining barn, in the rear of No. 861 Madison street, owned by Mr. Davis, of St. Louis, and unoccupied, was also totally destroyed at a loss of $150. The fire is supposed to have been caused by children playing with matches.

The Simpson County, Connecticut, Court-House Totally Destroyed by an Incendiary Fire.

FRANKLIN, Conn., May 17.—Last night about half-past 12 o'clock the second attempt within the last three weeks to burn the court-house was made with success, and this morning the fine large brick building, which was built fifteen or twenty years ago at an expense of $15,000, and which was an ornament to the town and a credit to the County of Simpson, is in ruins. The solitary and smoking brick walls are all that remain of the house. Most of the books and records of the Circuit Court Clerk were saved, but with this exception everything in the house was totally consumed. The offices of the County Judge and Court Clerk were in the court-house, and nothing whatever was saved from either of the two offices.

At La Crosse, Wis., Loss $8,000, Insurance $2,600.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA CROSSE, Wis., May 17.—Fire this afternoon totally destroyed the foundry owned by John Torrance & Son. Loss, $8,000; insurance, $2,600. The flames were not discovered until they had gained much headway, and the fire was kept under control with much difficulty. A shed in the rear of the foundry containing gasoline took fire several times, but was extinguished, and narrowly escaped a terrific explosion.

At Bradford's, Ind., Loss $5,000; Insurance $3,500.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WABASH, Ind., May 17.—At Bradford's, a small station sixteen miles south of this city, last night, the large barn of William Bradford was set on fire and totally destroyed. The loss is $5,000; insured for $3,500 in the Home of New York. It is thought that a tramp threw a match into the haymow.

A Loss of $4,000 at Saginaw City, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., May 17.—The planing-mill and barn of Wright & Knowlton, at Saginaw City, burned last night, with all contents, including six horses. Loss $4,000; insured in the North American Insurance Company for $1,850.

A Stink-Factory Going at East St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 17.—A telephonic communication from the National Yards, East St. Louis, says: The Northwestern fertilizing establishment, near the Stock-Yards, caught fire about midnight, and is now nearly consumed. Loss estimated at $65,000; insurance unknown.

A Hotel at Port Royal, S. C., Burned by Incendiaries.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., May 17.—A hotel erecting here was burned by incendiaries. No insurance.

TWO MEN LYNCHED.

A Party on the Way to a Lynching Accidentally Pick Up a Negro Murderer, and Hang Him Along with Their Own Man.

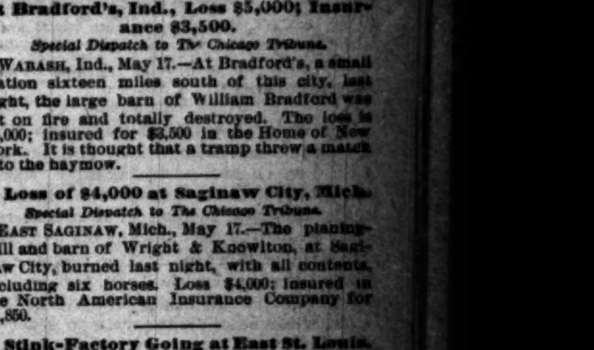
ST. MARTINSVILLE, La., May 17.—Three hundred men took Joseph E. Jenkins, who murdered his brother-in-law, Raphael Castillo, Monday night, from jail to the place of the murder, near Breauxbridge, and hanged him. On the way from St. Martinsville they came across a colored man, Eugene Azar, who killed a young man in January last. Azar was hanged on the same tree with Jenkins.

The Governor offers a reward of $2,000 for the arrest and conviction of the persons engaged in the lynching.

THE FRANCKLYN COTTAGE RENTED.

ELBERON, N. J., May 17.—The cottage of Charles G. Francklyn, in which the late President Garfield died, has been rented for the coming season to Augustine Smith, of New York.

CATARRH



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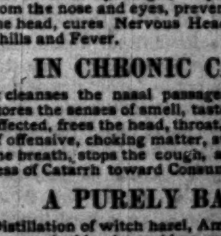

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AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Clark and Dearborn. Engagement of Haverly's Opera Company. "Patience."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of Eric Bayley's Comedy Company. "The Colonel."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Variety entertainment.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposit new Court-House. Engagement of the Audran Opera Comique Company. "The Snake-Charmer."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Charles E. Ford's Comic Opera Company. "Billee Taylor."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment.

Criterion Theatre.
Corner of Sedgwick and Division streets. Variety entertainment.

Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment.

White-Stocking Base-Ball Park.
Michigan avenue, opposit Washington street. Game between the Chicago and Buffalo Clubs at 3:30 p. m.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ATTENTION, PRINCES.—Special rendezvous of Oriental Consistory Thursday evening, May 18, to make arrangements to go to Peoria, Ill., June 1. All are requested to attend.
HENRY H. POND, 33°, Com. in Chief.
GIL W. BARNARD, 33°, Grand Secretary.

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1882.

FAIR weather and stationary or higher temperature for the Upper Lake region today.

THE Canadian Parliament has been prorogued by the Governor-General, and a new election of members ordered for June 13.

THE Garfield House is the name of a home for working-girls on the Brighton Road, near London, which has been established through charitable contributions and named in honor of the martyr President. The home was formally opened yesterday by Minister Lowell, with an attendance of many distinguished persons.

AT yesterday's session of the Illinois Homeopathic Association, Dr. N. F. Cooke of Chicago read a most interesting paper, which is given in full in our columns this morning, on the antiseptic method of treatment recently brought to the notice of the medical profession of Chicago by Dr. Déclat, the eminent French physician. Dr. Cooke paid a warm tribute to the memory of the lamented Beebe, whose search for a sovereign remedy in carbolic acid was only frustrated by the chemical impurities of the acid as then produced, but who died with undiminished faith in the value and efficacy of this great antiseptic agent. Dr. Cooke further described numerous experiences of his own in the employment of phenic acid, as recommended by Dr. Déclat, the results of which were without exception such as to demonstrate the importance of the new treatment.

THE House Democratic caucus has resolved to filibuster against the consideration of any more contested-election cases involving an exposure of Southern Bourbon methods. This course of action is not to be wondered at, as the developments in these Southern cases, though differing in detail, are astonishingly similar in general characteristics. So disgraceful and damaging are these exposures that a Democratic caucus, controlled by the very men who have connived at and helped to perpetrate the frauds, could hardly be expected to endure the infliction of a consideration of the contested cases without making every possible effort to escape it. The Republicans may not be able to command the votes necessary to defeat the filibustering project, but they can present the issue in such a form as to demonstrate the fact that the Democratic party confesses judgment by choosing to obstruct legislation rather than suffer the damaging exposures involved in a thorough examination of the Southern election cases.

IT is probable that the members of the Senate must have had some trouble to keep straight faces during the performance of yesterday's farce about the Pennsylvania nominations. Senator Mitchell was undoubtedly very much in earnest, and must have been for that reason all the more amusing, since he gravely undertook to assert the principle that "all offices bestowed within the party should be upon the basis of fitness," and the use of patronage to promote personal political ends is a practice to be condemned. To be sure, this principle had been formally enunciated in the platform adopted by the Pennsylvania Republican Convention last week; but, as Senator Cameron puts it, what has a platform got to do with confirming a nomination expressly intended to secure two State Senators to assist in the reëlection of the Boss of the Machine? The absurdity of Mr. Mitchell's position was so palpable that the Senators could scarcely keep from laughing as they recorded an almost unanimous vote confirming a machine nomination, against which thousands of Republicans indignantly protest.

THERE seems to be an unusual scramble of old protection plugs at Washington to get appointed on the Tariff Commission. As the whole scheme is now confessedly a fraud, a new device to postpone any action until after the next Presidential election, why not make short work of it by making Mr. Kelley Chairman of the commission, with power to appoint his associates? He might select John Roach and Daniel J. Bell of Pennsylvania, Wood-Pulp Miller of New York, Moses Field of Detroit, the protection crank, D. H. Mason, of Chicago, Kinley of Ohio, Robeson of New Jersey to represent rotten ships, a sugarite of Louisiana, a stocking-weaver man of New Hampshire, some paper man, like Rice of Massachusetts, and then Sam Randall, and Nutmeg Platt of Connecticut. Then let this impanelled commission rove around the country among the protected manufacturers, and ask them about the state of health of their infant pap-fed industries and how much more protection they need to keep them from languishing, consider the consumers in the light of a goose to be well plucked, and bring in a report next fall that the country is going to the demnition bowwows if any duty is left at less than 100 per cent. Let them report that the prosperity of a country is in proportion to the hight of its tariff, as illustrated by Mexico and Spain. As to the robbed and plundered nine-tenths of the people who are unprotected, who the mischief cares for them? Were they not born to be bled for the benefit of our "infant industries"? The said infants, having only been protected for 100 years, are naturally not yet sufficiently out of their infancy to be able to walk alone.

ACCUMULATION OF VAST RICHES.

A New York paper discusses the probabilities of the future considered from the standpoint of the present aggregation of great wealth in a comparatively few hands. The point is made that the wealth made during the last decade is of personal and not real property, and that the aggregates are represented in money or convertible securities. In the first place, is this true? That there have been immense accumulations of money by a few persons is unquestionably true, but when Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Gould, Moses Taylor, Russell Sage, and some six or eight others are named the list of the extraordinary holders of fortunes is exhausted. The list of millionaires is a long one compared with its length of fifteen or even ten years ago, but it presents no reason to fear that the portable wealth of the country is all tending to the coffers of a few persons. Time was when a millionaire—that is, a man whose accumulations were valued at a million—was an exception, but that time has passed. We have men now who count their millions by the five, ten, twenty, forty, fifty, and possibly there are three or four whose fortunes may range between fifty and a hundred millions, but the proportion of persons whose accumulations have risen from $10,000 to $100,000, or even $200,000, is immensely greater than is that of those who have joined the ranks of the millionaires.

The great fortunes of the present day are mainly due to speculation, and this is true whether the speculation was in railway stocks or in manufactures, dry goods, or groceries. In 1873-'76 there were bonds and stocks of many thousands of miles of railways which had cost somebody many hundreds of millions of dollars blotted or sponged out of existence, or, in other words, totally lost to those whose money had been invested in them. The wreckers had fine pickings. Out of these wrecks came the foundation for much of the wealth now represented by the stocks and bonds which constitute the fortunes of the majority of the class of great millionaires of the present day. Tens of thousands of persons who in 1873 counted their wealth in fabulous sums were sufferers by the wrecks of that year, and do not figure now among those the immensity of whose fortunes seems to alarm so many. It may be said that, taking the stock list with its quotations of 110 to 180, the stock does not, as a whole, represent property having a value above the indebtedness thereon, and that such stock and the fortunes invested therein are subject to the vicissitudes of all speculation.

While the millionaires have been increasing in number, while the immense fortunes invested in bonds and stocks have been duplicated and quadrupled in market value, and doubled over and over again by the watering process, the substantial value of the other property in the country has during the ten years been increased with even greater rapidity. The number of farms put under cultivation, and the value of the lands previously under cultivation, and the productions of these lands, have gone on increasing proportionately much faster than even the watered securities which are quoted in Wall street. Each new farm opened for cultivation during the last ten years represents, in its naked state, an addition of $1,000 to the substantial wealth of the country, and with its improvements and its additions of stock doubles its value every five years. As a whole, all the farms opened prior to 1870 have increased considerably per acre in cash value. This growth has been general throughout the country, greater in some sections than in others, but it has taken place at the South as well as at the North; and this growth is of substantial property whose value does not fluctuate from day to day, nor is it subject to any depression by the failure of a stock-broker, collapse of a banker, or the destruction of a train. It is property whose value is abiding, the only change being an increase of value. Placed alongside of the immense fortunes confessedly made by railroad managers, merchants, steel manufacturers, and others in various forms of speculative trade and operations, it is possible that the aggregate of these accumulations is dwarfed by the aggregate additions made to the wealth of those engaged in agriculture during the last ten years.

One danger anticipated as likely to result from these vast accummulations of wealth in the hands of a small class of persons is, that these men will eventually buy up the land and become possessors of the soil, and, in fact, constitute themselves into a kind of baronial or landed aristocracy. We do not anticipate any such danger. The entire wealth of Vanderbilt, Gould, Sage, Field, and fifty others of the great millionaires put together would purchase but a very insignificant part of the farming lands of the United States; the area purchased even by the combined millions of all these persons would make but one small farm, compared with the whole agricultural area of the country. At the first symptom of any such purpose to buy up the farms of the country the prices would advance so quickly that the power of a million of dollars in the way of purchasing land would shrink amazingly. The danger that the lands of the country will pass into Wall street is so extremely remote that the present generation need lose no sleep on that account, and even if in the future any attempt of that kind shall be made the intelligence of the people and of the State Governments may be depended on to provide for the safety of the people of that day.

Time, however, provides for all difficulties arising from the accumulation of great wealth. Rich men die as well as poor ones. Rich men have families of sons and daughters, and these sons and daughters have families, and all are subject to the infirmities, weaknesses, and caprices of human nature. The hundred millions of today will find its ten, twenty, or fifty persons waiting to share and divide it when time shall bring the hour for its distribution. Other fortunes may grow, but all are subject to the same inevitable law of Nature which limits the term of the present holders and builds up families to share in the inheritance and scatter among many the possessions of the few. On the whole, it is very likely that the people of the future will take care of themselves wisely and justly, and that the present need take no trouble lest the next generation will be unable to cope with the magnates who now flourish in Wall street, and who occasionally call in their neighbors to look at the money they have gathered. The money will not go away, and there will be found plenty of persons to manage its distribution when the time comes.

THE FLORIDA ELECTION FRAUDS.

The story of the Bourbon election frauds in the First Florida District contains a double wrong. The outrage of an unfair election was first committed, and then the second outrage was committed of depriving the candidate who was fairly elected from establishing his right to his seat by legal proofs before the House Committee on Elections. The contestant for the seat is Mr. Witherspoon, a colored man, born a slave, a Presiding Elder of the Methodist Church, a member for ten successive years of the Florida Legislature, and a man of good character and ability. In his case it is stated that the House committee will recommend that a special committee be sent to Florida to investigate the frauds and the conspiracy of the Bourbons to prevent him from contesting the right of his competitor, Davidson, to a seat.

Mr. Witherspoon's statement is an extremely interesting one, as showing the different styles of Bourbon frauds. In his own county there is a registered Republican majority of 1,900 votes. The County Commissioners, all Bourbons, met and in four days' time struck off the names of 1,623 qualified voters, of whom but thirty were Democrats. These electors were notified, and under the law they appeared with two witnesses to get themselves reinstated. The Bourbon Commissioners construed the law as requiring white witnesses, and out of those stricken off only fifty names were restored. As one example of the audacity of the Bourbon Commissioners, Mr. Witherspoon relates the following incident:

> The Chairman of the Jefferson County Board of Commissioners was Dr. Ballinger, who, by the way, is now under indictment in the United States District Court for violation of the election laws. Among the names struck off was that of Ballinger's coachman, who has been in his employ fifteen years. The man thought sure he could get his name restored, but because he could not swear exactly how many years he had lived in the precinct the Commissioners denied his application, although their Chairman, who was present, knew that for fifteen years the man had been in his own employ.

Throughout the entire district over 5,000 names of properly qualified Republicans were thus arbitrarily and without cause struck from the lists. Large numbers of them appeared at the polls and offered to swear in their votes according to law, but it was of no avail. The inspectors declared that the registry was the only evidence, and they would not take any other; thus no votes were sworn in. After removing names from the lists in this manner and then refusing to allow the electors to swear their votes in, they capped the climax of outrage by the use of the tissue-paper ballots, large numbers of which were fraudulently deposited in the boxes, the vote in some instances far exceeding the number of names upon the registry.

By such a combination of outrages Mr. Witherspoon was deprived of the certificate of election, which was given to his competitor, Davidson. The Bourbon conspirators then went to work to prevent Mr. Witherspoon from presenting the proper legal proofs of his claim to the seat before the Elections Committee of the House. All the Justices and Notaries are appointed by the Governor, and can be removed by him. After a long search he found one Justice who was willing to take the depositions of his witnesses, but the hearing had hardly commenced before the Governor got wind of it and removed the Justice. A County Judge afterward declared it to be an outrage and agreed to take the depositions, but the Bourbons immediately brought such a pressure to bear upon him that he abandoned it. Unable to find any one else, Mr. Witherspoon's witnesses returned home without testifying. After great difficulty he succeeded in obtaining the consent of a lawyer in Tallahassee to take charge of the case. He gave him all the papers he had and paid him in advance, and went to Washington. While there he heard nothing from his lawyer, except that his competitor had been in close consultation with him. The result, in short, was that his lawyer did nothing for him, and not only would not give up the papers, but has paid no attention to an order from the Elections Committee to produce them.

It appears from this story, which has impressed not only the Republican but the Democratic members of the committee with its truth, that the Florida Bourbons, from the Governor down to the Justices, and attorneys even, have been engaged in an infamous conspiracy to cheat him out of the seat which clearly belongs to him. Under such circumstances, the least that the House can do is to order an investigation, and order it promptly. If it were possible to obtain anything like strict justice, Mr. Witherspoon would not only be granted his seat but every one connected with the conspiracy to swindle him out of it would do the State service inside the walls of a penitentiary, but this would be a triumph of justice that would astound even the most cheerful optimist in these days of outrage, fraud, and corruption.

THE NATIONAL BANKS IN CONGRESS.

The debate on the bill to extend National-bank charters, now pending in the National House of Representatives, has revealed an astounding amount of prejudice and ignorance among the honorable members. Brumm, of Pennsylvania, for example, clamors for a currency "based on the intelligence and patriotism of the country." If this rule should be closely followed in his own district, and if he is a fair representative of the intelligence and patriotism which prevail there, the quantity of currency allotted to it would be very small. Brumm says the Government could tell when it had issued enough currency by watching the rate of interest. When the rate had fallen to 3 per cent he would say it was time to stop. He probably does not know that when the currency is inflated by the issue of irredeemable scrip the rate of interest is correspondingly inflated. If lenders are obliged to take interest in a depreciated currency they must allow for the depreciation, and they usually leave a margin above the exact value of the money when it is lent to provide for contingencies. The financial history of the War period is so recent that Brumm ought to be able to remember whether an inflated currency then made interest low. Has he any recollection of money loaning at 3 per cent to individuals when the blood-stained and battle-torn greenback was below par?

Brumm's chaotic notions about finance were shared by a number of Democratic members. Texas, Indiana, and Missouri are especially wild and skittish on the subject. The fiat doctrine has got a firm hold on the politicians of those States, and the Democratic members, some of whom know better, are not above seeming to swallow it. Their harangues about bloodsuckers, vampires, etc., would be amusing if they were not mortifying. They are, moreover, reflections upon the good sense of the people they claim to represent.

In refreshing contrast with these ignorant and demagogical utterances was the speech of Abram S. Hewitt, of New York. Hewitt's proposed reconstruction of the National-banking system will meet with little favor among bankers; but the candor and ability with which he treated the subject, even though his conclusions may be erroneous, were redeeming features of the debate. Hewitt believes the banking system as it exists now is the best that the ingenuity of man has devised. Foreseeing, however, that the extinction of the debt will soon destroy the basis of the bank circulation, he proposes a new one. He would have the banks allowed notes to the amount of 90 per cent of their capital, $50,000 of which would be in bonds. The notes would be a first lien on the assets of each bank. The stockholders would be liable for double the amount of their stock, as at present. Each bank would be required to deposit in coin 10 per cent of its circulation as a redemption fund with the Treasurer of the United States, and all the banks would be compelled to guarantee the circulation of each one. This is, as Hewitt admitted, a crude measure, but it is not so revolutionary as it first appears to be. The guarantee required of all the banks would only be enforced as a last resort, and in practice Hewitt would expect the notes of broken banks to be paid first out of the coin redemption fund of $36,000,000 provided by all the banks; secondly, out of the Government bonds to the amount of $50,000 deposited by each bank; third, out of the assets; and, fourth, from the guarantee, which would only be resorted to until the assets could be realized upon. The banks, in the aggregate, would have, say, $360,000,000 in circulation, against which a reserve would be provided as follows: Ten per cent coin reserve—$36,000,000; $50,000 worth of bonds deposited in the Treasury by, in round numbers, 2,000 banks each—$100,000,000. This would provide an immediate reserve of 37½ per cent on all the circulation, and, in the case of the smaller banks, which are the most liable to suspend, the proportion secured by the bond-deposit would be higher. Then behind the reserve would be the individual liability of stockholders. The redemption fund could be immediately drawn upon for the full value of the outstanding notes, and the amount be restored afterwards. The scheme may not, and probably will not, commend itself to general favor at once, but it at least exhibits ordinary business intelligence, which the propositions of the fiatist orators do not.

The Crapo bill, providing for the extension of charters, will pass the House by a large majority. The Randall amendment, or some similar provision prohibiting the banks from withdrawing their circulation without a reasonable notice, will be adopted. The period of extension may be reduced from twenty to ten years, a favorite period since the Chinese bill was vetoed, and the Hammond amendment requiring National banks to sue in State courts has a chance of being adopted. The Scales amendment, permitting banks to loan 25 per cent of their capital on real-estate security, is likely to be defeated. The bill and amendments will be disposed of today.

DEBATE ON THE FIVE PER CENT BILL.

The debate on the Five Per Cent bill now pending in the United States Senate has had some points of interest, though it has covered familiar ground. The 5-per-cent claims have been so long before Congress that they have become ancient, if not honorable. The amount of these claims by States has never been exactly ascertained. One of the provisions of this bill requires that work to be done. The bill itself is entitled, "A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain and certify the amount of land located with military warrants in the States described therein, and for other purposes." Blair, of New Hampshire, presented in the Senate Tuesday a table purporting to give the amounts that would be due each State under this bill. But the table bears date Jan. 26, and the Land-Office will not be responsible for it. The amounts are only approximate, and some of them may be wide of the mark. As a fair guess, however, of the probable amount of the appropriation and its distribution, the figures have some interest. The total is $3,947,000, divided as follows, in round numbers, among nineteen States:

Alabama	$72,000	Michigan	$270,700
Arkansas	141,000	Minnesota	373,300
California	50,000	Mississippi	24,000
Colorado	12,000	Missouri	426,000
Florida	29,000	Nebraska	121,000
Iowa	881,000	Nevada	666
Illinois	595,800	Ohio	113,500
Indiana	82,000	Oregon	5,000
Kansas	270,700	Wisconsin	404,000
Louisiana	72,400		

From the above amounts must be deducted 5 per cent on the value of the lands located by military warrants in the territory included in each State before it was admitted into the Union. These deductions will make the sum total of the grant $3,896,000, as stated in THE TRIBUNE Sunday.

Saulsbury introduced the following rather sinister amendment into the Senate Tuesday, and supported it yesterday:

> That no part of the money paid under this act to any of the States mentioned therein shall be applied by such States to the payment of agents or attorneys for services rendered by them in procuring the passage of this act, or in connection with the claims of such States to the money hereby authorized to be paid, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to withhold payment to any State until satisfactory assurances shall be filed with him by the authorities of such State that no part of the money paid under this act shall be so applied.

Saulsbury said he had been informed that the State which would receive the largest sum under this bill—Iowa—had long ago, when the possibility of getting the money was deemed remote, contracted to give one-third of the amount recovered to the agent who had undertaken to get the measure through Congress. Probably similar contracts had been made by other States, and as a measure of protection to them, as well as in the interests of pure legislation, Saulsbury proposed this amendment. He thought it only proper, if the States desired to recompense lobbyists for this kind of work, a special act of each Legislature should be required to do it. So far as Iowa is concerned, Senator Allison promptly put the rumor at rest by quoting from the clause of the State Constitution which provides that money paid, or hereafter to be paid, on account of the 5-per-cent tax on sales of public lands shall be devoted to the school-fund. Plumb said that the Kansas Constitution contained a similar provision, and the Constitution of Wisconsin is equally explicit on this point. It is not improbable, however, that some of the other States have made extravagant contracts in respect to this fund. Senator Voorhees' bombastic defense of his State, and praises of the industrious and faithful agents who have been pressing these claims, were not reassuring. It is to be hoped none of the States has made so improvident a contract as that which Saulsbury had heard of. Illinois' share of the appropriation would be in the neighborhood of $600,000, and if it should be added to the school-fund it would not come amiss. It represents the location of lands valued at $12,000,000 by military county land warrants. The quantity of land at the Government price of $1.25 an acre required to make up this sum would be about 9,600,000 acres. This immense domain was given away to reward soldiers for services in the Mexican and Indian wars and the war of 1812. As the advocates of this bill have argued in the Senate, it was a composition, or equivalent for full payments in cash, and the Government was therefore bound to pay 5 per cent on it, the same as if it had been sold for cash. In Iowa 14,000,000 acres, or almost one-half the whole State, was given away in this manner. It is no wonder the Senators are now contending for the 5 per cent which the Government contracted to pay on lands sold within the State, provided it would exempt them from taxation for a term of years. It did exempt these lands, but it has never received the compensation agreed upon.

Senator Sherman made a very able argument for the bill on its merits, disclaiming any interest in it personally or on account of his State, for, as he showed, Ohio will have to pay more in the Treasury to provide for this appropriation than she will receive back out of it. The bill went over without a vote. It will pass the Senate by a good majority, but its fate in the House is doubtful.

A REBUKE TO SO-CALLED STALWARTISM.

Senator Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, who is making a fight against the control of the politics of his State through the dispensation of Government patronage, has scored a strong point against Arthur and Cameron, who believe in that system and carry it out without regard to popular sentiment or the Government's interest. Mr. Mitchell has requested the President to withdraw the nomination of two men, Jackson and Kaufmann, who have been appointed Collectors of Internal Revenue respectively for the Twenty-third and the Ninth Collection Districts of Pennsylvania, and to make room for whom it was necessary to remove men who had been among the very best officers in the revenue service. This request of the junior Senator of Pennsylvania was backed up by telegrams and letters from many thousands of residents of the districts concerned, by prominent men throughout the State, and indirectly by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who had certified to the efficiency of the removed officials.

It is said that, before going to the President to request the withdrawal of these nominations, Senator Mitchell asked his colleague, Senator Cameron, to accompany him. Of course Cameron was surprised at the proposition, and asked why he should be expected to serve on such a mission. Mitchell then directed Cameron's attention to the very first resolution adopted by the recent Republican Convention in Pennsylvania, which was controlled by Cameron and men in the interest of the Stalwart faction. This resolution reads as follows:

> We unequivocally condemn the use of patronage to promote personal political ends, and require that all offices bestowed within the party shall be upon the basis of fitness.

Of course the above resolution was intended by the Pennsylvania Stalwarts in a Pickwickian sense, and they did not dream that it would come back to plague them within a few days from the time it was written. The next resolution in the same platform declares that "competent and faithful officers should not be removed except for cause." These two resolutions together cover the very case which Senator Mitchell brought to the President's attention. Two competent and faithful officers in Pennsylvania were removed to make places for a couple of Cameron benchmen, the further to strengthen the power of the boss in that State and enable him to promote his personal political ends at the cost of the general interests of the Republican party.

It is hardly to be expected that Mr. Arthur will withdraw the nominations which are obnoxious to the civil-service principles laid down by the Pennsylvania Convention, notwithstanding that convention was controlled by the Stalwarts. Mr. Cameron is said to be the Acting President's chief political manager, and he will not submit to the sacrifice of any of his personal retainers to comply with any meaningless phrases which he may have permitted to go into his State platform as a sop to the Independent Republicans. Mr. Arthur and Mr. Cameron are both practical politicians. They well understand each other perfectly in a matter of this kind. They will agree, as will also all the other Stalwart leaders, that the function of platforms is merely to conciliate public sentiment, and that resolutions adopted by State Conventions are not designed to govern the practical operations of politics or the distribution of Government patronage. The protest made by Mr. Mitchell and thousands of Republicans, the palpable violation of Republican principles, the inconsistency involved in a direct negation of the resolutions adopted by the Stalwart Convention of Pennsylvania, and the injustice to officers who were removed when they had demonstrated their fitness and efficiency, are considerations which will be ignored with complacency by both Arthur and Cameron. At the same time Senator Mitchell has made a telling point on the Arthur-Cameron faction, and the refusal of the Stalwart bosses to recognize the rules laid down by their own convention will not operate to restore harmony in Pennsylvania nor help materially to elect the Republican ticket in that State.

CRUELTIES OF CATTLE TRANSPORTATION.

We print elsewhere, and call the special attention of our readers to it, a narrative taken from the New York *Tribune* of the abuses which are practiced upon cattle shipped from this city to New York. The story is told by a gentleman who made the trip on a cattle-train for the express purpose of seeing for himself how the cattle are treated. It commences at the Stock-Yards of Chicago and it ends in New York, and there is no part of the long, mournful story that is not full of misery, cruelty, and torture, which are as unnecessary as they are infamous and disgusting. The poor dumb beasts are mercilessly tortured by two-legged brutes, who ought to be tortured in the same manner. It is simply senseless cruelty. They are forced into the cars in the first instance by sharp irons, with which they are mercilessly prodded about the head and rump, many of them losing an eye in the operation or receiving other severe wounds. They are so huddled together that the weak ones are always horned or trampled upon by the strong. The writer says: "A greater or less number of cattle were always found down, and at times in such positions as to cause great suffering, in which they were held as in a vise by other cattle standing over them. In such positions there is danger of strangulation, which often occurs." Besides all their other torments, the cattle upon this train, after they left Chicago, were on the road fifty hours before they had either food or water, and he adds that their constant moaning under their great suffering was piteous to hear. The result of all this is of interest to meat-eaters. "The twenty-seven car-loads which reached New York Monday night were killed Tuesday morning. When the hides were stripped great clots of blood were found about the head, neck, and shoulders, and particularly on the rump, where the animals had been prodded, horned, trampled, and bruised." If this be not sufficient, listen to Mr. Bergh's eloquent indignation which was caused by the same narrative to which we have made reference. Mr. Bergh says:

> Torments which no language can describe are uninterruptedly imposed on unoffending dumb animals, while the people of the States affected thereby are compelled to consume flesh charged with fever and disease, which by a principle of retributive justice poisons and deteriorates the bodies of mankind. It is a pity that public apathy to this vital subject cannot be shaken off. The truth should be known, however, to the consumers of the flesh of these sick and dying animals, starved and pounded during a journey of many days' duration. On arrival at their places of destination, they are at once driven into the slaughter-houses, almost frantic from the consequences of the treatment which so-called civilized beings have made them endure, burning with fever, lame, and covered with deep-sunken ulcers, and there are killed and dressed for market; and, horrible to think of, the fetid meat is perhaps on the next day placed upon the tables of the citizens and restaurants of the city and eaten and absorbed by its apathetic or unsuspecting consumers. Familiarity with these soulless and disgusting proceedings has almost converted the writer into a strict vegetarian. He has seen the carcasses of animals suspended in the abattoirs in and around New York, awaiting transportation to the markets, which exhibited revolting sores and ulcers, sometimes a foot in diameter. The writer of this begs the reader to believe that the recital of these sickening facts is as painful to him as they can be to another, but silence and indifference only augment the great evil.

There are remedies for this horrible brutality, and it rests with Congress, which has jurisdiction over this inter-State commerce, to enforce them. Is railroad sovereignty so absolute that Congress dares not regulate these evils? Or, has it not manhood, humanity, and sympathy sufficient to do it? And what are the people doing? If Congress will not move then let the people move in such a manner that Congress will hear and heed their voice. If Congress is afraid of the railroad magnates and monopolies, the people have more than once proved they are not, and they not only can make the present laws obeyed, but they can force still more stringent laws, and, as Mr. Bergh says, "compel those corporations to change this system of cattle-transportation entirely and place the enforcement of the laws either in the hands of Government officials or in those of the Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals along the whole route." The present methods are not only a disgrace to Congress but to the whole country, and it is time that the people began to wake up and to compel the railroad corporations to treat dumb animals with humanity. There is no nobler work in which the people can engage. If appeals to Congress do no good, than let the people take the matter in hand themselves and prosecute every one of the scoundrels from the highest to the lowest engaged in this horrible business. There is no greater service to man and God than the mitigation of the dreadful cruelties practiced upon animals.

ONE of the most magnificent of the late Khedive Ismail's projects, the Nubian & Soudan Railway, is now assuming something like a substantial form. The original idea seems only to have been to run a line from Assouan, below the First Cataract, to Wady Halfa, at the Second Cataract, thus saving the transport of merchandise either way from Nile boat to camel or vice versa, which at present takes place at both rapids. But already an extension 300 miles above Wady Halfa is contemplated by the scheme, and if that is carried out in all probability the line will be lengthened some day to Khartoum, the capital of the Soudan, at the junction of the Blue and White Nile. "To some," says the London *Globe*, "this may seem a chimerical project, but there are few engineering difficulties in the way save at the Assouan end, which have been already pretty well overcome; and if it is ever carried to completion it cannot fail to affect most propitiously the future both of Nubia and the Soudan. It is to be a single line, of which at present seventy-five miles are finished; and as it leaves Assouan it passes through a portion of the famous granit quarries, out of which the Gizeh pyramids near Cairo and so many other Pharaonic works were made. The engineer, a Scotchman, has no European to assist him, and the ways of his Arab and Nubian laborers are anything but the ways of the English navvy. Nothing will induce them to use a wheelbarrow, and as they work in gangs, with a taskmaster standing over them whip in hand, either supporting great masses on their backs or carrying away the débris in baskets, they forcibly recall to mind the habits and customs of the ancient Egyptians as depicted on the sculptures of Thebes and Karnak."

SAYS an exchange:

> The protectionists are clamoring for tariff revision, but they declare that they want revision not for the purpose of reducing but of increasing taxes on the consumer. Both the tariff conventions of the barons, held last year at Chicago and New York, declared with emphasis that the protected manufacturers must have "more protection." That means heavier taxation on the people. That means more injustice, more robbery. The Ways and Means Committee has now in its hands, ready to be sprung on the House, a bill very largely increasing the duties on iron and steel for the benefit of the barons. It is absurd, under such circumstances, for the barons' organs to swear that they are laboring in the interest of the people. They are doing no such thing. They are obstructing "the Nation's development" by cutting the trade of the country off from foreign markets; by limiting the markets for the products of "the great army engaged in the Nation's development." Secretary Folger says: "It seems that the plan most just for giving relief is to reduce taxation." But the protectionists in Congress turn a deaf ear to all such wise suggestions. They will have no tax reduction. They will not lift their little fingers to remove a single burden from an overtaxed people.

IN a private letter to Gen. Carnahan, of Indianapolis, the American Minister at Constantinople describes a wonderful exhibition of horsemanship which he recently witnessed. Gen. Wallace writes:

> I was invited a few days ago by the Sultan to go with him and witness a drill of his household troops. The old Eleventh could beat his infantry, but the performance of his Circassian cavalry was something extraordinary. As a sample: Four companies magnificently mounted were in line. A bugle call, and the right company dashed through to the front full speed. Another call, there was a beautiful feat. Each man reached out with his right hand, caught the rein close to the bit, pulled hard, and threw his horse flat on his left side, dismounting as it went down. Then, on the ground behind the horse, he began firing as a skirmisher. A third call, the company rose up with their horses, and retreated at full speed, reforming as they went. As I had never even heard of such a thing, you can imagine my astonishment.

THE talk about ex-Secretary Blaine returning to Congress has led the correspondent of the Boston *Herald* at Washington to interview some prominent members of the House on the subject. Such Representatives as Judge Kelley of Pennsylvania, Anderson and Ryan of Kansas, Candler of Massachusetts, Hiscock and McCook of New York, Errett and Bayne of Pennsylvania, Williams of Wisconsin, Page of California, Dunnell of Minnesota, and others, all gave it as their opinion that Mr. Blaine's election to the House would be a great gain to the Republican party and to Congress. They all concurred in the belief also that if he was elected and the House was Republican there would be no opposition to his elevation to the Speaker's chair.

GOV. MCENERY, of Louisiana, has sent a special message to the Legislature urging that the proposition of the bondholders for the settlement of the State debt be accepted. The total bonded debt is $11,786,850, and the holders of the bonds offer to accept 2 per cent interest for five years and 4 per cent interest thereafter. The difference between this proposition and that made by the State itself is only $30,308.75 a year in interest. The New Orleans papers urge the Legislature to accept the offer of the bondholders and put an end to this vexatious question, which has done much to retard the prosperity of the State.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* tells the (perhaps a) big story of a big walnut tree. In 1864 an Indiana man, as the story runs, bought the tree for $1, and he subsequently sold it for $65. The buyer sold it to a Cincinnati lumber-dealer for $700. The Cincinnati dealer sold it to a New Yorker for $2,200, and he cut it up into veneering, which he sold for $10,000.

THE Nevada (Cal.) *Transcript* asserts that fifty-two Chinamen who, at $1.50 per day, used to have hard work to extract enough ore from a certain mine to keep five stamps busy were superseded three weeks ago by twenty-six white men, at $2.50 per day, who take out more than enough ore to keep ten stamps running.

SOMEBODY down in Maine telegraphed to one of the Senators from that State last Friday a terrified message reading:

> Before voting for Worthington's confirmation have Gen. Butler promise not to stump Maine for the Fusionists this fall as he did in 1878 and 1880.

EX-SENATOR THURMAN was ready with the prediction while in Louisville the other day that the Democrats would carry Ohio this fall. When asked upon what ground he based his belief he could give none except that "our friends say we will carry it."

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

The Superintendent of a Sunday-school has come forward and vouched for the Rev. Mr. Lofton, of St. Louis, who insulted a lady on a railroad train. If a bank cashier should get on the Doctor's side his case would indeed look hopeless.

The Chicago Flower Mission held a meeting Tuesday. About the only thing necessary to the success of a flower mission this season is flowers.

"I see that a Chicago man named Pierce has been unsuccessful in his efforts to secure the *Inter-Ocean*. This seems to be the Pierce family's lucky year."—*John Kelly.*

It is understood that Eli Perkins rode Apollo, the horse that won the Derby at Louisville Tuesday. In the pictures and statues Apollo is always represented as carrying a lyre.

Mrs. Sergt. Mason has taken $1,000 of the money received by her and invested it in Government bonds for the benefit of the baby, saying to the reporter that she "supposed they were the safest things known." It is rather strange that Mrs. Mason has not heard of the White Stockings.

A dispatch from Cincinnati in regard to the musical festival, says that when the "Requiem" was finished "Theodore Thomas joined with the audience in its applause." As Mr. Thomas conducted the performance, his enthusiasm is somewhat akin to that of the historical Johnny Horner, who sat in a corner, and, after inserting his thumb into a Christmas pie and extracting therefrom a specimen of the fruit it contained, called the public's attention to the fact.

A dispatch from Minneapolis, Minn., says: "A number of students of the State University were out on a spree last night, and, being followed by some of the faculty who proposed to capture and discipline them, started to run. One named Asa Paine was pursued by Profs. Moore and Pike, and, finding that he was likely to be caught, turned and displayed a revolver, whereupon Prof. Pike drew a pistol and fired, the shot taking effect in Paine's thigh." The news that Prof. Pike has been elected President of Princeton College is awaited with interest.

Papa in the twilight sits
Nodding, half asleep,
Through the doorway two bright eyes,
Full of mischief, peep.

Two small feet on tiptoe steal
Softly o'er the floor—
Forward papa's sleepy head
Gently nods once more.

Suddenly two small, soft hands
On his eyelids press,
And a voice behind him calls—
"Who am I, now guess."

—*From "Dimpled Treasures," by John Kelly.*

"Nay, for his sake, is anything too hard?"
So, almost eager for the sacrifice,
With the brave smile bright in the swimming eyes,
Speaks love; impetuous, seeking no reward,
Breaking the thorny path by custom barred;
Heedless of bitter winds and cloudy skies,
Feeling the full heart to the call arise,
Glad in his offering; full, ungrudged, unshared,
All this at first; all this so easy seems!
But, when the warm, impulsive glow is past,
When the chill morning stares upon our dreams,
And every step draws heavier than the last,
Take heed, lest as hope dims, and labors irk,
Love, fainting, shun completion of his work.

—*From "Fetterless Fancies," by Whitelaw Reid.*

PERSONALS.

Count von Moltke, the great Field-Marshal of Germany, represents a small borough in the Reichstag, and is so conscientious in his attention to his duty as a Deputy that he never misses a sitting without a reason of the most urgent nature.

Mr. Labouchère advises his readers to look after their spoons. The following well-known advertisement has appeared again in London: "Mrs. T. very unhappy in not hearing from Mrs. M. Jones. Was in hopes to have seen her at the beginning of the new year. Been very ill." It is said that its appearance has never failed to herald a successful robbery.

Mr. Bancroft, the historian, has been forty-eight years writing the "History of the United States," and yet it is only brought down to the election of the first President, so careful and painstaking is his work. Like Gibbons, he is said frequently rewrite whole sections which do not exactly suit him. Though now 82 years of age, the venerable historian is still at work, and hopes to bring his history down to the time of the Mexican War.

A curious history is that of the lace worn by the Princess Beatrice at the Duke of Albany's wedding. The Princess herself found it, years ago, when in girlish curiosity she was rummaging among a quantity of castaway odds and ends in one of the Queen's apartments. On being cleaned and repaired it was found to be very old and very valuable, judges rating its worth as high as $150,000. It was recently presented to the Princess by the Queen.

The distribution of diplomas and certificates made to the female students of the London University was an event of unusual interest last week because of the first appearance of the sweet girl graduates in academic costumes. The costumes are really very pretty. Sir George Jessel, the Vice-Chancellor, remarked that if they would wear it in the drawing-room "it might further objects which, in spite of an ardent devotion to study, were still dear to the female heart."

The Abbé Crozes, who for the past half-century has acted as Chaplain at the prison of La Roquette, Paris, has withdrawn into private life. He is over 80 years of age. During the tenure of his lugubrious office it was his duty to give spiritual consolation to the criminals condemned to death, and in that capacity many notorious murderers passed through his hands. Even the most brutal and hardened among them admitted his Christian kindness and forbearance.

Cleveland *Herald:* A nice-looking young man who seated himself in a well-filled North Side car held in between his jeweled fingers the stump of a cigar giving out its dying fumes. They are not a pleasant odor even to old smokers, and in this case were specially vicious. One bright little miss a dozen years old saucily remarked so as to be heard: "If he will throw it away I will pick him up a longer stump as soon as we get up to the park." It was not long before that young man went to the front platform to see a man.

Says the editor of London *Truth:* "I am distinctly on papa's side. Just fancy the ridiculous position Papa Oliver Price Bennett now finds himself in after Mr. Mansfield's decision. It appears that the Misses Price would stay out too late at night, and their parents hit upon the expedient of cutting off their hair to punish them, whereupon Mr. Mansfield, the magistrate, observes that papa has no right to disfigure his daughters, and binds him over in £50 to keep peace with them and toward their hair for three months. All this comes of the esthetic mania."

Thirty years ago there lived in the wilds of Shandaken, Ulster County, N. Y., two bright little boys. An uncle of these two boys, a jolly, kind-hearted Irishman, was living at this place, and although a poor man, he thought it would be a fine thing to give the boys an education, and acting upon this generous idea the boys were brought to this village and placed in the Gilboa (N. Y.) Academy, under the instruction of the Rev. C. Bogardus, where they learned their first lessons in school books. Today that uncle is an aged pauper in the Ulster County Poor-House, while one of the boys is none other than Mackay, the California millionaire.

Mrs. Don Cameron is described by a correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* as a young beauty of the most delicate type, neither blonde nor brunet, but nicely combining the charms of both. "This young lady of twenty," continues the correspondent, "has married a gentleman whose daughters are older than she is, but her sweet and gentle dignity charms every one. She appears in the street with a Gainsborough hat and nodding plumes, like the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire. But in the evening she appears with a simple dress, low-necked and short-sleeved, looking very young, and wearing no jewels. Admirable prudence! Jewels will do for her twenty years hence. Altogether she is one of the most charming figures about Washington."

By the death of Capt. Ramaecker, a member of the Belgian exploring expedition in South Africa, the Belgian army has lost one of its most promising officers. A touching illustration of the affection which his person and character inspired was furnished soon after his return from a previous exploration. He was staying with his father in Belgium, when a young negro, clad in a wide Arab burnous, made his appearance at the house. This was his servant Bamboula, whom he had left at Tripoli. The poor fellow's heart yearned after his master, and he determined to join him in Belgium, and had come all the way with no other direction than "Capt. Ramaecker, Rue des Rentiers, Brussels." He embarked at Tripoli as a sailor on board a ship bound for Marseilles. There he became a jack-of-all-trades, and put by sou upon sou till he had enough to pay his fare to Paris. There he again sought employment, and at the end of a few months arrived at Brussels and besought Capt. Ramaecker to take him back as his servant, saying, "I cannot live without you, master, and I have come to join you." The faithful fellow accompanied him on his second expedition, and it was probably in his arms that Capt. Ramaecker breathed his last.

FOREIGN.

Parnell's Position as Leader of the Irishmen Endangered.

He Wants the Arrears-of-Rent Bill to Have Precedence.

The Tories Will Oppose That Measure and Aid the Coercion Bill.

Ten Stowaways Captured on the Outward-Bound Steamer Egypt, at Liverpool.

Another Nest of Communistic Editors and Printers Also Arrested in London.

A Spanish Crisis—The Reichstag Adjourns—A Fire in France—Danenhower.

THE IRISH.

A DISSOLUTION OF THE MINISTRY APPREHENDED.

Special Cable.

LONDON, May 17.—There is a very general feeling throughout the country, but in London especially, that the state of Irish politics will lead to the dissolution of Parliament and possibly to a change of Ministry. The disclosures on Monday in reference to the so-called "Kilmainham" compact and the strictures of the Tories and the Forsterites in the House last night cause uneasiness and disturb the political pulse. The Tories are determined to work on the feelings of the people by making out

AN UNHOLY ALLIANCE

between the Government and the Irish party. It seems likely that the Tories will obstruct the Irish measures in Parliament, they being greatly irritated by the Government taking the wind out of their sails when they themselves were trimming them to catch the Irish breeze by adopting the peasant-proprietary idea. They have taken objection to some propositions in the Repression bill as unnecessarily stringent, and, doubtless, in their opposition they will have the support of many Radicals and Liberals.

THE LIVERPOOL POLICE ARREST TEN STOWAWAYS ON AN OUTGOING STEAMER.

To the Western Associated Press.

LIVERPOOL, May 17.—The police here, acting on a private letter, boarded the National Line steamer Egypt, which sailed today for New York, just before she left the Mersey. The passengers and crew were all mustered on deck, the vessel was then searched, and ten men discovered stowed in different parts of the steamer. They were taken to the police station. Two appear to be Americans and three Irishmen. The remainder are seafaring men.

THE "FREIHEIT" AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

LONDON, May 17.—William Merlens, a German compositor and the printer of the Socialist paper *Freiheit*, was arrested and arraigned by the Street Police Court on the charge of publishing a scandalous and seditious libel concerning the murdered Irish officials, Cavendish and Burke, thereby encouraging persons to commit murder. The police seized the issue of the *Freiheit*. Another warrant has been issued against John Neuer, an active Socialist engaged on the *Freiheit*.

TREVELYAN,

Chief Secretary for Ireland, was reëlected to Parliament for Howick without opposition.

A SCARE.

The suspicious parcel sent to Chatsworth house contained merely a sample of silver ore.

THE "STANDARD'S" STATEMENTS.

The *Standard* says: "On the second reading of the Repression bill the clauses relating to public meetings and newspapers will probably be greatly modified. There is dissatisfaction among the Home-Rulers with the Kilmainham compact. Parnell's position as leader is endangered."

PROGRAMS.

The *Times* says Parnell will strongly oppose the Repression bill on the ground that it should be delayed until the Arrears bill is passed. The Conservatives will strongly oppose the Arrears bill.

SPAIN.

A CRISIS IN THE CABINET.

Special Cable.

MADRID, May 17.—Sagasta, having declared against the reëstablishment of trial by jury and the adoption for some years of the proposed gradual reduction of tariff duties beyond the reforms already operated by the French treaty of commerce, considerable excitement reigned in the political circles headed by Gen. Lopez Dominguez, the nephew of Marshal Serrano, Babanguer, Romero, Ortiz, Navarro, and Roderigo.

A STRONG GROUP

of the actual majority declared for trial by jury and other reforms postponed by Sagasta. Out of deference for his conservative allies and to pacify the protectionists, Sagasta has determined to ask a vote of confidence, in which case the deserters from the majority will abstain from the vote, but the Democrats of every shade and the groups of the Left, including the Dynastic Democrats under Moret, will insist upon political tariff reforms, or cease to support the Cabinet. Castelar and Martos are of the same opinion. The secession includes all the old Liberals of 1869. The press

CONSIDERS THE CRISIS SERIOUS.

The Governor-General telegraphs to Marshal Campos that he sent several columns of troops and civil guards in hot pursuit of the band of eighty insurgents that appeared yesterday near Barcelona. The insurgents are armed, and raise the cry, "Catalonia independent!" The authorities report that the peasants and workmen show indifference. The Barcelona press even condemns the attempt at the very moment that the Cabinet endeavors to conciliate the manufacturing interests.

AN UPRISING.

To the Western Associated Press.

MADRID, May 17.—An armed band of eighty men appeared near Barcelona shouting for the independence of Catalonia. Troops dispersed the band, capturing five.

TRIALS OF OFFENSES.

Great interest is excited over the Government measure for instituting oral and public trials. Rivas, Attorney-General, has resigned. He will introduce a counter scheme in favor of the establishment of the jury system. Minister Sagasta declared the country not ripe for it, and said he would make the Government's scheme a Cabinet question, regarding as his adversaries all who opposed it or abstained from voting.

FRANCE.

A VILLAGE DESTROYED BY FIRE.

PARIS, May 17.—The Village of Marcilly burned yesterday. Eighty-four houses were destroyed; 450 persons are homeless.

THEODORE FRANCOIS CHARLES CLAUDON,

journalist and novelist, is dead.

AT A BANQUET TO MINISTER MORTON

by the municipality of Rouen the Mayor, proposing the health of the guest, referred to the long-existing amity between the two countries. He also called attention to the project for widening the Seine so that a line of steamers can be run direct between Rouen and American ports. Morton, in reply, expressed a hope for the success of the project, the completion of which would not only expedite the transportation of cotton, but also the importation of cheap American meat for the workmen.

EUGENIE HAS SOME GOOD FORTUNE AT LAST.

MARSEILLES, May 17.—The case of the municipality against the ex-Empress Eugénie to recover possession of the chateau presented to the Emperor by the city has been decided in favor of the ex-Empress, who is also awarded costs.

BRITISH NEWS.

THE GARFIELD HOUSE.

LONDON, May 17.—James Russell Lowell, United States Minister, today opened the Garfield House, a home for working-girls on the Brixton Road. Luncheon was served, at which there was a large assemblage, including the Countess of Jersey, Lord Kinnaird, William H. Gladstone, and Canon Spencer. Lowell said he been drawn to the opening of the home first by the name of Garfield, and second by his own real interest in the object of the institution. He referred to the good the Peabody buildings had done in London. He announced that he had subscribed £50 to the home. Letters of regret at inability to be present were read from Spurgeon, Lord Salisbury, Lord Cairns, and the Lord Mayor of London.

ARRIVAL OF JEANNETTE SURVIVORS.

HULL, May 17.—The steamship Hidalgo, with Lieut. Danenhower, Mr. Newcomb, the naturalist; Jack Cole, the insane seaman, and Long Sing, the survivors of the Jeannette Arctic expedition, arrived here this morning, all in good health. Cole, with the exception of one night, when he had to be confined, was allowed perfect freedom during the voyage. The party proceed in the midday train for Liverpool.

Consul Packard has issued invitations to the leading citizens to meet the Jeannette survivors tomorrow at luncheon. The survivors are booked for the Celtic, sailing tomorrow for New York.

PERU.

TRESCOTT ON HIS WAY HOME.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—Secretary Frelinghuysen has a cablegram from the United States Consul at Arica, saying simply, "Trescott sailed on the Lackawanna the 13th." It would seem, therefore, that Trescott is now on the way to Washington via Panama, and will possibly be the bearer of his own dispatches concerning the final results of the special mission.

GERMANY.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, May 18.—The Reichstag referred the Accident-Insurance bill to a committee. The House adjourned until June 6.

THE HYGIENIC EXHIBITION

will be reopened in the spring.

TOBACCO.

The committee to which the Tobacco-Monopoly bill was referred rejected all the clauses to No. 31. Only four members voted in their favor.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Passage by the Nebraska House of the Slocumb Apportionment Bill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 17.—As was predicted in yesterday's dispatch, the Slocumb Apportionment bill passed the House today, though not without a determined fight on the part of the opposition. This bill has a majority in the Senate, and it is therefore safe to say it will become a law. The probable success of this measure is not at all pleasing to the political lights of Omaha and this city, as both will now shine in the same district.

Work in the Senate was discontinued for the day, and investigations in the fullest sense of the term were in order. That which is known as the Van Wyck investigation was in progress part of the day. It refers to alleged frauds in the Surveyor-General's office at Plattsmouth, in which it is charged that Senator Van Wyck and other public functionaries are deeply concerned. Dr. Miller, of the Omaha *Herald*, who is mainly responsible for the charge, was vigorously questioned by Senator Van Wyck and members of the committee, while Van Wyck in turn was sharply examined by Dr. Miller. Other witnesses were called and a good deal of wrangling was indulged in by both sides. So far the charges of corruption have not been sustained. The other investigations include that of Lieut.-Gov. Carnes, charged with bribery, and the Hon. J. C. Roberts, charged with seeking a bribe of $15,000 for services to the Union Pacific Railway as Chairman of the House Committe on Railroads. The investigations will be continued tomorrow. The committee appointed to investigate the labor troubles at Omaha and the causes which led to the calling out of troops made a report today. The report fully justified the Governor in his course and unanimously indorsed his entire action in the matter. It also placed the blame on those who incited the insurrection, and severely censured the leaders and abettors of the riot. The report was adopted by a large majority. It is pretty certain now that this measure, as well as that of Congressional apportionment, will be settled without further difficulty, and thus bring the session to an end in a few days.

ARKANSAS PRINTING.

Bids Will Be Received Until the 21st of June for Doing the Printing of the State.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 17.—Gov. T. J. Churchill, W. E. Woodruff, State Treasurer, and John Crawford, Auditor, comprising the Board of Commissioners, advertise for bids for the State printing and binding, the contracts to begin Jan. 1, 1883, and end January, 1885. Proposals will be received up to 10 o'clock on June 21, 1882. Each person or firm proposing is required to inclose in the same envelope with the bid a good and sufficient bond signed by the bidder and two or more securities each bond in the penal sum of not less than $10,000 each in the contracts for stationery and binding, $30,000 in the contracts for printing. It is expected there will be a large number of bids from parties in this State and elsewhere. The public printing of the State amounts to from $12,000 to $15,000 per year.

OKLAHOMA PAYNE.

Rumor of His Capture, with All His Party, by the United States Authorities.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 17.—A private telegram was received this morning from the Indian Territory stating that it was currently rumored in the Cherokee Nation that Capt. Payne and his company of Oklahoma invaders had been captured by the United States authorities. At the time this dispatch is written nothing further has been learned concerning the truth of the rumor. It will be remembered that Payne crossed the border beyond Wichita, Kas., on Wednesday last with a party of about sixty persons. The United States authorities had been advised of the movement, and a company of soldiers was ordered to intercept and remove the intruders, and it is probable the boomers have been captured as reported.

MORTUARY.

Funeral at Galena, Ill., of the Late Mrs. Louisa F. Harris.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., May 17.—The funeral of Mrs. Louisa F. Harris, widow of the late Capt. J. Meeker Harris, of this city, took place today from the family residence in Galena, and was largely attended by all classes of our people turning out to do honor to the dead. In accordance with the wishes of deceased, the hearse was borne to the grave by six colored men, formerly slaves. Mrs. Harris was born in Maryland, and was distinguished for her charitable nature and other noble traits of character. She leaves two children—Miss Belle Harris and Mr. L. I. Harris, formerly of Chicago, now a member of the wholesale and retail grocery house of Harris & Helm, of this city.

GAMBLING GALORE.

It Still Goes On at the Same Old Stands, and the Mayor and Police Are Again Pursuing the Policy of Masterly Inactivity, and Letting the Boys Have It All Their Own Way.

The gamblers appear to be having it all their own way these merry May days. The grand jury has all it can attend to without taking up any special subjects of inquiry, and business in the Criminal Court is being hurried on and finished up as quickly as possible in order that the court may be adjourned for a few weeks, at least, during the excessively hot summer weather. Besides, it is only a month or two since the grand jury did its duty in regard to gambling. It was while this jury was at work that it was given out at the City-Hall that the Mayor, abandoning his peculiar attitude towards the gambling evil, intended to thoroughly suppress it during the remainder of his term of office. It was then that the Superintendent of Police was ordered to see that every gaming-house was closed, and a subsequent order in the Police Department to the same effect made each Captain of Police responsible for the district to which he was assigned. Over in the West Division this order and the Mayor's fiat were never anything else but dead letters. In the South Division some little show of suppression was made for a few weeks only, and Lieut. Joseph Kipley took it upon himself to report night after night that there was no gambling going on in the district. But gaming went on nightly all the same. At the last election the police and the gamblers met at the polls in one common cause, and the friendship which they patched up that day continues to the present day. The gambler goes his way and the policeman goes the other way in order that he may not see what the gambler is doing. That is why gambling flourishes at present as it does.

A TRIBUNE reporter made a tour of the town last night and found

ALL THE OLD GAMES RUNNING

about as usual. Only one or two places ceased to exist May 1, and even these will soon be running again in new and more spacious and elegant quarters than before. The game which was formerly at No. 104 Madison street is soon to be reopened at No. 163. No 119 Dearborn street, No. 91 Clark, the Calhoun-place houses, Dowling's, Hankins,' "The Store," and other notorious gaming-houses are in full blast, and the patronage for the last week or two has been as good as it ever was. A few of the houses are a little strict about admitting strangers unless they are vouched for by frequenters of the game, and one or two places having a regular patronage have issued a large number of pass-keys. Games were in progress at each of the above-mentioned houses last night, and all were very well patronized. The notoriety given in the recent trials to the back-stair route of entrance into the gaming-house over Mike McDonald's store, and which he is reputed to own, despite his acquittal in the Criminal Court, has made it the most popular house in town. Hundreds nightly find their way up the little back-stairway, and there are more games than ever in progress. Over on West Madison street, the house run by Dyer, Smith, and Hugh Dunne has ceased running just one night this year. The crowds which nightly frequent the game are served with drinks, which are passed up in a dumb-waiter from the saloon below, and in the early morning hours, when the games are closed, the place turns out as many drunken men as any half-dozen free-lunch saloons on the same thoroughfare.

That the city authorities do not intend to interfere with nor suppress gambling is fully set forth in the fact that only a short time since they returned to Hankins and other boss gamblers all the tools, tables, and property which were seized during February and March, and that, too, without putting the gamblers to the trouble of procuring even a writ of replevin for the property. The stuff had all been carefully stored at the armory, and was returned intact. In times gone by it used to be kept at Central Station until it accumulated in sufficiently large quantities, when it was carted over to the Grand Pacific Hotel and thrown into the furnaces.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Holbrook.

The funeral obsequies of Mrs. Holbrook, wife of Judge Holbrook, took place yesterday at the family residence, No. 1728 Indiana avenue. She was married in 1852 at Racine, Wis., at the home of the Hon. J. J. Case, her brother, afterwards resided at Peru, in this State, and then at Joliet, and came to this city in 1875. The funeral was largely attended, as she was widely acquainted and had many friends. The floral tributes were many and very beautiful.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas officiated, and his remarks were very kindly and touching. The music was furnished by the Chicago Quartet. Among the hymns sung was one written by the husband, Judge Holbrook, at the request of the deceased.

Death of a Celebrated Teacher of the Blind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 17.—William H. Churchman, a celebrated teacher of the blind, died suddenly tonight from heart disease at the residence of his brother, a banker of this city, with whom he had been living since he was removed from the Superintendency of the Blind Asylum of Indiana three years ago. He was 64 years of age, and had been Superintendent of blind asylums also in Tennessee and Wisconsin. He was himself educated in a similar institution in Pennsylvania.

James Johnson, Near Indianapolis, Indiana.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 17.—James Johnson, one of the pioneers of this county, died last night at his home, west of the city. He was upwards of 80 years old, and leaves a large estate, consisting of several valuable blocks in this city, several farms in Boone and adjoining counties, and about two thousand acres of land in this county, valued at $133,000.

Judge Joseph Mullen, at Saratoga, N. Y.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 17.—Judge Joseph Mullen, of Watertown, this State, who recently retired from the Supreme Court Bench by reason of advanced age, dropped dead of apoplexy in the Continental Hotel parlor this afternoon. His wife was by his side. He was aged 71. An inquest will be held.

Mrs. Louisa F. Harris, of Galena.

GALENA, Ill., May 17.—Louisa F. Harris, aged 57 years, widow of the late J. Meeker Harris, died yesterday of paralysis.

SOCIETIES.

Election of Officers by the Illinois State Medical Society.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., May 17.—The Illinois State Medical Society held a protracted session today, listening to reports of committees and discussions on various subjects. This evening the visiting members are being entertained at a banquet. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, A. T. Darrah, of Tolono; First Vice-President, L. G. Thompson, of Lacon; Second Vice-President, W. A. Byrd, of Quincy; Treasurer, J. H. Hollister, of Chicago; Permanent-Secretary, S. J. Jones, of Chicago; Assistant-Secretary, I. M. McIlvain, of Peoria; Judicial Council, E. Ingalls of Chicago, F. B. Holler of Vandalia, and William Hill of Bloomington. Peoria was selected as the place for the next meeting of the association.

Michigan State Homeopathic Medical Society.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 17.—The State Homeopathic Medical Society has been in session here two days, about fifty doctors being present, four of them ladies. The next meeting will be held in Lansing on the third Tuesday in May next. At the election of officers the following were chosen: President, E. C. Franklin, of Ann Arbor; Vice-Presidents, A. B. Avery, of Farmington, and W. E. Clark, of Three Rivers; Secretary, A. B. Grant, of Lowell; Corresponding Secretary, G. L. Bailey, of Battle Creek; Treasurer, G. L. Robertson, of Chelsea.

Indiana Odd-Fellows.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 17.—The Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. of Indiana met in semi-annual communication today. The Grand Secretary's report showed an active membership of 25,789, against 25,755 at the last report, and 114 deaths; amount paid for relief, $89,277.81, making a total for the year 1881 of $80,151.22. The Grand Treasurer reported receipts of $20,897.97; assets, $46,121.68.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

A Whole Batch of Small-Pox Patients Taken to the Pest-House at Davenport, Ia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., May 17.—Three families, comprising fourteen persons, were taken to the pest-house tonight. Six of them were down with small-pox, and the others had been directly exposed to it. The contagion was brought here by a German family, the wife and husband of whom contracted the disease on shipboard while crossing the ocean to this country a month ago.

Five New Cases in the City.

New cases of small-pox were reported from No. 24 South Desplaines street, No. 52 Depuyster street, No. 617 South Canal street, No. 635 West Eighteenth street, and No. 2723 Wentworth avenue. Deaths were reported from No. 246 West Twelfth street, No. 6 O'Connor street, and Lucy Wettangel, from No. 213 Thirteenth place, died at the pest-house.

The Springfield Small-Pox Bulletin.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 17.—The small-pox patient heretofore reported at Alton is dead, and there are no other cases in that city. Two more cases are reported in Green Township, Woodford County, resulting from a German immigrant. There is a case at Benson. Three more cases are reported in the originally infected family at Harvard, McLean County.

FINANCIAL.

An Agreement Arrived at by the Creditors of L. L. Crocker, of Buffalo.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 17.—The creditors of L. L. Crocker, proprietor of the Buffalo Fertilizing Works, who recently made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, today held a meeting and agreed upon a plan of action. Crocker's assets were reported at $788,507.15, and his liabilities $681,663.66. The creditors will form a joint stock association, take the business, which is very large and prosperous, out of the hands of the Assignee, and have it conducted by trustees until the indebtedness is paid off; then it will be passed back to Crocker. It is believed that this course will prove entirely successful, whereas a forced closing of the business would involve a great sacrifice of assets.

A Bad Showing for a Furniture Firm at Boston.

BOSTON, May 17.—The liabilities of Hixon & Co., furniture and upholstery goods, are $122,-812; assets for unsecured creditors nominally $170,000.

Taken Out Dead.

Corns, bunions, warts, without pain. Dr. Wing's remedy. All druggists, and 93 Lake st.

CASUALTIES.

Wreck of a Construction Train on the Northern Pacific Road.

Three Men Known to Have Been Killed and Many Wounded.

Serious Fears that Several Other Victims Are Under the Wrecked Cars.

Explosion of a Boiler in a Sawmill in Indiana—The Fireman Killed—Other Accidents.

Three Men Killed and Many Wounded by the Wreck of a Work-Train on the Northern Pacific Road.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 17.—A Bismarck special says: An accident occurred on the Northern Pacific Railroad, about three miles east of Spirit Wood, by which three men were killed outright and a large number of others badly injured, some perhaps fatally. The work-train of the Northern Pacific was running west, bringing the men to dinner. The train, consisting of an engine, tender, and caboose, was running backward, the caboose being filled with laborers. The front axle of the caboose broke, throwing it from the track, and bringing the tender and engine with it.

THE KILLED.

W. L. Turner, the brakeman, was sitting on the front brake at the time, and was instantly killed. His home was at Stevens Point, Wis., and he was to have been given charge of a train tomorrow morning.

Morris Racine was sitting upon the tender, and was instantly killed.

Lavroson, the third victim, was sitting in the cab of the engine, and was killed. His body still remains under the engine. His first name is not known.

It is feared that still others may be under the wreck in the water of a ditch in which the engine now lies. The engineer was brought to the Dakota House this afternoon, where a number of badly-bruised men now lie, but they will probably recover. The bodies of Turner and Racine were brought here this evening, placed in coffins, and will be sent to their friends tonight.

Fatal Boiler Explosion in Indiana.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., May 17.—The boiler in J. W. Grubbs' sawmill, ten miles west of this city, exploded this morning about 10 o'clock, instantly killing the fireman, George Bowers. He was blown into the air about fifty feet, and his body was horribly mangled and presented a sickening sight. The other laborers in the mill were in the log-yard at the time of the disaster, else the fatality would have been much larger. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

A Freight-Train Wrecked.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOUGHTON, Mich., May 17.—Today a freight-train on the Mineral Range Railroad ran off the track between Hancock and Calumet. The engine and tender are on their sides in the ditch. Trains will be delayed two days. No one was injured.

A Colored Man Washed Over a Dam and Drowned.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 17.—Oscar Miles, colored, was drowned today in Rolling Fork, at Boone's mill, about six miles south of here. He had ferried some one across the river, and was returning, when he was washed over the dam. He was 26 years old, and leaves a wife and child.

A Man and His Three Daughters Drowned in Ohio.

NEWCOMERSTOWN, O., May 17.—Isaac Gardner and his three daughters were drowned, while attempting to ford the Tuscarawas River today. Gardner drove his wagon into the water against the protests of a number of his neighbors.

Three Persons Fatally Burned in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 17.—At Orland, Colusa County, this morning the house of Briggs Flack was burned. Miss Rice, aged 12, a sister of Mrs. Flack, died in the flames, and Mrs. Rice and child were probably fatally burned.

Drowning of a 12-Year-Old Boy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOUGHTON, Mich., May 17.—George Lawler, aged 12, son of a baker in Lake Linden, was drowned this morning while playing on some sawlogs lying in the lake.

POLITICAL.

Call for the Illinois Republican State Convention.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, CHICAGO, May 15.—The Republican voters of Illinois are requested to send delegates to the Republican State Convention to be held in the City of Springfield Wednesday, June 28, at the hour of 12 m., for the purpose of nominating candidates to be voted for at the November election of 1882, to fill the following offices—to-wit: State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The basis of representation will be the vote cast for the Republican Presidential Electors in 1880—to-wit: One delegate for every 400 votes, and one for each fraction of 200 votes.

The following shows the number of votes cast and the number of delegates each county and Senatorial district will be entitled to send—to-wit:

Counties.	Vote.	No. of delegates.	Counties.	Vote.	No. of delegates.
Adams	4,987	12	La Salle	6,941	17
Alexander	1,579	4	Lawrence	1,492	4
Bond	1,711	4	Lee	3,359	8
Boone	2,038	5	Livingston	3,771	9
Brown	1,008	3	Logan	2,729	7
Bureau	4,009	10	Macon	3,447	9
Calhoun	505	1	Macoupin	3,904	10
Carroll	2,396	6	Madison	5,024	13
Cass	1,282	3	Marion	2,060	5
Champaign	4,720	12	Marshall	1,684	4
Christian	2,687	7	Mason	1,616	4
Clark	1,999	5	Massac	1,484	4
Clay	1,555	4	McDonough	3,014	8
Clinton	1,578	4	McHenry	3,516	9
Coles	2,991	7	McLean	7,317	18
Cook—			Menard	994	2
First Sen.	5,105	13	Mercer	2,348	6
Second	11,548	29	Monroe	1,172	3
Third	6,041	15	Montgom'y	2,702	7
Fourth	9,244	23	Morgan	3,199	8
Fifth	7,218	18	Moultrie	1,233	3
Sixth	7,206	18	Ogle	4,054	10
Seventh	8,455	21	Peoria	5,105	13
Crawford	1,541	4	Perry	1,751	4
Cumberl'nd	1,365	3	Piatt	1,855	5
De Kalb	4,124	10	Pike	2,968	7
De Witt	2,011	5	Pope	1,561	4
Douglas	1,918	5	Pulaski	1,174	3
Du Page	2,327	6	Putnam	704	2
Edgar	2,834	7	Randolph	2,705	7
Edwards	1,177	3	Richland	1,628	4
Effingham	1,361	3	Rock Island	4,025	10
Fayette	2,136	5	Saline	1,488	4
Ford	1,857	5	Sangamon	5,476	14
Franklin	1,286	3	Schuyler	1,520	4
Fulton	4,168	10	Scott	1,035	3
Gallatin	1,050	3	Shelby	2,017	5
Greene	1,865	5	Stark	1,382	3
Grundy	2,087	5	St. Clair	5,847	15
Hamilton	1,002	3	Stephenson	3,581	9
Hancock	3,610	9	Tazewell	2,919	7
Hardin	484	1	Union	1,139	3
Henderson	1,279	3	Vermilion	4,982	12
Henry	4,469	11	Wabash	939	2
Iroquois	4,128	10	Warren	2,849	7
Jackson	2,152	5	Washingt'n	2,280	6
Jasper	1,194	3	Wayne	2,063	5
Jefferson	1,700	4	White	1,811	5
Jersey	1,348	3	Whitesides	3,918	10
Jo Daviess	2,994	7	Will	5,776	14
Johnson	1,321	4	Williamson	1,853	5
Kane	6,180	15	Winnebago	4,617	12
Kankakee	3,201	8	Woodford	2,007	5
Kendall	1,954	5			
Knox	4,863	12	Total	318,037	793
Lake	2,884	7			

Signed by the Republican State Central Committee. A. M. JONES, Chairman.

DANIEL SHEPARD, Secretary.

Robert Bell, Mount Carmel; John W. Bunn, Springfield; W. F. Calhoun, Clinton; M. B. Thompson, Urbana; George T. Williams, Chicago; H. L. Taylor, Streator; John H. Clough, Chicago; George B. Swift, Chicago; H. H. Thomas, Chicago; M. B. Castle, Sandwich; A. M. Jones, Warren; J. M. Beardsley, Rock Island; L. B. Ray, Morris; E. A. Wilcox, Minonk; Frank Hitchcock, Peoria; H. F. McAllister, Oquawka; E. J. Pearce, Whitehall; John S. Nicholson, Beardstown; Jonathan Merriam, Springfield; James H. Clark, Mattoon; H. Van Seller, Paris; John R. Tanner, Louisville; W. P. Bradshaw, Edwardsville; Daniel Hogan, Mound City; Thomas W. Scott, Fairfield.

Hostetler as a Possible Independent Candidate for Congress in the Second Indiana District.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BEDFORD, Ind., May 17.—It is understood that a strong effort is being made by certain prominent Republicans and Democrats in this Congressional district to induce the Hon. A. J. Hostetler, of this place, to run as an independent candidate for Congress against the Hon. Thomas R. Cobb, the present representative, whose nomination for reëlection by the Democratic District Convention is now regarded as a certainty. Mr. Hostetler's many friends in his own party are indignant in regard to what they consider the unfair manner in which Cobb's friends treated him in two or three county conventions recently held in the district, which they say would have instructed their delegates in favor of Mr. Hostetler and rendered his success sure had it not been for "ways that are dark," etc. Mr. H. represented the district to which this county belonged before the last apportionment, which was known as "the Voorhees district," and is the only man who ever beat Gen. Morton C. Hunter for Congress, his majority being near 1,100, when for years before the Republicans had carried the district by from 900 to 1,500 majority. At the present time Mr. H. has not given any encouragement to the matter, and many say he will not enter the field as an independent candidate, but no one knows what turn affairs may take in a few days. So far as the Republican party is concerned it stands no chance whatever of electing a Congressman, as the Democratic majority in the district is near 4,000. Hostetler would, in the event of his becoming a candidate, get four-fifths of the entire vote of this county.

The Pennsylvania Greenback-Labor Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 17.—Only about twenty delegates to the Greenback-Labor Convention to meet in this city tomorrow have arrived, but prominent representatives of the party predict that the convention will be unusually large. The indications point to the nomination of Thomas A. Armstrong, of Pittsburg, for Governor, and J. W. Shuckers, Secretary Chase's private secretary, for Congressman at-Large. The platform will be strong anti-monopoly and National bank. The Greenback-Labor party had a crowded meeting tonight, at which addresses were made by Thomas A. Armstrong, James E. Emerson, a large manufacturer in Beaver County, F. R. Heath, Chairman of the State Committee, and others. It is not probable that the nominations to be made tomorrow will have much effect on the campaign to be waged in this State next fall, as Republicans and Democrats are about equally represented in the party.

To the Western Associated Press.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 17.—The Greenback platform will be strong anti-monopoly. The financial plank will insist that all money must be issued by the Government, and that there shall be no banks of issue whatever. It will also set forth that labor shall have the same right before the law of combining to resist the encroachment of capital as capital has to combine against labor. In relation to the public land question it will say the public lands should be reserved for actual settlers, and all grants made to corporations, any provisions of which have been violated, should be revoked. From those best informed it is learned tonight that the ticket nominated will probably be as follows: Governor, Thomas A. Armstrong, of Pittsburg; Lieutenant-Governor, Dr. Cavenay, of Luzerne; Supreme Judge, J. Adam Coke, of Northumberland; Secretary of Internal Affairs, W. H. Hines, of Luzerne; Congressman-at-large, J. W. Schucker, of Philadelphia.

At the mass-meeting tonight, Frank S. Heath, Chairman of the State Committee, presided. Addresses were delivered by James E. Emerson of Beaver Falls, late candidate of the party for Auditor-General; Thomas W. Taylor of Pittsburg, and Thomas A. Armstrong of Allegheny. Tomorrow morning a caucus will arrange the order of business.

Speech of Wolfe, the Independent, at the Sunbury Convention.

SUNBURY, Pa., May 17.—The Independent Republicans today elected Charles S. Wolfe Senatorial delegate to the State Convention. Wolfe, in an address, referred to the recent conference of Independents and regulars, and flatly denied any bargain with Cameron. He said: "All the trouble grew out of a misapprehension on one point—that I refused to sign the call for a convention May 24. That is false. It met my approval. I expected it to be issued, but it was not shown me, though if it had been I could not have signed it, as I was a member of the committee." He concluded as follows: "I deprecate the action we will be obliged to take. I deprecate Democratic ascendency in this State, but all hope of peace is at an end. Nothing is left but war—war against the spoils system and bossism. Let the future take care of itself. I have full confidence in the intelligence, wisdom, and patriotism of the people. If they prove themselves able to overthrow the spoils system and boss rule, they can be relied upon to successfully meet any other evil that may confront them."

The Democrats of the Seventeenth Illinois Congressional District.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VANDALIA, Ill., May 17.—The Democratic Congressional Committee of the Seventeenth District met here today and selected this as the place for holding the next Congressional convention, and fixed the date at Aug. 10.

The Leavenworth, Kas., Primaries Instruct for Anderson for Congress.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., May 17.—At the Republican primaries in this city tonight two delegates to the County Convention were selected solid for John A. Anderson for Congress. County returns show the same result. Anderson has now more than a majority in the County Convention, and will be renominated.

CANADA.

Parliament Prorogued—The Governor-General's Speech.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, May 17.—Parliament was prorogued this afternoon with the customary ceremonies. The following is the text of the Governor-General's speech:

"I am glad to believe that, on returning to your homes you will find the country everywhere enjoying a large measure of prosperity. The measures relating to the extradition of fugitive offenders, to the winding up of insolvent banks, insurance companies, and trading corporations, and for amending the criminal laws, are all of an important nature. The appropriation in aid of railway enterprises will tend greatly to open up vast tracts of fertile land hitherto almost inaccessible to the settler. The annual grant for the encouragement of sea-fishermen will be of great value to that important branch of the National industries. The removal of the duties on tea and coffee will lessen the cost of these important articles of food to the people, and the repeal of the stamp-tax on bills of exchange and promissory notes will be appreciated by the commercial community as a relief from an irksome burden, while the transmission of newspapers and periodicals free from postage will be accepted as a boon by the whole country. Our manufacturers, already in a prosperous condition, will be further aided by the abolition of the duties on metals and other raw materials used in their several productions. It is satisfactory to know that the buoyant state of the revenue will permit reductions amounting to about $1,250,000 to be made without inconvenience. During the recess my Ministers will continue their efforts to secure favorable commercial arrangements with France and Spain. In these endeavors the High Commissioner will receive the same hearty support from her Majesty's Government and the Imperial diplomacy as has already been given to him. Such support must greatly strengthen Canada in any negotiations entered into for the improvement of her trade with foreign countries. It has been the more readily accorded that her Majesty's Government rely on no preference being given by Canada against the trade or products of the mother country. I heartily congratulate you on the rapid and successful development of our manufacturing, agricultural, and other industries. I am, however, advised that this progress would have been still greater were it not that capitalists hesitated to embark their means in undertakings which would be injured, if not destroyed, by a change in the trade and fiscal policy adopted by you in 1879. In order, therefore, to give the people, without further daily, an opportunity of expressing their deliberate opinion on this policy, and at the same time to bring into operation the measure for the readjustment of the representation in the House of Commons, it is my intention to cause this Parliament to be dissolved at an early day."

A Scheme to Pay Fishermen a Bounty from the Public Treasury.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, May 17.—In the Commons Sir Leonard Tilley moved a resolution to provide for an annual grant of $150,000 to aid in the development of sea fisheries. He said with present information it would be difficult to say exactly how this money would be divided. The report of the Minister of Marine showed the average number of men engaged in the sea fisheries were 60,589; average number of vessels, 1,150; estimated tonnage, 42,000; and average number of boats employed, 22,000. The proposition was to allow $2 per ton on vessels and to pay $4 to each of 10,000 large boats and $2 on each of 12,000 small boats. The money would go partly to the owners of vessels and partly to the men employed. This would encourage the building of Canadian vessels for the fisheries instead of using American vessels. A number of members opposed the resolution, claiming, among other things, that if the money was divided according to length of keel it would deprive the poor and needy class of fishermen of a fair share of the award, as the smaller the boat the less the fisherman would receive. De Cosmos spoke of the importance of British Columbia, and claimed that the fishermen of that province should have a share of the bounty. Sir L. Tilley said the proposition was intended mainly to compensate fishermen for loss of exclusive fishing privileges in waters taken from them by the Washington treaty, in which British Columbia was not included, and consequently the fishermen of that province could not share in the grant. After some further remarks the resolutions were adopted and a bill founded on the same introduced. The general scheme proposed, as indicated above, is to apportion $84,000 to be divided among 42,000 tons of fishing vessels at the rate of $2 a ton, the bounty to be subdivided among the owners and crews. In addition to this, to encourage boat-fishing, the Government propose to give 10,000 large boats $4 and 12,000 smaller ones $2. It is thought this division will serve to encourage the building of the best class of fishing boats.

The Gerrymandering of Ontario.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, May 17.—The *Evening Telegram*, independent in politics, says of the Government bill gerrymandering the Province of Ontario: "There is no denying that Sir John Macdonald's Redistribution bill will completely dish the Whigs. There has been no attempt at concealment of the object aimed at. In some cases the detaching of Reform townships, so as to make a Conservative election sure, is so palpable that there is no shutting your eyes to it. The Conservatives have always been weak in Ontario. This is their weak spot. The new arrangement of the constituencies will change that. We venture to say that it will be found when the elections are over, that although the Conservatives have won the larger number of seats, the Reformers have cast the larger number of votes. The bill has successfully hived them by crowding as many Reform townships together as possible, independently of the county boundaries, thus making the constituencies from which they were detached sure for Sir John."

Arrival of Ocean Steamers at Montreal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, May 17.—Half-a-dozen ocean steamers arrived in port yesterday and today. The Captains have all the same story to tell about the perilous voyages they have gone through, and the great fields of ice they met, principally in the gulf. Some of the vessels have been over a month on the passage from Liverpool. None received any injury. Some of the icebergs met with were estimated to be a thousand feet high.

The Pensions a Bonanza for Canada.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, May 17.—The American Government are paying some pensions which dated many years ago, and the accumulation of which for years makes some of them amount to small fortunes to the recipients. Recently one man received back pay totaling $2,000, and now a woman named Green has received $400, a pension of $8 per month due her since the death of her husband, a hero of 1812. The old and heretofore unknown claims are being sorted up.

The New Cattle Disease in Nova Scotia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, May 17.—Dr. McEachren, Government Veterinary Surgeon, reports the "mysterious disease" at New Glasgow, N. S., to be anthrax. The cattle take a trembling as though cold, when really they are felt to be burning hot. The juguiar vein beats violently, breathing quickens, the animals weaken, fall down, and stretch themselves out with head drawn back. The disease kills in six hours or less.

Arrival of Sir Alexander Galt from England.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, May 17.—Sir Alexander Galt has arrived here from England. He says he has not resigned, but is tired of living out of Canada, where all his interests are centered. Until he has had conference with the Premier he cannot say what course he will pursue hereafter.

Financial Statement.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, May 17.—The total amount of specie in circulation on the 1st of May was $14,391,159, being an excess of specie and guaranteed debentures of $1,653,072.78; excess of unguaranteed debentures, $1,206,630.75; total excess, $2,859,-703.53; balance to the credit of depositors in Government savings banks on Feb. 28, 1882, $11,-270.87.

The Deceased Wife's Sister.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, May 17.—A protest signed by Canadian Senators against the bill legalizing marriage with deceased wife's sister has been received at the Colonial Office, London, to be presented to the Queen.

The Star Peg Manufactory Burned.

WATERLOO, Quebec, May 17.—The Star Peg Manufacturing Company's factory burned today. A portion of the machinery and most of the lumber was saved. Fifty hands are thrown out of employment. Loss estimated at $100,000.

A General Election to Be Held June 13.

OTTAWA, May 17.—The general elections are to be held June 13, and the polling on the 20th.

A DENVER SENSATION.

Charles Conners, the Champion Collar-and-Elbow Wrestler of the West, Arrested for Defrauding an Opponent in a Wrestling Match.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DENVER, Colo., May 17.—A great sensation was created here today by the arrest of Charles Conners, the champion collar-and-elbow wrestler of the West, upon the charge of defrauding John Hickey and Terrence Conners out of $900. The complainant Hickey is John Clifford, the man whom Conners has vanquished in several matches, and Terrence Conners, the other complainant, is Superintendent of the Gallagher Mine in Leadville, and also Clifford's backer. Charles Conners, the champion, was arrested in the forenoon and taken to Pueblo, accompanied by Deputy-District-Attorney McCord, of Denver, who goes to defend him, and Sergt. Tamfoulkes, of the Denver Police, who goes to see that no harm is done the champion, who is one of the members of the Denver police force. The charge made against Conners is a peculiar one. Terrence Conners best explained the matter himself today by acknowledging that he had made arrangements with Charles Conners to hippodrome by letting Clifford throw him in Denver, to reverse this in Leadville, and to again allow Clifford to throw him in the last match at Pueblo, where the fraud is said to have been perpetrated March 20 by Conners failing to carry out his contract. Instead of letting Clifford throw, as it is alleged he agreed to do, he fairly mashed the stage with him, breaking several ribs and securing much spoil. The friends of the champion believe that his arrest is merely a blind to get him back to Pueblo in order that several Leadville sluggers in Hickey's employ may beat him. But Conners' friends are well armed and will fight in an instant. If Hickey's backer tells the truth he acknowledges himself to be a party to a thieving transaction, for which he will in time be prosecuted.

A DESPERATE FIGHT.

In Which an Arkansas Outlaw Named Jack Reed Was Severely Wounded and Finally Jailed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., May 17.—A desperate fight, in which Jack Reed, a desperado, was dangerously wounded, occurred in Polk County, west of here, last Tuesday, under the following circumstances: Reed, accompanied by a woman, his paramour, entered the residence of a Choctaw Indian near the State line and stole $245 in currency and escaped. A number of Indians started in pursuit, and were subsequently joined by R. W. Johnson, a citizen. The latter overtook Reed and his paramour, when a bloody fight ensued. Reed was shot several times, one shot taking effect in his scalp, inflicting a painful wound. Johnson had several fingers shot off and was otherwise seriously wounded. Reed and his paramour were taken to Dallas, Ark., and incarcerated in jail. The stolen money was found secreted on his person. It has been learned that Reed is wanted in Texas for committing divers crimes. He once stabbed and killed a man there, making good his escape.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Allen's Brain Food is the most reliable tonic for the brain and general organs. It positively cures nervous debility, nervous headache, loss of memory, and all seminal and sexual weakness. Sold by all druggists; $1 a bottle; six for $5.

The Old Need Them; the Young Want them; the sick crave them; the well take them; dyspeptics need them; epicures like them; men will have them; ladies must have them; children cry for them. Hops and Malt Bitters. 4-11-44.

PAPILLON

Is for sale by Van Schaack, Stevenson & Co.; Morrison, Plummer & Co.; Lord, Stoughtenburgh & Co.; Fuller & Fuller; John A. King & Co.; Hurlbut, Hess & Co., and all Retail Druggists.

The continued increase in the demand for Papillon proves that the public appreciates its great merit. There is no other Skin or Catarrh Cure superior to this one.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S,

West End Dry Goods House

Madison & Peoria-sts.

"Confirmation Suits!"

We are in receipt of a full line of above goods, made in new designs and effects, of light and heavy textures, including Plain and Dotted Swiss, Victoria Lawns, Linen de Indes, Mulls, French Welt, P. K.'s, etc., etc.

All Sizes—6 to 16 Years.

We desire to call special attention to these goods, both in styles and prices.

Handsome Suits for $3, $3.50, $4, $5, up to $12.

"Novelties in Children's Goods."

Ask to see our Mother Hubbard Dresses at 95c.

Handsome Shirred Dresses at $1.50.

P. K. Dresses, 2 to 6 years, trimmed with Hamburg, 95c.

Grace Greenaway Suits, in Cambric, Gingham, Flannel, and Linen de Indes, very stylish, and all prices from $1.75 to $5.

25 doz. Infants' Quilted Bibs, 2 for 25c.

CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' CLOAKS AND SUITS

In great variety, and at prices to suit every purse, in our Mammoth Children's Department, on second floor.

TAKE THE ELEVATOR.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

Children's & Infants' Furnishers.

"A Stimulus!"

Eighty-five cents is the price quoted this morning at the corner of State and Madison-sts. for a French Woven Corset, closely boned, and finished with Silk Embroidery.

"Another Quotation!"

Made refers to the Best Satin Corset in this market. The price, which is Five Dollars, is a trifle over half the amount of what is generally paid for an inferior Corset.

Inspection Solicited!

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

State and Madison-sts.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Have selected from regular stock

500 Fancy

Spring Shawls,

Which are offered today at

$2.50, $3.50, and $4.00 ea.,

About

Half Original Price.

Also a

Special Bargain

In lot of

Fine Wool Shawls,

Silk Mixed Borders,

At $5.00 and $6.00 each,

Formerly sold $10 and $12.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Nerve Tonic and Brain Food.

TRADE MEDETUR. MARK.

These Pearls of Strength are a positive cure for Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Muscular Debility, Nervousness and Indigestion. They supply nerve and brain power and revive the system. PRICE $1.00 per BOX. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., Chicago, Ill., General Agents. (For Sale by Druggists in This City.)

RAILROADS.

Rumors that Vanderbilt Is Trying to Lease the Great Western Road.

He Has No Desire to See a Valuable Link Controlled by the Grand Trunk.

The McNeeley Short Line Between Peoria and East St. Louis.

What the Seney Syndicate Is Doing in the Pennsylvania Coal-Fields.

McHenry and the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio—Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Earnings.

The Proposed Lease of the Great Western by the Grand Trunk—What Vanderbilt Is Supposed to Be After.

No further details have been received relative to the proposed fusion of the Grand Trunk and Great Western Roads. At a stockholders' meeting of the latter, the offer of the former to lease it for a number of years on payment of all the fixed charges and 3 per cent on the preferred and common stock was formally accepted. Before the lease can go into effect it must be formally ratified by the stockholders of the Grand Trunk, and the sanction of the Canadian Parliament to the arrangement be maintained. Against the proposed fusion a powerful opposition has already sprung up in Western Canada, and the hostility in Parliament to the scheme is quite marked. It is believed here that if Vanderbilt can prevent it the Grand Trunk will never have the control of the Great Western. His relations with the Grand Trunk are not harmonious, and it is not likely that they can be, for the interests of the New York Central and Grand Trunk are as diverse as can be imagined. In the busy season the Michigan Central needs the Great Western as a connecting link with the New York Central. It is practically a double-track road between the Detroit and Niagara Rivers, and has a complete equipment. The Canada Southern in a dull time like the present might handle the Michigan Central through freight to the New York Central, but to do so in the busy season, it would require about 100 miles more side track, fifty more locomotives, and a largely increased supply of rolling stock. As the road has no local traffic worth speaking about it is not likely that Mr. Vanderbilt will undertake such costly improvements. The opinion prevails in Canadian railway circles that Mr. Vanderbilt's present trip to London is to head off the Grand Trunk, and secure the lease of the Great Western. If the stock were held in large blocks, he would, without doubt, endeavor to secure a majority of it. This, however, is impossible unless at considerable expense of time and money, as the shareholders are numerous and no blocks are held individually. Some two or three years ago when Mr. Vanderbilt was across the water, he then made a proposition to have the road, but it was not entertained. General-Manager Broughton, whose administration of the property during the past seven or eight years, has been very successful in view of the fact that he had to correct the serious mistakes of former managements, is intensely opposed to the consolidation, and if the road has to be leased so as to satisfy a querulous Board of Directors 3,000 miles away, and unable to grasp the situation by reason of not being on the ground, it is more than likely he would prefer to see in the hands of the New York Central than anybody else.

Proposed New Road Between Peoria and St. Louis.

Mr. T. W. McNeeley, of Petersburg, Ill., President of the proposed new road between Peoria and St. Louis, was in town yesterday, and had an extended interview with General-Manager Cable, of the Rock Island, relative to the latter's rendering substantial aid to the building of the former. Mr. McNeeley claims the proposed road is almost an air-line between the two cities and is twenty-three miles shorter than via Jacksonville. It will tap the important towns of Petersburg, Carlinville, and Edwardsville, and obtain an entrance into East St. Louis over the Vandalia, which it joins at Collinsville. The road goes through a productive coal country, and can be built economically—there being no grade over thirty-five feet to the mile. From St. Louis to Chicago, via Peoria and the Rock Island, the distance is 310 miles, about thirty more than via the Alton. Mr. McNeeley is very enthusiastic over his project, and already has an engineer corps locating the line.

Missouri River Lumber Rates to Be Fixed by the Railroads.

The difficulty over the lumber rates to the Missouri River has not yet been settled. Sometime ago the railroad managers endeavored to solve the problem, but the differential rates that met their views were not relished by the lumber dealers here or in the Upper Mississippi Valley. The managers suggested that the lumbermen appoint a committee of conference to determine what they believed should be equitable differential rates. The Chicago dealers declined, on the ground that this city was only allowed one representative though doing more business than all the river towns combined. The railroad men then proposed that the Mississippi lumbermen determine the differentials between the river towns and the Missouri River, and that the Chicago men suggest what they regarded as about right. The river men refused to do so unless Chicago was represented in the conference. The fact is Clinton is jealous of Davenport and both hate Minneapolis. The railroad managers, finding that the lumbermen cannot agree, have come to the conclusion that they will have to fix the rates themselves, and for this purpose a meeting of the managers engaged in the lumber traffic to the Missouri River will be held at Commissioner Midgely's office on the 30th inst.

The Death of Three Young, Promising, and Aspiring Railway Officers.

Chauncey De Witt Young, the accounting officer of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway, who was drowned with his companions two or three days ago in White Bear Lake, near St. Paul, was for many years connected with the railway system here. In 1867 he was an office boy in the general offices of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. While in this humble position the attention of the Controller of that road was attracted by his aptness and manifest capacity. Finally the latter took him into his office, and shortly afterwards promoted him to the position of general bookkeeper, a position which he filled with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the company, until some five years ago, when the President of the West Wisconsin Road selected him for the position of Auditor of that great property. The capacity Mr. Young displayed in this position more than anticipated the expectations of Mr. Porter in selecting him, so that when, with the lapse of time, the West Wisconsin grew, through its extensions and consolidations, to be one of the great properties of the Northwest, Mr. Young shared in its prosperity and growth, his great natural capacity and knowledge of railway affairs enabling him to meet the increased responsibilities and labors that the development of his company necessitated.

In the recent purchase of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad by the "Porter-Cable" party, Mr. Young was made one of the resident Directors and managers of the property, thus evincing the interest and confidence the owners of the property felt in him.

In Mr. Young's death the railroad world loses one who would have added to its knowledge and increased greatly its strength and character—one whose name in the future was certain to stand high among the responsible and able managers of this description of property.

The bright promise that the future held up before Mr. Young was paralleled, though in a lesser degree perhaps, in the case of his cousin, Irving E. Moore, who was drowned at the same time. Mr. Moore also was connected with the Chicago & Northwestern Road for a great many years in various responsible positions. At one time he was storekeeper for the company at one of its supply depots; afterwards he had charge of its locomotive accounts; then he was connected with its central ticket office in Chicago, and when he left the employ of the company to accept a more responsible position with the Omaha Company at St. Paul, he filled the responsible office of Traveling Auditor. In this position he showed great intelligence and industry, meeting in every respect the expectations of the company, and when he left for St. Paul in March last he carried with him the best wishes of the officers of the Northwestern and the vast army of men in the employ of that great corporation.

Mr. Gossick, who was one of the three who were drowned, was a subordinate official in the St. Paul organization. He was not so well known here as Messrs Young and Moore, but he was generally esteemed by those who knew him, and filled capably a position of responsibility and trust in the department presided over by Mr. Young.

Thus goes out in darkness the light of three young, able, and ambitious men, who but yesterday were weaving webs for the future, and dreaming dreams of the time, sure to come, when they should succeed to the still more responsible offices now held by men who in the natural order of things will soon be followed by their subordinates and friends.

Speculations as to the Heads of Departments on the "Nickel Plate" Road.

As the 1st of August, the time set for the opening of the already famous Nickel Plate, approaches, the preliminary preparations of making up the slate of officers for its operation progresses. There is no lack of material to select from. General-Manager Williams has today something near 2,500 applications on file, covering all branches of the work, from a gatekeeper to a General Superintendent, and each mail brings additions to that number, most of whom will be disappointed.

Some of the officers, however, though not appointed, have been silently determined upon by the management, and all, so far, are men whose natural equipment, experience, and associations fit them for the service of a road which has justly earned the suggestive sobriquet of Nickel Plate. Among the many who are lucky in securing office with the road, and whose services the road is fortunate in securing, are Henry Monett, the well-known and popular Assistant-General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, who will be General Passenger Agent of the line; F. H. Kingsbury, Assistant General Freight Agent of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis, has been favorably considered for the position of General Freight Agent, and being a popular, shrewd, and competent man, who is looked upon favorably by both Vice-President Caldwell and General-Manager Williams, it is not improbable that he will be selected for the position. The names of other prominent freight men have been and are being considered, however, and no one can bet safely on the result. It is a fact not known by the public, or even by the railroad fraternity generally, that George H. Vailiant, now General Freight Agent of the Lake Shore, a year or more ago, when Acting General Freight Agent of the road, was offered the position. The Lake Shore, appreciating his services, and not being willing to lose so valuable a man, shelved Addison Hill by making him Assistant General Manager and promoted Mr. Vailiant to the General Freight Agency, thereby giving him a healthy, but well-earned salary. The Nickel Plate realizes that the Lake Shore will be its principal rival, and that consequently, all things being equal, there would be a decided advantage in having a man from its ranks. Perhaps for these reasons as much as for his great ability and personal popularity, J. R. T. McKay, Assistant General Freight Agent of the Lake Shore, is being considered for the place; perhaps, however, without his knowledge. There will be two Division Superintendents, and one of them will most likely be E. E. Dwight, formerly Superintendent of the Dayton & Michigan, a man well known in Ohio railroad circles, who is believed to be appreciated by General-Manager Williams and all others who are acquainted with his qualifications. C. D. Law, of Fort Wayne, Superintendent of the Western Division of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, is spoken of as a probable Division Superintendent, while A. W. Salter, General Roadmaster of the C., H. & D., is talked of for the position of General Roadmaster of the road. J. A. Latcha, at present popular Chief Engineer, being as good a man as it would be possible for the management to get for that place, will be retained, and George T. Williams, Superintendent of Telegraph, an old Western Union Superintendent of Cincinnati, appointed by Brown, Howard & Co., general contractors, will undoubtedly remain with the road in his present capacity.

The Rochester and State Line Road.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., May 17.—Since the conversion of the Rochester & State Line Railroad into the Rochester & Pittsburg, which was accomplished a year ago, the policy of the company has been one of healthy progress and extension. Walston H. Brown, of Brown, Howard & Co., is President of the Rochester & Pittsburg, and among the Directors is C. R. Cummings, President of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis, and other roads owned by the Seney syndicate. As the Rochester & State Line, the road runs from Rochester to Salamanca, a distance of 107 miles; but immediately after the reorganization the Rochester & Pittsburg Company laid plans for extending the road into the coal and oil fields of Western Pennsylvania on the south, and another line direct to Buffalo on the north. These plans are now rapidly being carried out. The southern extension will be completed to Bradford the latter part of next month. The remainder of the line is in course of construction. Extending south from Bradford it crosses the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad at Ridgway, and continues direct to the great soft-coal deposits of the low-grade division of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The leading syndicate of the Rochester & Pittsburg Company own about 40,000 acres of the choicest coal-fields in this valuable basin, and the great consideration in building the line of railroad is to afford an outlet for this coal. The Rochester & Pittsburg will be extended, however, to a point south of Brookville and near the great Reynoldsville coking coal-fields, where it will connect with an extension of the Pittsburg & Western, in which company the leading capitalists of the Rochester & Pittsburg have also a large interest. From the Reynoldsville region these two companies will jointly construct a line west to Red Bank, there connecting with the main line of the Pittsburg & Western, now under construction, and also the Allegheny Valley Railroad for a Pittsburg outlet.

With these lines completed, and they are now well under way, a new and direct line will be formed from the rich Pennsylvania coal-fields to Buffalo, with close and friendly alliances in every direction.

While these extensions are being pushed forward by the Rochester & Pittsburg, the Erie is also projecting plans for a nearly parallel route from Salamanca south to the head of the Little Toby River, passing through Bradford and Ridgway. The Erie's objective point is the Shawmut coal-fields. Through this region there was a considerable contest between the Erie and Rochester & Pittsburg for available right of way. Both drove stakes into the same ground and overlapped each other at various points. The contest was continued in the courts. Suddenly, about the time that arrangements were perfected between the Erie and "Nickel Plate" in regard to the purchase and operation of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, a wave of harmony seems to have come over the belligerents at the other end of the line, and it is believed that the latter transaction had a very strong influence on the former. The owners of the Rochester & Pittsburg are largely interested in the "Nickel Plate." WAITE.

The Western Indiana and Their Twelfth Street Terminus.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 17.—Permit me to correct a statement made by your reporter in his report of an interview he had with me as published in THE TRIBUNE of today. I am reported as having said "that directly after the railroad had acquired the ownership of the property along their right-of-way north of Twelfth street they set about leasing it conditionally to other companies," etc. The facts are that the railroad company has not acquired title to the land for its right-of-way north of Twelfth street. The company has acquired up to this date only about one-half of the property between Twelfth and Taylor streets and Third and Fourth avenues. North of Taylor street and south of Van Buren street, between Third and Fourth avenues, there are 167 pieces of property now held by the various property-owners interested. The railroad company has acquired title to twenty-four of these lots, and to acquire title to the remaining 143 lots the company, on the 20th of March last, filed bills in the County Court to condemn them for the use of said railroad company and its lessees. These being the facts, what I intended to say was, "that directly after the railroad had acquired the right from the city to construct its road to Van Buren street it set about leasing it conditionally to other companies," etc.

I beg to say that I do not suppose that the Compromise Committee were informed by the railroad company of its present inability to state definitly what would be an acceptable compromise to the company and its lessees. The company is undoubtedly endeavoring to arrange a compromise with the lessees. After that has been done then and not before will the company be in a position to negotiate a compromise with the city. JOEL BIGELOW.

James McHenry vs. The New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., May 17.—By his attorney, James McHenry appeared in court today in the case of McHenry vs. Bates and The New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad for an injunction to restrain the further issue of bonds on account of interest due Jan. 1 on the first mortgage. Arguments in the case were heard at length, but no decision rendered. The first issue of first-mortgage bonds made by the trustees of the reorganization amounted to $355,000,000, but this sum has been added to by the regular semi-annual redemption of deferred warrants, until the issue of first mortgages to date amount to $359,300,000. There still remain deferred warrants, in main part issued for the whole of the coupons due Jan. 1, 1882, amounting to $1,479,565, which are subject to exchange for first-mortgage bonds. This capitalization of the deferred warrants is in accordance with the scheme of reorganization, but to the carrying out of the program Mr. McHenry objects, and presents his objection in the form of an application for an injunction.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Earnings—Other Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 17.—The statement of the earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad for the second week in May was today completed and sent to New York. It appears that the influences at work during April are still affecting earnings, and it is believed that no larger increase can be expected during the remainder of May. The earnings for the second week are $342,000, while during the corresponding week last year they were $317,000, showing an increase of $25,000 for 1882. Taking into consideration the mileage, this would be an actual decrease.

The Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad now employ 1,100 men on the main-line extension north of Summit Lake, in Langlade County, the present operating terminus of the road on that line. The roadbed is now cut out and the grading done as far north as Pelican Lake, about twelve miles beyond Summit Lake. Track-laying north from Summit commenced this week.

Reports were received here at the offices of the Wisconsin & Michigan Road stating that the surveyors on the Ontonagon & Brule River line had completed the survey from the terminus of the constructed portion of the Ontonagon to Iron River, on the Wisconsin State line, and had already made preparations to return to Ontonagon.

Intimations that Work on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Will Be Immediately Resumed and Vigorously Pushed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATCHISON, Kas., May 17.—The intelligence that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Road had succeeded in their loan for $10,000,000 satisfactorily in London at 6 per cent, quickens the railroad pulse in this centre. The fact that this gigantic corporation had laid off 2,000 men from active employment in less than two weeks between here and Old Mexico was seriously considered. In conversation with Contractor J. S. Fiske, who operates the entire improvement force in Atchison, he stated that, although he had not received express orders for such action, the intimation was that he might prepare for work. The latest in connection with the completion of the Missouri Pacific extension from here to Omaha is to the effect that, as soon as trains run through from St. Louis to Omaha on the Atchison, the Pacific will take off its St. Joe train and obtain its St. Joe and Western business via Hiawatha. This seems probable, as the company does not own any property in St. Joe, and has trains running there on a temporary contract with the Hannibal.

The Memphis & Vicksburg Road.

VICKSBURG, Miss., May 17.—R. T. Wilson, of New York, and party have returned from a tour of inspection of the Memphis & Vicksburg Railroad route through the Deer Creek region. Mr. Wilson says the country through which he has passed is the richest in the world, and will undoubtedly soon become the very heart of the cotton-producing region. Meetings of the Boards of Directors of the Memphis & Vicksburg and Mississippi Valley & Ship Island Railroad Companies were held today, at which Mr. Wilson was elected President of both companies. The work of construction will at once be resumed on both roads. Building parties are working from this point both ways towards New Orleans and Memphis, and very shortly work will also be commenced from Memphis and Arkansas City. Mr. Wilson says that the line will be open between New Orleans and Memphis within twelve months from this time. Mr. Wilson left for New York on this evening's train.

Shortening the Distance to Liverpool.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, May 17.—A scheme which has interested Quebec ever since the formation of the Quebec, Montreal & Charlevoix Railway Company is the building of that line between Quebec and Tadousac and Chicontimi. The charter of this company was obtained in 1881, and some of the best men in Quebec are connected with the company. It is proposed to commence the work of construction this summer. When completed this line will give Quebec the shortest route to Liverpool of any. It will lessen the distance between Chicago and Liverpool 316 miles, and even much more will be saved than by the Portland, Boston, or Halifax routes.

Assessment for Purposes of Taxation of the Wabash Line in Ohio.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., May 17.—The Auditors of the counties along the line of the Wabash Railway and its branches, in session in this city, have agreed upon the following basis of appraisment for purposes of taxation: Main track, $10,000 per mile; last year, $9,000; Detroit Branch, $7,000 per mile; last year, $6,000; side-track, $4,500 per mile; last year, $4,100; rolling-stock, $3,000 per mile; local improvements, $95,000; palace cars, $6,000 each. A representative of the company was present and entered a formal protest.

Annual Meeting of the Flint & Pere Marquette Road.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., May 17.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Flint & Pére Marquette Railroad Company was held in this city this afternoon. Of the 65,000 shares, 52,254 were represented. The Board of Directors elected is: Jesse Hoyt, A. M. Hoyt, Cornelius D. Wood, New York; W. W. Crapo, F. Hathorp, L. Snow, New Bedford; Lewis Pierce, Portland, Me.; A. G. Brower, Utica; W. L. Webber and H. C. Potter, East Saginaw.

Formal Opening of the New Bradford Short Line.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BRADFORD, Pa., May 17.—The new Bradford Short Line, composed of the Bradford & Kinsua Division of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railway and the newly-completed extension of the Buffalo, Pittsburg & Western, was formally opened today. The event was celebrated with a grand inaugural excursion of prominent railroad officials and newspaper men. The new line is ninety-six miles long.

The Preservation of Peace on the Canadian Pacific.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, May 17.—A proclamation has been issued declaring the act for the better preservation of peace in the vicinity of public works in force in the district lying within ten miles on each side of the located line of the Canada Pacific Railway between Port Moody and Savonas Ferry, including the line itself, and extending for ten miles beyond either extremity thereof.

Resignation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, May 17.—Mr. J. D. Edgar has resigned the office of President of the projected railway from Gravenhurst to Sault St. Maria. He gives place to Mr. Hickson, of the Grand Trunk Railroad, whose acceptance of the office is an earnest of the early construction of the line.

Miscellaneous Items.

Six car-loads of emigrants arrived in Chicago yesterday over the Lake Shore Road.

The May meeting of the fast-freight lines to the East will be held at the Grand Pacific May 24 and 25.

Mr. John C. Noyes, the General Manager of Merchants' Dispatch, is in the city on business connected with his line.

The Richmond & Allegheny Road is now selling cheap excursion tickets between Richmond and Lynchburg to the Natural Bridge, Dagger's Springs, Rock Bridge Baths, and the White Sulphur Springs.

The Duke of Sutherland and party will arrive from Canada via the Michigan Central this morning in a special car, which will be transferred to the Milwaukee & St. Paul, and at 9 o'clock the ducal tourists will leave for Manitoba. They will do Chicago on their return.

Mr. W. W. Davidson, General Manager of the Florida Central & Western Railroad, announces its consolidation under the above name of the Florida Central and the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroads, running from Jacksonville to Chattahoochee, with branches to Monticello and St. Marks.

The scheme for holding a meeting of the managers of the roads, members of the Colorado pool, for the presentation of facts and figures to Mr. J. F. Tucker, the arbitrator, has been abandoned for the reason that previous engagements cannot be so regulated as to permit of the conference. The arguments will, consequently, be presented in writing.

Mr. F. L. Parker, well known in railroad circles in this city and Boston, has been appointed General Passenger and Freight Agent of the Mexican Central Road, in charge of the traffic of the Chihuahua Division, with headquarters at Paso del Norte, Mexico. This promotion is a deserved one, honorable alike to the recipient and the Mexican Central.

Mr. J. C. McMullin, General Manager of the Alton Railroad, left for the Far West yesterday morning, on a vacation of six months, necessitated by ill-health. He was accompanied by his wife and two children. The private car in which he makes the journey to Colorado was tastely decked with a profusion of flowers—the parting gift of the general officers of the road.

A circular was received yesterday from Commissioner Fink, giving the following all rail rates for cotton.

	Uncompressed.	Compressed.
Memphis	57	
St. Louis and Hannibal	49	
East St. Louis	45	30
Cairo	47	30
Evansville	45	30
Louisville	43	27
Cincinnati	40	27

A serious accident occurred at Ritchie on the Wabash, fifty-three miles from this city, about midnight Tuesday. The night freight in two sections was endeavoring to side-track to allow the south-bound night express to pass. The second section ran into the first, demolishing the caboose, setting fire to a freight car, and smashing up generally the locomotive of the second train. A peculiarity of the collision was that the drawbars of some twenty freight cars in the forward train were broken, and after the wreck had been cleared away the passenger engine was required to push the disintegrated train on the side-track. The morning express due here at 7:25 yesterday morning was detained four hours by the accident. Fortunately no person was injured.

It is understood that the most of the right of way for the Burlington, Farmington & Peoria has been arranged for. Col. Phelps, of Monmouth, who is devoting his whole time to the road, has gotten up a new plan of enlisting substantial aid in the way of stock subscriptions from the farmers along the contemplated line. The shares have a face value of $100. Col. Phelps gives to each stockholder, on the payment of $75 in cash, a certificate of paid-up stock, and also a certificate entitling the holder to $25 worth of freight service. These certificates are gotten up in the style of 1,000-mile tickets. The scheme is understood to be quite popular with the farmers. It is stated that the Indiana, Bloomington & Western is at the back of the new road.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

The Brickmakers.

There is no change to note with regard to the brickmakers' strike, but the incoming of finer weather will force the matters at issue to a final decision one way or the other within a week. So far the employers have cared as little as the men whether school kept or not. They could not have made brick if the workmen had been ever so anxious to begin, and they quietly laid back and waited developments. It is true that where improved machines are in use brick could have been made under cover, but there are not enough of these machines in Chicago to make much difference either way. The South and West Side manufacturers reported yesterday that there had been absolutely no change in the condition of affairs since the previous day. The yards were about in shape for work to begin if a few fine days should come, and meantime everything remained in statu quo.

A representative of the North Side manufacturers was seen and questioned. Brickmaking in the North Division is done almost entirely by hand, and the conditions differ slightly from those which prevail on the South and West Sides. The thirty-seven brickmakers whose yards are located on the North Side are united in a well-organized union. They are mostly men of moderate capital, and are determined to stand or fall together. Of their 1,500 employés over 1,200 belong to the Brickmakers' Union. On March 15 this body held a meeting and adopted a scale of prices ranging 25 cents per man per day above the figures paid last season. The rates last year ranged from $2.50 to $3.50 per day. The union not only asked this increase, but demanded also that all the men engaged in the preparatory work of cleaning up the yards and getting them ready for work to begin should be paid $2 per day. This work is the commonest kind of common labor, and plenty of men could be hired to do it at $1.25 to $1.50 per day. As it is the general price paid has been $1.50, and the work is practically completed, although a little fine weather is needed to dry out the yards.

It seems that the last straw which broke the back of the capitalistic camel was a newly-invented regulation made by the union in regard to "platting." This means simply placing old and burned brick over the new stock for protection from the weather. Heretofore, at the close of each day's work, the setters and wheelers have pitched in, and by a few minutes' labor have protected the brick set that day. The union demanded that men should be hired for this special purpose, these, of course, to be union men, and to receive full wages. The "bosses" could not stand this last infliction, which is absurd in its pettiness, and they rejected the union scale and lay back to wait the course of events.

The brickmaker with whom the reporter spoke said that he had from $15,000 to $20,000 invested in his yard, without counting the value of the land. It had been calculated that at last year's wages, with interest on invested capital, and without counting incidental expenses and damages, brick cost $7.57 per 1,000 to make. The price for new brick would be $7.75 to $8. North Side brick ranges 25 cents per 1,000 below the product of the South and West Side yards. The manufacturer thought that a net profit of $1 per 1,000 would not be too much. His product being 3,000,000 brick during the season, this would give him $3,000 to cover his own work, interest on $15,000, clerk hire, and incidentals. He believed that all the brickmakers would hold together, and that the union men would have to come to time. Like his South and West Side brethren, he was waiting for fine weather before enunciating any program, but he intimated that when the time came brick would be made in Chicago, union or no union.

The trouble between the brickmakers and their employés promises to give the city considerable annoyance if the difficulty is not speedily settled. The city has about 18,000 feet of brick sewers to build this year, and will advertise for the work in a few days. It cannot, however, pay the prices likely to be charged, and if the bids are unreasonable the prospects are that very little will be done. The estimates have been made on the basis of brick being worth $12 per thousand, but the question of the advanced price of labor does not seem to have been taken into account, and the indications are that this omission will be a source of trouble in the computations to be made. Last year the cost of sewers was about $4 per foot on an average, the city furnishing the brick; but this year, with the increased price of brick and labor, there is no telling what the cost will be. If the bidders are exorbitant, however, in their demands, the chances are that the expenditure of the money for sewers will be postponed, and the work laid out will go over for another year.

Outlaws and Mollie Maguires in the Shamokin and Other Coal Districts of Pennsylvania.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHENANDOAH CITY, Pa., May 17.—The Mollie Maguireism that has prevailed in the surrounding mountain districts has reached the Shamokin region. Since Saturday night, when a number of dissatisfied miners threw down their tools and left the collieries, the turbulency and excitement has been intense, open and sanguinary lawlessness being only prevented by the determined front presented by the Coal and Iron Police under command of Capt. Alderson. At Locust Dale, Locust Gap, Centralia, Mount Carmel, Dark Corner, Excelsior, and other places outside of Capt. Alderson's jurisdiction outrages of the most terrible nature have been perpetrated. Three "black-leg" or non-union miners, James Madden, Patrick Boyle, and Michael McDannon, were first ku-kluxed and afterwards shot because they refused to quit the coal country in obedience to the mandates of the Mollie Maguire leaders.

The lawless strikers, accompanied by a gang of the Mollies, have crossed the Broad Mountain and gone in the direction of Houtzdale, Clearfield County, where it is presumed they will join their force with the law-breakers now infesting the bituminous coal-fields, with the object of making a descent upon the isolated and poorly-protected mountain hamlets and villages. The coal and iron companies have doubly guarded their works, while strongly-equipped and heavily-armed detachments of the Coal and Iron Police have been dispatched to all threatened and vulnerable points.

The Clearfield and Westmoreland districts have also witnessed considerable outlawry. At Martinsburg, where several thousand colliers are striking for an advance of 15 cents per ton above the former rate of 50 cents, a terrific fight has occurred between the malcontent men and the Coal and Iron Police. A number of vile drinking-dens are scattered through the "patches" or settlements, and the companies, fearing lawlessness in the event of the strikers imbibing to freely of alcoholic poison, issued orders to the Chief of the Coal and Iron Police to close all the drinkeries. The publication of these orders thoroughly incensed the malcontents, and, when the police attempted to carry out the project, they were assailed by no less than 1,500 infuriated men and women. After a sharp battle, the Mollie Maguires were driven off by the police. A number of the assailants were wounded, none of the injuries, however, being serious. Two policemen, Thomas Boust and John Smart, were slightly hurt. The trouble is not ended yet, and it is apprehended that the Mollie Maguires throughout the coal-fields are organizing for a fierce onslaught upon the Coal and Iron Police. The whole country is wild with excitement, and all classes of citizens are arming themselves for the protection of their lives and property. Notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, there is not the least indication of an early termination of the strike.

Among the Tanneries.

The striking tanners remain quiet and the tanneries are idle. A representative of one of the leading firms said that they cared very little about the matter, as they would have shut down during July and August anyhow. They were carrying large stocks of valuable goods made last year, and had no desire to increase production. There had been no trouble at any of the works, which were sufficiently guarded. It had been alleged that the past season had been one of great prosperity, but the exact reverse was the case. Wages ranged higher in Chicago than anywhere else, East or West, and if the workmen wanted to cut their own throats it was their affair. There was plenty of stock on hand for all present needs, and a stoppage of production at this season, although not sought by the manufacturers, would be by no means unpleasant to them.

Another large firm showed by their books that wages had been advanced $2 per week all round since the spring of 1879, and produced a telegram from Milwaukee to show that wages there were $1 lower than here. It was stated that the three houses which practically control the tanning business in Chicago, and employ between them about 1,000 men, were resolved to resist the demand for higher prices. One or two of the small tanners, who could not live otherwise, might give in, but these three would prefer to stop if they could not get labor at the old figures. In fact, they would have to stop in two or three months anyhow. The only incident of yesterday was the arrest of one man, a Pole, for making threats against a workman in Gray, Clark & Engle's tannery, where the finishers are still busy. Otherwise there is no trouble. No new hides are being put into the beam-houses, but the stock already in hand will be worked up without loss.

The Amalgamated Ironworkers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 17.—The reduction of card rates on merchants from 2 8-10 to 2 6-10 cents per pound in Philadelphia will carry with it a reduction of wages, but the officers of the Amalgamated Association and iron manufacturers here also say it will cause no trouble among the workingmen there. The Philadelphia scale gives puddlers $4.85 per ton when iron sells at 2 8-10 and $4.75 per ton when iron sells at 2 6-10. The Amalgamated Association require all members to live up to all contracts contained in all scales, and there never has been an instance here of any attempt to violate such contract. Neither will the reduction in Philadelphia affect the agitation here. Representatives of the workingmen have been canvassing here to learn for themselves the condition of the market, and they are convinced the demands of the boilers, rollers, engineers, etc., for an increase in their scale are unwise and unjust. The Amalgamated Association at a district meeting next Saturday will very likely vote to recall the demand, and at the conference to be held next week with the manufacturers the amalgamated representatives will demand a few additional extras to be included in the present scale, which will be signed again for another year. Present appearances indicate this course.

No Disturbances of Any Kind by the Cleveland Strikers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., May 17.—The striking steel and ironworkers show no signs of a compromise or return to work at former rates. Quite a number of the unmarried men have left during the past few days for Pittsburg, Chicago, Joliet, and other manufacturing cities. The new extensive wire-works in Chicago offer inducements to the wire-drawers. It is reported that the works will be in readiness to commence operations in a few weeks, when a genuine exodus of Eighteenth Ward workers will leave for that place. There is a report that some of the Directors of the Rolling-Mill Company outside of the Chisholms have made a proposition to buy out the others or sell their share of stock in the mill. This would indicate that they are in favor of allowing the adoption of the Pittsburg scale; but even if the report be true, the fact that the Chisholms own much more than a majority of the stock and refuse to entertain any compromise would stand in the way of a settlement of the trouble. Although nearly five thousand men are idle there is no disturbance of any kind. The company has concluded to fence in the works and yards of the mills, similar to the standard oil works, for better protection.

The Coal-Miners in the Pittsburg Resolve to Continue the Strike Against a Reduction of Wages.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 17.—The coal-miners of this district in convention today resolved to continue the strike against the reduction from four to three and a half cents per bushel for mining, and levied an assessment of $1 per man on all miners still at work to defray the expenses of the strike. The operators are firm in their determination to enforce the reduction.

All Quiet on the South Branch.

Inquiry at the down-town office of the Joliet Steel Company yesterday afternoon elicited the fact that the stevedores or ore-shovelers employed by that company were steadily working under the protection of a platoon of police. None of the strikers attempted in any way to interfere with the men at work on the docks, and it is believed that there need be no fear of trouble.

The Lathers.

The Lathers' Union held a meeting at 54 West Lake street last night, with C. A. Longway, the President of the union, in the chair. This union is perfectly satisfied with their present wages, and the meeting last night was only for the purpose of disposing of routine business and considering the feasibility of amalgamating with other unions in the city.

Aiding the Strikers.

The trades-unions of the city continue to send financial aid to the striking cigar makers in Milwaukee and the lumbermen at Muskegon. The Milwaukee strikers have held out for seven months, and will probably continue to hold out while they are well supported in idleness by the unions of the country.

The Upholsterers.

The Upholsterers' Union held its regular meeting last night in Uhlich Block. The attendance was large, and the discussion quite spirited regarding some grievances among the men, the exact nature of which could not be learned.

MATRIMONIAL.

Mr. Guy Owsley and Miss Alice Evelyn Pullman.

A very pleasant wedding was solemnized last evening at the residence of A. B. Pullman, Esq., No. 238 Ashland avenue, the parties to the contract being his daughter, Miss Alice Evelyn Pullman, and Mr. J. Guy Owsley, son of the late John Owsley. The interior of the handsome house was tastefully decorated with floral devices by Craig, the florist, and the rooms were filled with many handsome designs.

The ceremony was performed at 5 o'clock by the Rev. Dr. James Pullman, of New York City. The young couple were attended by Miss Grace Hermon and Mr. Stuart Brown, of Springfield, Ill. The ushers were Messrs. E. S. Heaton, Will Gamble, Edward May, and W. H. Cook.

The bride wore a handsome bridal robe, consisting of a brocaded petticoat, the bottom of which was edged with pleatings, connected with a court train of heavy moire, watered in waves, enveloped in a long veil of tulle; princesse bodice; pompadour corsage of rose point lace de Medicis, secured with a diamond dart; bouquet of Bouceline roses; diamonds.

Miss Harmon wore a combination toilet of brocaded satin and watered silk; demi-veil of tulle; bouquet of jacqueminot roses.

After the ceremony congratulations were offered, and an elegant supper, served by Kinsley, was partaken of. A reception was held from 6 until 8 p. m. A large number of guests were in attendance, and many handsome toilets were displayed by the ladies. A number of very handsome and costly presents were received. The reception was a very enjoyable affair, and music was furnished by John Hand's orchestra. The young couple left for San Francisco last night, and on their return will make Chicago their home.

Among those present were Judge and Mrs. John G. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. McConnell, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Pullman of New York City, Mr. George M. Pullman, Mr. and Mrs. Graeme Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Rathburn Jr., Mrs. John Owsley, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Owsley, Mr. and Mrs. Heaton Owsley, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. S. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Collier, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Swazey, Miss Lou Swazey, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Jones, the Misses Baby and Rose Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Lancaster, Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Maguire, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. F. Symonds, Capt. George M. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Ulric King, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hill, Miss Kittie Hill, Mrs. George O. Seaverns, Miss Seaverns, Mr. and Mrs. Brainard, Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Keith, Mr. and Mrs. Edson Keith, Miss Louise Hamilton, Miss Helen Swing, Mr. and Mrs. George Norton, Mrs. Howard, Mr. Frank Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wilkinson, Miss Nellie Wilkinson, Miss Lena Harrison, Miss Hattie Emery, Miss Isabel Waller, Miss Turner, Miss Rogers, Mr. Junius J. Smith, Miss Belle Waller, Miss Emma Owsley, the Rev. and Mrs. T. N. Morrison Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George W. Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. Gano, Mr. and Mrs. N. N. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Hoyt, Miss Lane of Rockford, Miss Fleming of Philadelphia, Miss Landon, Mr. George W. Munson, Mr. Granville Browning, Mr. Hugh L. Mason, Mr. L. O. Phelps, Mr. John M. Dandy, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Swan, Mr. Warren Salsbury, Mr. George Roberts, Mr. Will Kane, Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Jones, Mr. M. M. Boddie, Mr. Fred Pullman of New York City, Mr. William Sturgis, Mr. Charles Hoard, Mr. Walter Rollerton, Mr. W. O. Angell, Mr. R. S. Cox, Mr. J. B. Whitney, Mr. George Stiles, Mr. Watts Meadowcraft, Mr. James Price, Miss Mary Price, Mr. Basil Guest, Mr. Stuart Brown, and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Brown of Springfield.

Mr. Thomas W. Potts and Miss Gussie Bigelow.

Miss Gussie Bigelow and Mr. Thomas W. Potts, of the firm of J. L. Patterson & Co., were quietly married at 7 o'clock last evening at the residence of Dr. Charles R. E. Koch, No. 3011 Indiana avenue. The parlors were tastefully decorated with smilax and flowers, and on the mantels were three handsome baskets of flowers. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. F. H. Potts, brother of the groom, of Davenport, Ia., assisted by the Rt.-Rev. Bishop Cheney, of Christ Church. The bride was attended by Miss Ida Case and the groom by Mr. Hart Hawkins as "best man." After congratulations had been extended, a fine supper served by Kinsley was partaken of. A reception was held from 8 until 10 o'clock, at which a large number of guests were present. The bride was handsomely attired in a rich bridal robe of cream satin moiré, trimmed with lace, regulation veil, orange blossoms, and diamond ornaments. After a short trip, Mr. and Mrs. Potts will be "at home" to their friends at No. 3011 Indiana avenue.

Among the handsome presents received were the following: Chamber set, Dr. C. R. E. Koch; $50 gold piece, Mrs. Dr. Koch; handsome lightwood secretary, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Stone and Mr. and Mrs. O. K. A. Hutchinson; handsome easy chair, Miss Larkin; beautifully-painted tambourine, Mrs. E. P. Hall; fan, Mrs. I. D. Harlow and Mr. D. B. Widdifield; flower-vase, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Wiswall; fan, Mrs. Henry Walter and Miss Kate A. Walter; books, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Potts and Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Adams; handsome clock, Dr. John C. Bryan and Mr. W. R. Wilson; case of silver spoons, "Grandma Adams"; case silver knives and forks, Messrs. E. C. Hickman and A. B. Hawkins; silver fruit-dish, Mrs. E. G. Potts; silver jewel casket, Mrs. Edward Rapler; set silver spoons, Miss Lillie Lynch; pair silver bouquet holders, Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Meunez, of Michigan City; silver berry spoon, Messrs. James Eddy Jr., and John B. Wilkinson; silver sugar spoon and butter knife, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Baker, of Englewood; pair solitaire diamond ear-drops, from the groom; set silver fruit knives, Mrs. E. G. Potts; silver oyster dish, porcelain lined, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Bigelow; handsome vase, "Sister Mary"; gold-lined card-receiver, Mr. A. E. Gilbert; silver soup ladle, Mr. J. D. Harlow, of Boston; hand-painted tambourine, Miss Ida Case; handsome knit bed-spread, knit by Grandma Adams, aged 83; pin-cushion, the Misses Wein; tidy, Miss Lillie J. Martin; tidy, Miss Carrie Witkowsky; statuet, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Pratt; perfumery, Dr. L. H. Montgomery; handsome case of toilet articles, Mrs. Whitney; ebony table, Miss May Hutchison and Mrs. William Stone; pair brass candelabra, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lafe Curtis; very handsome limoges lamp, Cassidy & Son, of New York City; pair brass candelabra, Miss Gillette and Mr. C. N. Gillette; case silver spoons, Col. and Mrs. D. Quigg; ebony wall-basket, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Shore, of Manitowoc, Wis.; book, dozen cut-glass tumblers, and a brass-framed dressing-mirror, from Mrs. Hulbert and family; pair vases, Miss D. Vore; after dinner coffee set, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Taylor; set fruit dishes, "Sisters Josie and Alice."

Among the guests present: Mrs. A. P. Stone, Mr. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. O. K. A. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Hall, Dr. John Bryan, Mr. W. R. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lafe Curtis, Miss Larkin, Mrs. J. D. Harlow of Boston, Mr. D. B. Widdefield, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Wiswall, Miss Kate Walter, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Potts, Mrs. Henry Walter, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Adams, Mr. E. C. Hukman, Mr. A. B. Hawkins, Mrs. E. G. Potts, Mr. Edward Rapier, Miss Lillie Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Barker of Englewood, Mr. James Eddy Jr., Mr. John B. Wilkinson, Mrs. E. E. Potts, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Bigelow, Mr. A. E. Gilbert, Dr. L. H. Montgomery, Miss Ida Case, Mrs. Hart Hawkins, Bishop Cheney, the Rev. F. H. Potts, Mrs. Whitney, Miss Lillie J. Martin, Miss Carrie Weikowsky, Miss May Hutchinson, Mr. William Stone, Miss Gillette, and Mr. C. N. Gillette.

Thompson and Curren, at Stevens Point, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STEVENS POINT, Wis., May 17.—A notable social event occurred in this city today in the marriage of the Rev. Ebenezer Thompson, of Lansing, Mich., and Miss Julia E. Curren, of Stevens Point. The ceremony was performed at the Church of the Intercession, the Rev Dr. Keene, of Milwaukee, officiating.

Essig and Primly, at Elkhart, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELKHART, Ind., May 17.—Lee Essig, a prominent furniture dealer of Sidney, Neb., was this evening united in marriage to Miss Amanda Primly, of this city, by the Rev. E. Barr. The ceremony was only witnessed by a few intimate friends. They take an Eastern tour, and then take up their abode in Manchester.

BARNUM AND JUMBO.

How the Great Moral Showman Worked Up the Excitement in England by Sending Over a New York Lawyer to Do the Business.

"If people only knew," said a Chicago gentleman prominent in amusement circles one evening not long ago, "what an elegant job Barnum put up and successfully carried out on the American people in regard to Jumbo, and understood all the facts in the case, the great moral showman would not be raking in so many half-dollars from those who are anxious to see the animal concerning whose sale and removal the entire English nation was alleged to have been tremendously excited. It's a good story, though, and the old man deserves credit for working up the scheme."

"Wasn't there any excitement then in England about Jumbo?" asked one of the party.

"Oh, yes, there was excitement enough, and the hullabaloo raised by the people and press was genuine, but if it hadn't been for Barnum's longheadedness there would never have been the faintest commotion about the elephant. You see in the first place it was generally known among showmen that the authorities of the London Zoölogical Gardens were anxious to dispose of Jumbo because his temper, which was never of the best, had been growing more and more savage during the past two years, and it was feared that some day he might kill or injure some one of the thousands of persons who visit the garden daily. The price put upon him—$10,000—was reasonable enough, but none of the European circus men seemed anxious to buy the old fellow. Barnum's show was in want of an elephant, and, as Jumbo was in the market at a fair price, it was decided to buy him. After the purchase had been completed and the money paid it occurred to Barnum that a little money spent in judicious advertising would come back with liberal interest when the animal reached this country. So the old man studied the matter awhile, and finally hit upon the idea which proved so successful. He secured a sharp young New York lawyer named Martin, and sent him to England, with instructions as to his course of action after reaching there. Martin established himself at a London hotel, and in a few days the papers began to teem with letters telling what an outrage it would be to take poor Jumbo away from the female elephant he loved so dearly, and how the little children who had enjoyed so many rides upon his back would sorrow and pine for their absent friend. Martin's work had evidently begun.

"These letters had the desired effect of bringing forth scores of similar communications, for there is no privilege an Englishman so highly prizes as that of writing to the newspapers. The discussion became so general that the authorities of the Zoölogical Gardens finally deemed it necessary to make a public statement regarding their action, whereupon they were furiously assailed, and hints thrown out that legal measures should be taken to prevent the removal of Jumbo. Then came the filing of a bill in chancery to prevent the American purchaser gaining possession of the elephant. This bill was filed by Mr. Martin. Of course it renewed the excitement, and all England awaited anxiously the arguing of the case. The courts decided that the sale was regular and could not be annulled, and preparations for taking Jumbo from the gardens to the docks and putting him aboard a steamship were begun. Then Mr. Martin played his trump card, and the papers were full of pathetic stories telling how the grief-stricken Jumbo would not be separated from his wife. The brutal Americans were going to prod the beast with red-hot irons in order to make him leave the gardens, and the British Humane Society was appealed to. Amid all this hurrah and fuss, Jumbo was quietly taken to the dock one night, and then the work of advertising his arrival in New York began. We all know how that succeeded.

"When the steamer in which he crossed the Atlantic reached port it was discovered that an import duty was collected on all animals not brought here for breeding purposes, and in the case of Jumbo the tax would be $4,000. When this fact became known to Barnum he at once made oath that he had purchased Jumbo for breeding purposes, and gave the bond required in such cases. Then, in order to comply with the letter of the law, he bred Jumbo to one of the female elephants in his circus—'Baby' was the one, I believe—and the great advertising scheme was over."

C. C. WASHBURN.

Arrival of the Remains of Wisconsin's Distinguished Ex-Governor at La Crosse—The Funeral to Take Place Today.

LA CROSSE, Wis., May 17.—The special train of five coaches bearing the remains of ex-Gov. C. C. Washburn arrived here at 7 p. m. On board were the members of the family, the committees from Madison, Milwaukee, and La Crosse, Gov. Rusk, and the funeral committee of the ex-Governor appointed by him, State officers, and other distinguished men. The remains were conveyed to the rotunda of the Court-House and placed on a catafalque, where they were delivered to the care of the La Crosse committee by Justice Cole, of the Supreme Court, in a few brief remarks, to which Judge Bryant, of this city, responded. The remains will lie in state until Thursday afternoon, when the funeral will take place, the Rev. Tuttle, of Minneapolis, officiating. The city is full of strangers, and every train brings others, who will attend the funeral tomorrow.

FRAUDULENT SCRIP.

The Grand Jury at Yankton Still in Session—Another Indictment Returned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YANKTON, D. T., May 17.—The Santa Fé fraud business has been quiet for a day or two. The grand jury is still in session, and an indictment has been brought against another party, who is still at large. Today Frank T. Ecker, the Yankton operator, went before the grand jury on subpœna to bring all telegrams sent or received by William D. Russell from Jan. 1 to May 15. Acting under instructions, Ecker refused to deliver the telegrams, whereupon the United States Attorney brought him before the Court for contempt. The case will be argued tomorrow morning, with Judge Shannon for the defense, the United States Attorney limiting his demand to specific dispatches. The Sioux Falls operator is here on a similar subpœna.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are free from all crude and irritating matter. Concentrated medicine only; very small; easy to take; no pain; no griping.

HEALTH IS WEALTH!

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian

RESOLVENT.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A Grateful Recognition.

"To cure a CHRONIC or Long Standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns Defect and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY

RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel, and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step, surely from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. The wastes of the body are stopped, and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparilla will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous or Syphilitic cases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sarsaparilla makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by Radway's Resolvent is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation, taken in teaspoonful does, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires MINUTES not HOURS, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

in from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application; no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, bed-ridden, infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cts. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to the directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, opium, strychnine, arnica, hyosciamus, and other powerful remedies, do at certain times, in very small doses, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like Radway's Ready Relief will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

THE TRUE RELIEF.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.

Fifty Cents Per Bottle.

Radway's Regulating Pills,

Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Their Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen.

RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a permanent cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Breast, and Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning of the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the abovenamed disorders.

Price, 25 Cents Per Box.

We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:

"False and True."
"Radway on Irritable Urethra."
"Radway on Scrofula."

And others relating to different classes of Diseases.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter-stamp to RADWAY & Co., No. 32 Warren, cor. Church-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of Dr. RADWAY'S old-established R. R. REMEDIES than the base and worthless imitations of them, as there are False Resolvents, Reliefs, and Pills. Be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

MARINE N[...]

Exceedingly Light D[...] terday by Ship[...] Grain-Carri[...]

Room for Only 20,[...] of Corn to [...] Taken.

Hospital Dues Must Be [...] certained, or New [...] Be Revoke[...]

Dock and Other Notes—V[...] Huron—Charters—[...] Lakes—Port [...]

...LTH IS WEALTH!
...of Body is Wealth of Mind.

RADWAY'S
...rsaparillian
RESOLVENT.

...blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and ...skin. If you would have your flesh firm, ...nes sound, without caries, and your com... fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARIL... RESOLVENT.

Grateful Recognition.

...ure a CHRONIC or Long Standing Dis... ...ruly a victory in the healing art; that ...g power that clearly discerns Defect ...pplies a remedy; that restores step by ...degrees—the body which has been slow... ...ked and weakened by an insidious dis... ...t only commands our respect but de... ...our gratitude. Dr. Radway has fur... ...mankind with that wonderful remedy, ...'s Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which ac... ...hes this result, and suffering humanity, ...g out an existence of pain and disease, ...long days and long nights, owe him ...atitude."—Medical Messenger.

...LSE AND TRUE.
...xtract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on ...and Its Cure," as follows:
...LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY
RADWAY'S
...saparillian Resolvent.

...ic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Hu... ...the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or ...ral Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal ...ores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, ...White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine ...ns, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, ...and Decay of the Body, Pimples and ...Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Blad... ...eases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, ...ption, Gravel, and Calculous Deposits, ...ieties of the above complaints to which ...nes are given specious names.
...sert that there is no known remedy that ...s the curative power over these diseases ...dway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step ...surely from the foundation, and restores ...red parts to their sound condition. The ...of the body are stopped, and healthy ...supplied to the system, from which new ...l is formed. This is the first corrective ...of Radway's Resolvent.
...ses where the system has been salivated, ...rcury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, ...ccumulated and become deposited in the ...joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, ...spinal curvatures, contortions, white ...s, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparilla ...olve away those deposits and extermi... ...e virus of the disease from the system.
...se who are taking these medicines for ...re of Chronic Scrofulous or Syphilitic ...owever slow may be the cure, "feel bet... ...nd find their general health improving, ...sh and weight increasing, or even keep... ...own, it is a sure sign that the cure is pro... ...g. In these diseases the patient either ...tter or worse—the virus of the disease is ...ctive; if not arrested and driven from the ...it will spread and continue to undermine ...nstitution. As soon as the Sarsaparilla ...the patient "feel better," every hour ...ll grow better and increase in health, ...and flesh.

...ARIAN TUMORS.
...removal of these tumors by Radway's ...ent is now so certainly established that ...as once considered almost miraculous is ...common recognized fact by all parties. ...s the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. ...Mrs. J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, ...hed in our Almanac for 1879; also that of ...S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our ...and True."
...bottle contains more of the active princi... ...Medicines than any other Preparation, ...in teaspoonful does, while others require ...r six times as much.
ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

...INUTE REMEDY.
...requires MINUTES not HOURS, to re... ...ain and cure acute disease.
...DWAY'S READY RELIEF,
...n one to twenty minutes, never fails to re... ...PAIN with one thorough application; no ...how violent or excruciating the pain the ...atic, bed-ridden, infirm, Crippled, Nerv... ...euralgic, or prostrated with disease may ...RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford ...ease.
...mmation of the Kidneys, Inflammation ...Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, ...gestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Diffi... ...Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, ...terics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, In... ...nza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, ...matism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chil... ...s, and Frost Bites, Bruises, Sum... ...Complaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, ...ths, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, ...s, or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

...EVER AND AGUE.
...ER AND AGUE cured for 50 cts. There ...a remedial agent in this world that will ...Fever and Ague, and other Malarious, ...s, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other ...(aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly ...DWAY'S READY RELIEF.
...ill in a few moments, when taken accord... ...the directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour ...ch, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, ...tery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all In... ...Pains.
...elers should always carry a bottle of Rad... ...Ready Relief with them. A few drops in ...will prevent sickness or pains from ...e of water. It is better than French ...y or Bitters as a stimulant.
...rs and Lumbermen should always be pro... ...with it.

CAUTION.
...remedial agents capable of destroying life ...overdose should be avoided. Morphine, ...strychnine, arnica, hyoscyamus, and oth... ...erful remedies, do at certain times, in ...mall doses, relieve the patient during their ...in the system. But perhaps the second ...if repeated, may aggravate and increase ...uffering, and another dose cause death. ...is no necessity for using these uncertain ...s when a positive remedy like Radway's ...y Relief will stop the most excruciating ...quicker, without entailing the least diffi... ...in either infant or adult.

THE TRUE RELIEF.
...DWAY'S READY RELIEF is the only remedial ...t in vogue that will instantly stop pain.
Fifty Cents Per Bottle.

...way's Regulating Pills,
...t Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act ...Without Pain, Always Reliable and ...Natural in Their Operation.
...GETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

...ectly tasteless, elegantly coated with ...gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, ...rengthen.
...WAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders ...Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Blad... ...Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, ...ness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, ...Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and ...angements of the Internal Viscera. War... ...to effect a permanent cure. Purely veg... ...containing no mercury, minerals, or del... ...s drugs.
...Observe the following symptoms result... ...m diseases of the digestive organs: Con... ...on, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in ...ad, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, ...urn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight ...Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or ...ing at the Heart, Choking or Suffering ...ons when in a lying posture, Dots or ...before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in ...d, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellow... ...the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, ...and Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, ...g of the Flesh.
...doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the ...from all the abovenamed disorders.
Price, 25 Cents Per Box.
...epeat that the reader must consult our ...and papers on the subject of diseases and ...re, among which may be named:
...se and True."
...ssay on Irritable Urethra."
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SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
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...a letter-stamp to RADWAY & C..., No. ...ren, cor. Church-st., New York. In... ...on worth thousands will be sent you.

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...can be no better guarantee of the value ...RADWAY'S old-established R. R. REME... ...the base and worthless imitations of ...there are False Resolvents, Reliefs, and ...e sure and ask for Radway's, and see ...name "Radway" is on what you buy.

MARINE NEWS.

Exceedingly Light Demand Yesterday by Shippers for Grain-Carriers.

Room for Only 20,000 Bushels of Corn to Buffalo Taken.

Hospital Dues Must Be Paid When Ascertained, or New License Will Be Revoked.

Dock and Other Notes—Vessels Passed Port Huron—Charters—Around the Lakes—Port List.

Lake Freights.

The demand yesterday by shippers for grain-carrying vessels was very flat. The room taken for corn to Buffalo only amounted to 20,000 bushels, the other room taken for that port being for wheat, rye, and flaxseed. There was no change in rates, and there hardly could be any for lower rates, as the figures—2 cents a bushel on corn—now paid are bed-rock. Never in the history of lake navigation have rates remained so low for such a length of time as they have this season at this port. Vesselmen wear very long faces, and many of them are said to be seriously contemplating placing their craft in ordinary until the new crop commences to arrive. Whether or not there is any truth in the report, it would, if done, give those that remain in commission a chance to get at least living rates both down and up. Yesterday's engagements included the following vessels:

For Buffalo.	Bushels.
Propeller Boston, corn	20,000
Propeller Boston, rye	30,000
Steam-barge James Davidson, wheat	40,000
Steam-barge James Davidson, rye	23,000
Schooner Pensaukee, flaxseed	38,000
For Erie.	
Steam-barge Clyde, wheat	50,000
For Collingwood.	
Propeller Toledo, corn	22,000
Total capacity	223,000

There was again a fair demand, all things considered, for lumber-carriers yesterday. There are but few carriers in port at present on the market seeking charters, some having gone into ordinary, while others have gone after cedar ties and posts. Two or three charters were made at the ruling rates, which remain as follows:

From Grand Haven	$	1.37½
From Muskegon	1.25	@1.37½
From White Lake		1.37½
From Pentwater		1.62½
From Ludington		1.62½
From Manistee	1.62½	@1.75
From Bay City	2.00	@2.25
From Cheboygan		1.75
From Black River		1.75
From Ashland	3.25	@3.50
From Ontonagon	3.25	@3.50

The demand for vessels to bring ties and posts to this port continue exceedingly good, and everything available is taken at the figures given below:

	Cedar ties.	Hemlock and oak ties.	Posts and poles.
From Sturgeon Bay	*6½	....	4
From points in Green Bay	*7	....	*4½
From East Shore (opposit)	....	†5¾	....
From Alpena	7½	9	5½
From Georgian Bay	8½	....	....
From White Lake	....	†10	7
From Wiarton	8	....	....

*Rafted, 7¼ cents. ‡Free on board. †On deck.

There is nothing new to report in the way of iron-ore charters. There is very little inquiry for vessels, and but few on the market seeking engagement. Rates remain nominally as follows:

From Marquette to Lake Erie ports	$1.25@1.35
From Escanaba to Lake Erie ports	1.00
From Escanaba to Chicago	90@ 95
From Marquette to Chicago	1.15@1.20

Coal freight rates yesterday at lower-lake ports to Lake Michigan ports showed no change, and were steady at the prevailing quotations. Quite a fleet was chartered at Buffalo, mostly for this port. Rates remain as quoted below:

From Buffalo to Chicago	$ 60@ 65
From Toledo to Chicago	1.00
From Cleveland to Chicago	75
From Erie to Chicago	75
From Buffalo to Milwaukee	65@ 70
From Toledo to Milwaukee	1.00
From Cleveland to Milwaukee	75
From Erie to Milwaukee	75
From Buffalo to Racine	80@ 85
From Oswego to Chicago	1.50

Hospital Dues Must Be Paid When Ascertained or New License Will Be Revoked.

The following decision by the Treasury Department in relation to hospital dues owed by a vessel that has been transferred and a new master appointed has been rendered. It is of importance to vesselmen, and it will be well for them in similar cases to see that their time-books are in proper shape:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 4, 1882.—SIR: Your letter of the 1st inst. is received, submitting a question in regard to the collection of hospital dues from the schooner Chilion, of Wells, Me. It appears that enrollment and license were issued to this vessel March 29 and April 20, 1881, respectively. The vessel was sold recently, and the transfer was completed in March last, change of masters being indorsed on her papers on the 9th of that month. At the same time hospital dues to the amount of $6.76 were collected from the former owner, and the receipt therefor appears upon the seamen's time-book; but this book has no date showing the time the former master came on board, or when he was discharged, and no money was paid on his account. You inquire whether you shall issue new documents to the Chilion, in this state of uncertainity as regards the amount of hospital dues that had accrued before the expiration of her former papers, and as regards their payment. You will issue new documents upon application therefor, notifying the owners that if the exact amount of hospital moneys unpaid can be ascertained they will be demanded on pain of the revocation of the license. Very respectfully,

H. F. FRENCH,
Assistant Secretary.

Dock and Other Notes.

The schooner Sardinia is shipping a new centreboard.

The tug Prindiville is having a new crown-sheet put on.

There was not a lumber-laden vessel at the market yesterday evening.

Capt. Judson, of the steam-barge Henry Chisholm, is slowly recovering.

The schooner Merchant has had a new foremast put in and is being repainted.

Capt. Henry Judson is in command of the schooner S. H. Kimball this spring.

The stanchions are all up and several streaks of planking on the Flint & Père Marquette propeller at the Detroit dry-dock.

The damages to the schooner Niagara caused by the squall recently, in which she lost her foretopmast and jibboom, are estimated at $800.

Capt. Higgie received a dispatch yesterday saying that his schooner M. L. Higgie, ashore at Pilot Island, would undoubtedly be released today.

Capt. J. J. Bennett, master and owner of the schooner Watts Sherman, has purchased a farm in Michigan and will soon retire from the life of a sailor.

Yesterday was unpoubtedly the dullest day at this port this season. Hardly any vessels were arriving or departing, and the tugmen had a day of enforced rest.

The schooner Charlotte Raab, Capt. Duncan Buchanan, after lying in port a week or two windbound, left yesterday afternoon for Pine Lake to load lumber.

The little schooner Celia was capsized off Manistique on May 1, and Capt. Graham and his man were nearly perishing when rescued by the propeller Van Raalte.

The schooners S. P. Wilson and Watts Sherman are in the docks of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company, the former for bottom calking and the latter for side calking.

The tug Bismarck, on her arrival yesterday with her tow of lumber barges from Menominee, went to the dry-dock of the Vessel-Owners to repair her stern bearings.

The schooner H. B. Moore was chartered yesterday to bring a cargo of lumber from Manistee to this port and the schooner H. A. Richmond a cargo of lumber from Menominee.

The schooner O. M. Bond fell short 800 bushels when she unloaded at Kingston, so it is reported. She loaded at two elevators here, and the question is, At which one did the shortage occur?

The steam-barge Wetmore having at last succeeded in getting unloaded at the South Branch Rolling-Mill, the barge Brunette was yesterday towed to the dock vacated by the Wetmore to have her load of iron-ore taken out.

If heavy-laden vessels desire to get the most water at St. Joe they will do well to keep close to the north pier when going in; when about half way up haul across for the south pier. Thirteen feet of water can then be found.

Boats are laying up at Saginaw on account of the poor freights. Said a prominent vessel-owner yesterday: "More will lay up when they get around and find that they have made nothing. It is easier to play for nothing than work for nothing."

Masters, engineers, pilots, and mates licensed on and after April 5, 1882, are entitled to receive back all money paid for their licenses in excess of 50 cents by applying to the local inspectors of steam vessels at the port at which they took out their papers.

While at Midland, Ont., the fine schooner Midland Rover received some necessary repairs, and yesterday the inspector of the Inland Lloyds at this port held a survey on her. Her rating will be published in the May supplement to the list of Canadian hulls.

If vessel-men want to save a bill for damages they should not want to enter Sturgeon Bay Canal without a tug. A heavy current there has caused some heavy damages already, and there will be more before the season is over unless this warning is heeded.

The schooner H. M. Ballou, Capt. L. Bates, which arrived at Youngstown Friday morning from Oswego with coal, made the fastest time on record, leaving Oswego Thursday afternoon between 5 and 6 o'clock and arriving at Youngstown Friday at 9 o'clock a. m.

The following are the coal shipments by lake since the opening of navigation: 62,076 tons for Chicago, 12,397 tons for Toledo, 13,540 tons for Racine, 8,050 tons for Duluth, 9,420 tons for Milwaukee, 3,482 tons for Detroit, 1,000 tons for Saginaw, 1,080 tons for Kenosha, 2,848 tons for Sandusky, 115 tons for Bay City, 1,572 tons for Sheboygan, making a total of 116,480 tons.

George P. Gilman, Esq., the owner of the big tug Constitution, yesterday closed a contract with John B. Martel, the Saugatuck shipbuilder, for a new hull for the machinery in the Constitution. The dimensions of the new hull will be 78 feet over oll, 16 feet 4 inches beam, and 9¼ feet hold. The hull is to be finished and ready for the machinery in four months.

Yesterday a somewhat excited vessel-cook named John O'Brien caused quite a crowd to gather around the door of the Vessel-Owners' shipping office, whereupon Special Officer Colman bounced him from in front of the place. O'Brien immediately went over to Justice Hammer's office and swore out a warrant for Colman on a charge of assault, and a Constable arrested him. He was brought before the Justice, who continued the case till today. The case was so thin that Colman was allowed to go on his own recognizance.

Yesterday the tug Flossie Thielcke took out a party to try and locate where the big schooner David A. Wells went down two years ago with all on board. The Wells was loaded with iron ore, and is supposed to have sunk between three and eight miles due east from the Marine Hospital. While the attempt to locate the wreck yesterday was a failure, there is a strong probability that it will be found and the spot buoyed. It is proposed to recover the iron ore if the wreck is found, as the water where she is supposed to be is not over thirty-five or forty feet deep.

The tug A. H. Miller yesterday brought in the schooner C. North, from Waukegan, off which port the North stove a hole in her bottom by running on her anchor, and afterwards went on the beach. The tugs Sill, of Racine, and Miller, of this port, pulled her off. The North's hold is filled with hardwood lumber. Her deck load was thrown overboard at the time of the accident. She will be placed in the Vessel-Owners' dry-dock today for repairs. The anchor and seventy-five fathoms of chain of the schooner were left where she went on, but are marked by a buoy and will be recovered.

There is much dissatisfaction among vessel-men at the small amount appropriated to continue the improvements at the Limekilns. An additional sum of $10,000 added to what was appropriated would have been sufficient to deepen the channel for half the width of the cut, which work could be finished this season; but as it is a part must be left over for next year. This small part, like a weak link in a chain, will prevent any benefit from being received from the deepened part. The damage to two propellers alone, the Avon and Clarion, was $70,000, or $30,000 more than this year's appropriation.

The fine steam-barge Business, Capt. "Bill" Chamberlain, arrived at noon yesterday from Erie with a cargo of coal, completing her second round trip this season. THE TRIBUNE predicted when Capt. Chamberlain was appointed to the command of the steamer that under his management she would not belie her name, and the prediction has proven true, for she has made excellent time and escaped accident of any kind. The Business has been rated as a seven-mile-an-hour boat, but Capt. Chamberlain manages to get ten or more miles an hour out of her with ease, and expects to do even better before the season is over.

Vessels Passed Port Huron Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 17—1:30 p. m.—Passed up—Propeller India and barges; schooners S. Minch, Conselo, F. J. King, and Annie Sherwood.

Down—Steam-barge Gratwick and barges, steam-barge Z. Selton and consort, steam-barge Alcona and consort Salina, steam-barge R. J. Hacket and consort, steam-barge Mineral Rock and barges, steam-barge Music and barges, steam-barge Alpena, steam-barge Tempest and barges, steam-barge Superior with schooner Escanaba, steam-barge J. C. Harrison; schooners M. Martin, M. J. Wilcox, and C. Ames; steamer Manitoba.

Wind—Northeast, fresh. Weather fine.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 17—9:30 p. m.—Passed up—Propeller Delaware, 2:30 p. m.; steam-barge Washington and barges, 1:20 p. m.; schooner Richard Winslow, 6:20 p. m.

Passed down—Steam-barge Annie Smith with schooners J. C. King and Monteney, 1:20 p. m.; schooner C. Crawford, 1 p. m.; schooner Antelope, 4:50 p. m.

Wind—North, brisk. Weather cool.

Arrivals and Departures at Escanaba.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., May 17.—Arrived—Steam-barge Massachusetts and consort, steam-barge Merrimac, steam-barge Manahansett and consort, steam-barges Massasoit and W. L. Brown; schooners Harvey Bissell, Granger, and E. P. Beals.

Departed—Steam-barge Massachusetts and tow, steam-barge Merrimac, steam-barge Manahansett and tow, steam-barge Massasoit, steam-barge W. L. Brown; schooners C. C. Barnes, J. H. Mead, Harvey Bissell, Granger, and E. P. Beals.

Arrivals and Clearances at Marquette.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., May 17.—Arrived—Schooner Ganges.

Cleared—Steam-barges J. R. Whiting and Columbia; schooners Guiding Star, Sunnyside, C. H. Johnson, and Monticello.

Passed down—Propellers Badger State and Argyle.

Port of Buffalo—Coal Freights—Vessel Charters—Other Interesting News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 17.—Arrived from Chicago—Propeller Commodore, corn, flour, etc.; steam-barge William Edwards, wheat; propeller Chicago, corn, flour, etc.; propeller Waverly, flour, etc.; schooner M. W. Page, wheat; sceconer E. A. Nicholson, corn; schooner Nellie Gardner, corn; schooner Wells Burt, wheat; schooner Charles Foster, corn; schooner J. G. Masten, corn; schooner Michigan, corn. From Milwaukee—Propeller James Fisk, flour, etc. From Duluth—Propeller Nyack, wheat and flour.

Cleared for Chicago—Propeller Nebraska, coal; schooner D. E. Bailey, coal; schooner Wells Burt, coal.

Coal freights were steady at former quotations. Engagements—Steam-barge William Edwards and schooners M. W. Page, J. G. Masten, and Ellen Spry, coal to Chicago at 60 cents; steam-barges Hecla and Huron City and schooner Sam Flint, coal to Duluth at $1; steam-barge Mineral Rock and barge Bolton, coal to Detroit at 30 cents; schooner Belle Hanscom, sand to Detroit at 40 cents; schooner Walter, coal to Kincardine at 60 cents; schooners Sam Cook and Col. Cook, paving-stone to Cleveland at $2.70.

Canal freights were steady at 4½ cents on corn and 5 cents on wheat to New York.

The tug S. E. Bryant left at noon, towing four canal-boats, stone-laden, for Cleveland.

The schooner Charles Foster will get a new foremast ere she leaves port at the Union shipyard. The stick is 104 feet long and 32 inches in partners.

The propeller Nyack arrived last night from Duluth. She was leaking a little, caused by striking a reef at Topsail Island, in the Sault River. She was docked today, and needs a new forefoot. Her wheel will be refastened.

The tug John Martin came in last night, having been unable to find the Crusader, which was disabled off Erie. The Martin left again at noon to renew the search.

Capt. Austin Phelps has been appointed master of the Union Line propeller Starucca. He had been first mate on her.

The schooner Wells Burt loaded 1,500 tons of coal at Hefford's dock today. This is the biggest work in coal-wheeling ever done here. Six or seven hundred tons is a fair day's work.

The steam-barge Hecla arrived tonight from Cleveland in sixteen hours. This ends her first round trip. She works splendidly, and used only ninety tons of fuel from Buffalo to Marquette and return to Cleveland.

Capt. Lockwood, of the schooner Col. Cook, reports seeing a yawl filled with water about fifteen miles above Point Abino, this lake.

No Charters at Milwaukee Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 17.—The pleasant weather has brought about a seasonable stir in marine circles, but there were no new charters reported today.

Capt. Richardson, of the steam-barge Hilton, which has been at work on the schooner Van Valkenburg, ashore at Sheboygan, was in port today. He reports that the Hilton had succeeded in dredging a channel about 600 feet long to the vessel, and had also dredged around her so that she could be righted. The steam-pump sent from this port was placed aboard the vessel, which was nearly full of water, Tuesday noon, and by evening she was nearly pumped out. When she left Sheboygan this morning the tug Kittie Smoke had gone to the vessel to attempt her release, with fair prospects of having her off before evening. The Hilton worked a day and a half on the vessel and received $150.

The Schooner O. M. Bond Falls Short 746 Bushels in Her Cargo.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Ont., May 17.—The schooner O. M. Bond, with wheat from Chicago, when discharging here yesterday fell short 746 bushels. To make sure that the deficiency did not occur by any error in weighing here the grain was run through the elevator a second time, with the same result. Then it became quite evident that the vessel had not received the quantity of wheat it was believed she carried. A statement of the case was sent to Chicago, and the vessel will not be charged for anything but the average shortage.

Vessels Chartered at Cleveland.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., May 17.—Charters—Steam-barge Inter-Ocean and Argonaut, coal to Chicago, 75 cents; steam-barge Farwell, ore, Marquette to Ashtabula, private terms; schooner Trumpf, coal to Milwaukee, 75 cents; schooner Butter, ore, Marquette to Lorain, private terms; schooner Godfrey, ore, Marquette to Toledo, private terms; scooner Morris, coal, Erie to Milwaukee, 75 cents.

Cleared—Propeller Dean Richmond, merchandise, and propeller Ketchum, hard coal, both for Chicago.

A Steam-Yacht Breaks All the Blades of Her Wheel While Racing.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SARNIA, Ont., May 17.—The steam-yacht Rosaline, while testing her speed with the steamer Idlewild on Monday, ran aground near the Star Island House and broke all three blades of her wheel, twisted her shaft, and disabled her rudder. She is now in the dry-dock at Port Huron for repairs. The Rosaline is considered one of smartest screw boats on the lakes. There is much rivalry between her and the Idlewild.

Entered and Cleared at Erie.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., May 17.—Entered—Propeller H. D. Coffinberry, from Duluth, iron-ore; propeller India, from Buffalo, passengers and merchandise; schooner Francis Palms, from Point St. Ignace, pig-iron; schooner E. Fitzgerald, from Chicago, corn.

Cleared—Propeller H. D. Coffinberry, to Buffalo; propeller Conemaugh, to Buffalo; schooner Alzora, to Dover; schooner Hanaford, to Chicago.

Giving Sturgeon Bay the Go-By.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STURGEON BAY, Wis., May 17.—The master of the tug Gregory reports that sixteen vessels bound for Green Bay ports passed the canal today without going through. The cause of this is supposed to be the high rate of tolls.

The tug Gregory goes to Bark River tonight to release the schooner Mary Collins. She will take a steam-pump aboard at Escanaba.

The Schooner Van Valkenburg Towed to Sheboygan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., May 17.—The schooner Van Valkenburg arrived this afternoon in tow of the tug Kitty Smoke. She is nearly on her beam-ends and her rudder is gone. Capt. Franklin, wreck-master, will make temporary repairs and tow her to Milwaukee. Valuable assistance was rendered the crew by Capt. Groh and his life-saving crew.

The Schooner M. L. Higgie Reported in Bad Shape.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., May 17.—The wrecking steam-barge Emma L. Thompson, which ran in here for a lighter to put a pump aboard the schooner Mary Briskie, reports the Higgie ashore on Pilot Island in bad shape. The Briskie is little injured.

The Schooner Jessie Winter at Sheboygan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., May 17.—The tug Kitty Smoke, of this port, released the schooner Jesse Winter last night, and brought her inside. She is not badly damaged. She is slightly hogged, and the oakum is out of her bottom. This is the third schooner released from the beach by the Kitty Smoke in one week.

Vessels Passed the Welland Canal Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., May 17.—Passed up—Schooner Mary Battle, Thorold to Goderich, thence to Chicago.

Passed down—Schooner William Shupe, Detroit to Oswego, wheat; schr J. R. Bailey, Toledo to Hamilton, coal.

The Weather at the Straits.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., May 17.—Cleared—Propellers Van Raalte and Prussia, steamer City of Cleveland, schooners Col. Ellsworth and Parana. Wind northeast, fresh. Weather fine.

The Schooner Lady Dufferin Arrives at Midland.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MIDLAND, Ont., May 17.—Arrived—Schooner Lady Dufferin, from Chicago, corn.

Cleared from Collingwood.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., May 17.—Sailed—Propeller Oneida, for Chicago, passengers and freight.

Port of Chicago.

The following were the arrivals and clearances of vessels at this port yesterday:

ARRIVALS.

Prop H. C. Akeley, Buffalo, coal.
Prop James Davidson, Milwaukee, light.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop J. Pridgeon Jr., Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Douglas, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Skylark, South Chicago, light.
Prop Maine, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Rochester, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop R. G. Peters, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Bismarck, Marinette, towing.
Prop De Pere, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop Business, Erie, coal.
Prop Toledo, Collingwood, light.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr Menekaunee, Marinette, lumber.
Schr J. Stephenson, Marinette, lumber.
Schr E. E. Tyson, Marinette, lumber.
Schr M. E. Perew, Menominee, lumber.
Schr A. F. Morse, Waukegan, waterlogged.
Schr C. North, Ludington, lumber.
Schr C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr E. Barker, Kenosha, light.

CLEARANCES.

Prop D. W. Powers, Bay City, light.
Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Europe, Montreal, 17,400 bu wheat.
Prop Maine, Port Sherman, light.
Prop G. P. Heath, White Lake, light.
Prop De Pere, Green Bay, 825 pkgs sundries.
Prop Juniata, Buffalo, 25,000 bu corn, 2,850 bu flaxseed.
Prop Douglas, Saugatuck, 7 tons hay and 25 pkgs merchandise.
Prop Russia, Buffalo, 59,000 bu corn and 124 pkgs merchandise.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Schr W. M. Crosthwaite, Bay City, light.
Schr Adriatic, Cullerton's Pier, light.
Schr Bertie Calkins, Escanaba, light.
Schr Jessie Martin, Muskegon, light.
Schr H. Folger, Erie, light.
Schr H. L. Potter, Bay City, light.
Schr Halstead, Buffalo, 36,000 bu corn.
Schr M. E. Perew, Menominee, light.
Schr Bay State, Sturgeon Bay, light.
Schr L. M. Mason, Drummond's Island, light.
Schr Lincoln Dall, Grand Haven, light.
Schr A. F. Morse, Muskegon, 1,000 bu oats, 800 bu corn.
Schr E. T. Judd, Marinette, sundries.
Schr D. L. Filer, Marinette, sundries.
Schr Marinette, Marinette, 2,211 bu wheat.
Schr C. Raab, Charlevoix, light.
Schr Hoboken, Kingston, 20,550 bu wheat.
Schr Mentor, Sturgeon Bay, light.
Schr Lucy J. Clark, Port Huron, 22,110 bu corn.
Schr Jenny Mullin, Jacksonport, 100 bu oats.

ON THEIR WAY TO CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., May 17.—His Grace the Duke of Manchester, Lord Elphinstone, Commodore James Ashbury, R. Tenant Jr, Mr. Green, Mr. Brand, and Maj. Chaplin, all of England, arrived at Niagara Falls today at 2 p. m. by special train over the Great Western Railway from Toronto. Rooms had been engaged at the Prospect House for the distinguished party's reception, and after luncheon they took carriages and were driven to the various points of interest about Niagara. They proceed this midnight by special train to Chicago, spending one day there, then go direct through to Manitoba, where the Duke of Manchester will perfect his colonization schemes for English emigrants in the Canadian Northwest Territories.

THE PERILS OF JOURNALISM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 17.—The case of M. G. Eviston against William E. Cramer and the other proprietors of the *Evening Wisconsin*, which has been in the courts for the past four years, was today brought to a conclusion in the Circuit Court. The complaint charged the *Wisconsin* with malicious libel, and the jury affirmed this charge by allowing the complainant $2,000 for damages sustained. The article in question appeared in the *Wisconsin* in May, 1878, and charged Mr. Eviston with having received illegal fees while Sealer of Weights and Measures in Milwaukee. This is the largest sum ever granted in a libel suit in Milwaukee. Cramer will appeal to the Supreme Court.

For fine furniture at reasonable prices go to J. A. Colby & Co., 219 State street.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Buffalo Turns About and Gives the Chicagos a Good Drubbing.

Providence Beaten by Troy, Detroit by Cleveland, and Worcester by Boston.

Second Day's Events of the Great Running Meeting at Louisville.

Clipsetta, Punster, Checkmate, Bubbler, and Force the Winners.

Buffalo 6, Chicago 2.

About 2,500 people enjoyed seeing the Buffalos turn the tables on the Chicagos yesterday afternoon; at least they seemed to enjoy it, for they applauded every good hit and play of the visitors, and seemed to take especial delight in the fact that Daily had but one arm and could puzzle the Chicago batsmen with his peculiar delivery. Positions were completely reversed from those of the preceding day. Then Buffalo could do nothing against the Chicago pitcher; now Chicago could do nothing against Buffalo's pitcher. Chicago never played a better fielding game, but one chance for an out being missed, and this because Corcoran stumbled and fell in the eighth inning as he was trying to field Daily out at first on an easy grounder. But for the stumble there would have been three outs and no runs; as it was, the bases were filled, and a two-base hit by Purcell and a single by O'Rourke brought in three runs. These were Buffalo's only unearned runs. In the third inning O'Rourke sent the ball over left-field fence for a clean home run; in the sixth Richardson led off with a double, and was followed with a three-baser by Foley and singles by Rowe and Force; and in the eighth the runs came about as above described. Chicago scored one in the second inning on Burns' single and White's two passed balls and muffed foul fly; and again one in the eighth, when, after two outs, Dalrymple hit for his base, and was sent to third on Gore's double. Kelly followed with a hit to Rowe, who threw wild to first, and Dalrymple scored. Gore reached third and Kelly first. Here was a fine opening for some batting, but Anson hit Rowe an easy one, and Kelly was forced out at second. Not one of the Chicago batsmen were able to gage Daily's delivery, while the Buffalos larruped Larry with perfect freedom. Two good chances for runs were spoiled by Corcoran's careless base-running. Today Goldsmith and Galvin will do the pitching.

THE SCORE:

Chicago.	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Dalrymple, l. f.	3	1	1	1	3	0	0
Gore, c. f.	4	0	1	2	6	0	0
Kelly, r. f.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Anson, 1b	4	0	0	0	6	0	0
Williamson, 3b	4	0	0	0	3	2	0
Burns, s. s.	4	1	2	2	0	3	0
Corcoran, p.	3	0	1	2	0	4	1
Flint, c.	4	0	0	0	7	1	0
Quest, 2b	2	0	0	0	2	1	0
Total	32	2	6	8	27	11	1
Buffalo.							
Purcell, l. f.	5	0	2	3	5	1	0
O'Rourke, c. f.	5	1	3	6	1	0	0
Brouthers, 1b	5	0	0	0	7	1	0
Richardson, 2b	5	1	3	4	4	3	0
White, c.	5	1	1	1	8	0	2
Foley, r. f.	4	1	1	3	1	0	1
Rowe, s. s.	4	1	1	3	0	4	1
Force, 3b	4	0	1	1	0	1	0
Daily, p	4	1	1	1	0	7	0
Total	41	6	15	22	27	16	4

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Buffalo	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	0	—6
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Earned runs—Buffalo, 3.
Two-base hits—Richardson, Purcell, Corcoran, Gore.
Three-base hit—Foley.
Home-run—O'Rourke.
First base on balls—Dalrymple, Corcoran, Quest, Foley.
First base on errors—Buffalo, 1; Chicago, 2.
Left on bases—Buffalo, 7; Chicago, 4.
Struck out—Flint (2), Quest, Williamson (2), Corcoran, White, Force, O'Rourke.
Double-plays — Richardson-Brouthers-Force, Burns-Quest-Anson.
Passed balls—White, 3.
Time—2:10.
Umpire—Quinn.

Boston 4, Worcester 0.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., May 17.—The Bostons played a magnificent game this afternoon, and made up for their defeat at Worcester yesterday by presenting the visitors nine goose-eggs and scoring 4 themselves. They excelled both at the bat and in the field, and the only error chargeable to them was called balls against Buffington, the new pitcher. He made his first appearance and did admirably. He is a tall, angular specimen, leisurely and even lazy in action, but his faculty of sending the ball slow when the batsman expects a swift one, and vice versa, enabled him to bother the Worcesters very seriously. Only four base hits were made off him, and in seven out of the nine innings the Worcesters were retired in one-two-three order. The Worcesters played Mountain as pitcher and Corey on first base with good results, though two wild pitches by Mountain enabled the Bostons to make their score 4 instead of 2, as it would have been but for them. Several remarkably fine plays were made, which gave the 473 spectators a good deal of enjoyment. One, a long one-handed catch of a hot liner by Wise, was exceedingly difficult, and won great applause. A running single-handed catch of a long fly by Stovey was also very neat. The Worcesters were first at bat, and, scoring nothing in the game, the Boston half of the ninth inning was omitted.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	—4
Worcester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Boston, 2.
Two-base hits—Sutton, Morrill, and Stovey.
Bases on balls—Boston, 1; Worcester, 1.
Bases on errors—Boston, 2.
Left on bases—Boston, 4; Worcester, 3.
Double play—Hayes-Corey.
First-base hits—Boston, 6; Worcester, 4.
Total bases—Boston, 8; Worcester, 5.
Errors—Boston, 1; Worcester, 5.
Umpire—James Dunnigan.

Troy 7, Providence 4.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TROY, N. Y., May 17.—Troy and Providence played at Albany again today in the presence of 789 people. Troy presented her new change pitcher, Egan, and he proved very deceptive, astonishing even his own associates by his curves and drops. Providence scored an earned run in the first off a double of Hines and a hit of Ward. A wild throw of Smith to second gave them one in the third, and in the eighth hits of Start, Ward, Manning, Denny, and a force out gave them two more. The bases were full when the side was retired on a short hit of Hines to Connor. The Troys hit Ward hard in the first two innings, earning four of the seven runs, and getting the others on errors of Denny and Ward. The game was much better played than Tuesday's, and was characterized by some remarkably fine fielding by Pfifer, Hines, Ewing, Ward, and Holbert.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Providence	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	—4
Troy	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	—7

Base hits—Troy, 9, total, 15; Providence, 10, total, 11.
Errors—Troy, 3; Providence, 6.
Runs earned—Troy, 4; Providence, 3.
Two-base hits—Ewing, Holbert, Hines.
Three-base hits—Connor, Roseman.
Bases on balls—Troy, 2; Providence, 5.
Base on errors—Troy, 3; Providence, 1.
Left on bases—Troy, 6; Providence, 8.
Double play—Ewing-Smith.
Passed balls—Gilligan, 2.
Umpire—Pearce.

Cleveland 9, Detroit 3.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., May 17.—Costly errors lost the game today to the Detroits. They outbatted their opponents, but failed lamentably in fielding. The absence of Troy, who split open his hand yesterday, had something to do with the result, although it failed to explain errors made by such players as Wood, Knight, and Powell. Both McCormick and Derby did excellent work in the box, and Esterbrook, Glasscock, and Farrell distinguished themselves in the field.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cleveland	0	2	0	4	2	1	0	0	0	—9
Detroit	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Cleveland, 10; Detroit, 9.
Total bases—Cleveland, 10; Detroit, 14.
Earned runs—Detroit, 2.
Two-base hits—Knight, Farrell, Luff.
Three-base hit—Bennett.
Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Detroit, 8.
Bases on called balls—Cleveland, 4; Detroit, 2.
First base on errors—Cleveland, 4; Detroit, 1.
Double plays—McGeary-Luff-Powell, Hanlon-Luff-Powell, Bennett-Powell.
Passed balls—Bennett, 1.
Umpire—Bradley.

St. Louis 5, Baltimore 3.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 17.—In the ball game here today the home team was beaten by the following score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—5
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	—3

Athletic 11, Louisville 4.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 17.—The game today resulted as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Louisville	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	—4
Athletic	0	6	0	0	1	0	4	0	*	—11

Metropolitan 12, Philadelphia 6.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 17.—The game today resulted as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Metropolitans	1	0	0	4	0	1	2	4	0	—12
Philadelphia	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	—6

Second Day of the Running Meeting at Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 17.—The Louisville Jockey Club continued its spring meeting today. The weather was delightful, and the attendance large. The track was fast and the betting heavy. Amozette, who weighed in for the Ladies' Stake, while cavorting in the saddling paddock, broke her leg, and was declared a non-starter by the judges.

The first race was the Louisville Ladies' Stakes, for 2-year-old fillies, $50 entrance; half forfeit; $500 added, of which $100 goes to the second; distance five-eighths of a mile. The starters were J. Allen & Co.'s by filly Vis-a-Vis (Jones); W. Cottrell's b. f. Orange Blossoms (Gibbs); J. S. Clark's b. f. Vera (Fisher); J. S. Clark's ch. f. Madrigal (Stone); G. W. Darden's b. f. Pearlash (Swiney); J. Enright's b. f. Japonica (Chambers); W. B. Feland's ch. f. Myriad (Stoval); J. A. Grinstead's ch. f. by War Dance (Hovey); R. F. Johnson's b. f. Belle of Mount Zoah (Sanders); W. Lakeland's ch. f. Ella (Kelso); T. J. Megibben's ch. f. Clipsetta (Quantrell). All carried 100 pounds except Myriad, who carried three pounds overweight. The pools sold: for the field, $100; Vera, $75. The book betting was even money against Vera, 4 to 1 against Ella, 7 to 1 against War Dance's filly, 8 to 1 against Vis-a-Vis, 10 to 1 against Madrigal, Clipsetta, Orange Blossom, and Belle of Mount Zoah, 15 to 1 against Amazette, 20 to 1 against Japonica. The field were well together when the drum tapped, but many of the youngsters were very slow getting away. Myriad was quickest in motion, and darted past the post a length ahead of Ella and Orange Blossom, who were lapped, Clipsetta fourth, Vera fifth. They were well strung out by the time the half mile was reached. Here Orange Blossom was leading slightly, with Ella, Myriad, and Clipsetta close up. Myriad was beaten at three-quarters. The other three fought it hard to the wire under the whip, Clipsetta winning by three lengths, Ella second, three parts of a lengths in front of Orange Blossom, third, who was followed by Vera, Myriad, Japonica, Vis-a-Vis, War-Dance's filly, Madrigal, Pearlash, and Belle of Mt. Zoah in the order named. Time, 1:03¼. French pools paid $160.

The second race was for the Alexander Stakes, for 2-year-old colts, $50 entrance, half forfeit, $500 added, of which $100 to second; five-eighths of a mile. Starters: W. Cottrell's ch. g. Ascender, 102 pounds; A. Burnham's b. g. Tocsin, 105 pounds; J. Carter & Co.'s b. c. Beechenbrook, 105 pounds; P. C. Fox's b. c. by Lisbon, 105 pounds; B. C. Holly's b. c. Hardwood, 105 pounds; Morris & Patton's b. c. Exeter, 105 pounds; Bethune & Nichols' ch. g. Wandering, 102 pounds; M. W. Reynolds' b. c. Chatter, 105 pounds; A. J. Scott's ch. c. Punster, 105 pounds; M. Walker & Co.'s b. g. Long Knight, 105 pounds; Milton Young's b. c. Bondholder, 105 pounds. Pools: Punster, $150; Ascender, $80; Bondholder, $50; Wandering, $35; the field, $65. Book betting, 5 to 4 against Punster, 3 to 1 against Bondholder and Ascender, 4 to 1 against Wandering, 10 to 1 against Exeter and Lisbon colt, 12 to 1 against Tocsin, 15 to 1 against Chatter, 20 to 1 against the others. The start was a capital one, the field getting away in good shape, Bondholder in the lead, Punster next, Wandering third, the others bunched, Exeter bringing up the rear. Bondholder held the lead to the half-mile post, where Wandering headed him and showed the way into the straight with Punster and Bondholder at his withers. Allen gave Punster his head when well into the straight, and the colt won well in hand by a length, Ascender three parts of a length in front of Bondholder, third, Wandering fourth, Long Knight fifth, Tocsin sixth, Hardwood seventh, Exeter eighth, Lisbon colt ninth, Beechenbrook tenth, and Chatter last. Time, 1:03¼. French pools paid $124.

Third race—The Dixiana Stakes, for all ages, $25 entrance, $10 if declared, $500 added, of which $100 goes to second; one and one-sixteenth miles. Starters: A. Burnham's blk. g. Carley B., 3 years, by Virgil, dam Ladylike, 99 pounds; Wiley Beckel's b. f. Baybee, 4 years, by Billet, dam Lizzie Vic, 112 pounds; Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Hindoo, 4 years, by Virgil, dam Florine, 117 pounds; R. Garland's b. m. Annie G., 5 years, by Longfellow, dam Sally Travers, 126 pounds; R. F. Johnson's ch. f. Lucy May, 4 years, by Buckdon, dam Georgie Bowman, 112 pounds; McIntyre & Sisings' b. f. Lizzie S., 4 years, by Wanderer, dam Katie Pearce, 112 pounds; Morris & Patton's b. g. Fellowplay, 4 years, by Longfellow, dam Platina, 114 pounds; Reed & Kimble's ch. c. Capias, 3 years, by John Morgan, dam Medeira, 102 pounds; J. T. Williams' b. g. Checkmate, aged, by Elan Athol, dam Full Cry, 118 pounds. Pools: Hindoo, $200; Checkmate, $130; Fellowplay, $120; the field, $30. Book betting: 4 to 5 against Hindoo, 2 to 1 against Fellowplay, 3 to 1 against Checkmate, 15 to 40, 40 to 1 against others. After several false starts, Checkmate got away in front, leading Hindoo from his saddle out, Baybee third, and Fellowplay last. Passing the stand Checkmate was at the pole under a strong pull, with Baybee and Hindoo lapped on him. Then came another division a length away, consisting of Lizzie S., Lucy May, and Capias, with Annie G., Fellowplay, and Carley B. acting as file chasers. While rounding the lower turn Carley B. went out and took the track, showing the way past quarter post, with Checkmate second, Capias third, Hindoo and Lizzie S. lapped in fourth place, Hindoo under pull, Fellowplay last, sulking. Carley B. cut it on the back stretch and Capias took up the running. Three furlongs from home Capias was leading by two lengths and Checkmate and Hindoo were running second and third, with Lizzie S. a good fourth, Fellowplay moving up rapidly. Capias fell away at three-quarters, and Checkmate, Hindoo, Lizzie S., and Fellowplay straightened out for home almost simultaneously. Checkmate had all hands whipping at the furlong, Lizzie S. and Fellowplay were beaten long before the furlong post was reached, and so was Hindoo, but he made a gallant response to McLaughlin's catgut and steel and came at Checkmate twice, but the old war-horse was unapproachable, and won handily by three parts of a length, Hindoo second, three lengths in front of Fellowplay, third, Capias fourth, Carley B. fifth, Baybee sixth, Lucy May seventh, Lizzie S. eighth, and Annie G. last. The last three pulled up. Time, one and one-sixteenth miles, 1:50¼, the fastest on record by half a second. French pools paid $25.90.

Fourth race, selling race, club purse of $350, of which $50 goes to second, selling allowance; mile heats. Chinn & Morgan's b. c. Bubbler, 3 years, 92 pounds, walked over. Bubbler was bought in.

Fifth race, club purse $250, $50 to second, all ages; one mile. Starters: Applegate & Bros.' b. m. Mattie Rapture, 4 years, 112 pounds; A. Burnham's b. f. Caroline B., 3 years, 97 pounds; J. Carter & Co.'s b. h. Regicide, 4 years, 117 pounds; W. Cottrell's b. f. Ruth, 3 years, 97 pounds; J. A. Grinstead's ch. f. Square Dance, 3 years, 97 pounds; Hayden & Barry's b. g. Bagdad, 4 years, 114 pounds; O. E. Lefevre's blk. colt Force, 4 years, 117 pounds; Morris & Patton's b. g. Jim Farrell, 3 years, 110 pounds; T. J. Nichols' b. g. Barometer, 114 pounds; Shawhan & Co.'s ch. c. Sumter, 99 pounds. Pools: Jim Farrell, $140; Mattie Rapture, $60; Saunter, $55; the field, $160. Book betting: 5 to 4 against Jim Farrell, 3 to 1 against Bagdad and Force, 4 to 1 against Mattie Rapture, Square Dance, and Caroline B., 5 to 1 against Saunter and Regicide, 8 to 1 against Brewster, 12 to 1 against Ruth. Saunter was first away, and showed the way to the quarter-post, where Square Dance headed him. At the half-mile Force took up the running, and won quite handily by a length, Bagdad second, a neck in front of Jim Farrell. Ruth, Square Dance, Saunter, Mattie Rapture, Barometer, Caroline B., and Regicide finished in the order named. Time, 1:44. French pools paid (Force in the field) $15.60.

The entries for tomorrow's races and first pool sold on each race at the Turf Exchange this evening are as follows:

First race—Selling, three-quarters of a mile dash: Anna Louise, 100 pounds, $25; Oleon, 100 pounds, $16; Tom-Boy, 95 pounds, $10; Punch, 101 pounds, $5; Eleanore Holmes, 106 pounds, $4; Astute, 96 pounds, $4.

Second race, mile dash, weight for age—Robert Bruce, $50; Maggy Ayer, $30; Frankie B., $25; Fosteral, $25; Gus Mathews, $21; Glenarm, $17; Wapakaneta, $16; Duke of Kent, $16; Mamie W., $15; Clareta, $20; Nellie Peyton, $13; Quebec, $5.

Third race, selling, one and a quarter miles—Churchill, 109 pounds, $30; Startle, 97 pounds, $25; Pope Leo, 104 pounds, $21; Taxgatherer, 77 pounds, $25; Fair Count, 104 pounds, $25; Aleck Almont, 112 pounds, $21; Amazon, 94 pounds, $22; Laura, 81 pounds, $22; Edison, 94 pounds, $20; Eli, 108 pounds, $21; Bowling Green, 97 pounds, $23; Stella, 88 pounds, $23; Arcola, gelding, 86 pounds, $21; Rochester, 98 pounds, $20; Buckeye, 100 pounds, $23; Charlie B., 85 pounds, $23; Fatinitza, 96 pounds, $20; Pathfinder, 79 pounds, $36; Aramus, gelding, 94 pounds, $15.

Fourth race, Kentucky Oaks, for 3-year-old fillies, 1½ miles, 162 pounds each—Josie, $275; Pinafore, $115; Belle of Runnymede, $135; Katie Creel, $125; Zoölite, $35; Merry Dance, $25.

Fifth race, handicap steeplechase, three-quarters of a mile—Bagdad, 140 pounds, $35; Miss Malloy, 144 pounds, $38; Guy, 146 pounds, $15; Suanance, 144 pounds, $36; Annette, 130 pounds, $13; Boston on the Table, 140 pounds, $10; Judge Garnett, 121 pounds, $11.

Weather tonight clear and warm.

The Point Breeze Trotting Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 17.—The first race today was the 2:50 class, and resulted as follows:

Neta Medium	1	1	1
Douglas	2	2	4
Lady Story	3	3	2
Seven-Twenty	6	4	3
Tom Lilly	5	6	5
The King	4	5dis	

Time—2:33½; 2:33; 2:35.

The 2:28 race resulted:

Naiad Queen	1	2	1	1
R. P.	2	1	2	3
Stephanus	4	3	3	2
Lizzie M.	3	4	4	4

Time—2:26½; 2:24¼; 2:26¼; 2:29.

The 2:25 pacing race was won by Eddie C. in four heats:

Eddie C.	1	1	4	1
Lady Lightfoot	3	3	1	3
Estelle	2	2	3	4
Col. Dickey	7	4	3	2
Ben Johnson	6	5	5	5
Billy D.	5	6	6	6
Don Cameron	4	7	7 dis	
Belle West	8	dis.		

Time—2:27¼; 2:28¾; 2:29; 2:32.

The Meeting at Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—In the National Jockey Club races the three-quarter mile race was won by Iota, Prosper second, Clara third. Time, 1:19.

In the three-quarter mile race Clarence won, Jake White second, Emily F. third. Time, 1:19½.

The National handicap, a mile and one-eighth, was won by Glenmore, Blue Lodge second, Valparaiso third. Time, 2 minutes.

In the mile-heats race Sweet Home took the first and third heats, Bowie's gelding the second heat. Time, 1:47¾; 1:46¾; 1:51.

The mile and a half hurdle race was won by Kenny, Kitty Clark second, Gift third. Time, 2:59. Turfman, Judge Murray, and King Dutchman fell at the first hurdle. Gov. Shevelin bolted.

Spring Meeting of the Southern Ohio Fair Association.

DAYTON, O., May 17.—The spring meeting of the Southern Ohio Fair Association opened today with favorable weather. The track was in good condition. The first race was the 3-minute class. There were nine starters, and six heats were trotted, but the race was unfinished. It will be finished tomorrow.

In the running race there was three entries. The race was won in the second heat by Mollie, of Memphis, Tenn. Time, 1:49; 1:47¼.

Southern Illinois Sportsmen's Association.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., May 17.—This has been the second day of the tournament of the Southern Illinois Sportsmen's Association. The first shoot of the day was at glass balls by the teams for a purse of $80, and was tied five times on nineteen balls and the purse distributed. The Citizens' Purse of $75 was likewise distributed among ties of ten straight balls. The grand shoot was for the association's gold medal and $108 at twenty balls, eighteen yards rise. For this prize J. H. Hobbs, R. A. Renss, W. Cowrey, and Ed Kimmel tied on twenty balls, dropping out on the tie shoot in the following order: Cowrey, Renss, and Hobbs. In order to keep this medal the winner must win it at three consecutive tournaments of the association, after which he will be declared the champion ball-shooter of Southern Illinois. Belleville was selected as the next place of meeting and holding of the tournament.

SENATOR LOGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., May 17.—Senator John A. Logan, accompanied by Gen. John McNulta, wife, and child, of Bloomington, left here this morning, Senator Logan being bound for the National Capital, while Gen. McNulta and family go directly to their home. Senator Logan is in excellent health and spirits, and expressed himself to your correspondent as being very grateful at the result of his visit to Hot Springs. In regard to political matters, particularly the impending Illinois Senatorial election, he maintained reticence. The party were accompanied to Lawrence, seven miles from here, by Superintendent Conger, of the Hot Springs Railroad, and other prominent citizens.

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BILLEE TAYLOR,
THE CHARITY GIRLS,
ALL ON ACCOUNT OF ELIZA.
SATURDAY—BILLEE TAYLOR MATINEE.
Next Week—Mr. Harry Meredith in RANCH NO. 10.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Clark-st., between Lake and Randolph.
The Only First-class Variety House in the City.
Every Evening at 8, and Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday,
N. B. LEAVITT'S RENTZ-STANLEY NOVELTY-BURLESQUE COMPANY.
Monday, May 22—One Week Only—BARRY CONLAN'S Dramatic and Variety Company.

STEVENS & CO.'S, 44 Adams-st.
CHRIST BEFORE PONTIUS PILATUS.
The famous Autotype Collection from Paris, inclusive of Munkacsy's Great Picture, on free exhibition for a few days only.

EUROPE!!
Cook's Grand Excursions leave New York April 27, June 8, and July 1, 1882. Full particulars in special Pamphlets, sent free on application. Passage tickets by all Atlantic steamers. Special facilities for securing good Berths. Tourist tickets for individual travelers in Europe by all routes at reduced rates.
Cook's Excursionist, with maps, by mail, 10 cents. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 Broadway, N. Y. C. A. BARATTONI, Manager. P. O. Box 1611.

CANADIAN AND BRAZILIAN DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Societe Postale Francaise de l'Atlantique.
Grand Excursions to Rio de Janeiro in June, July, and August.
The splendid Steamer DESRADE will leave Montreal early in June, date hereafter, calling at Halifax, for St. Thomas, West Indies, Para, Maranham, Ceara, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
Fare for round trip, including wine on steamer, from Toronto, $250; from Montreal, $240; from Quebec, $235; from Halifax, $220. J. R. VALENTINE, Room 7, 115 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

THE OLD RELIABLE
CUNARD LINE,
Established 1840.
Three and four sailings a week. No overcrowded ships and no live stock carried. This line has never lost a passenger, is the oldest line in existence, and has the finest fleet afloat. Passage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Drafts for £1 and upwards. P. H. DU VERNET, Agent.
F. G. WHITING, Manager Western Department, 131 Randolph-st., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
STEAMSHIP LINE,
BETWEEN NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.
The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen, First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30; Prepaid Steerage Tickets, $27. Return Tickets at greatly reduced rates. Steamers sail from Pier, between Second and Third-sts., Hoboken, N. Y.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., General Agents for Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.
CIRCASSIA, May 20, 7 a m | BOLIVIA, June 3, 6 a m
FURNESSIA, May 27, 1 pm | ANCHORIA, June 10, noon
Cabin, $55 to $80. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage—Outward, $28; prepaid, $30.
For book of "Tours in Scotland," rates, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 48 South Clark-st.

Hamburg American Steamship Co.
LESSING..........May 25 | GELLERT..........June 8
HERDER...........June 1 |
Rates to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the South of England: First cabin, $100; second, $60; steerage, $30; round trip at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg for Havre, $27. C. B. RICHARDS & CO., Gen. Pass. Agents, 61 Broadway, New York. FELSENTHAL & KOZMINSKI, Gen. W. Agts., 80 & 82 5th-av., Chicago.
SEND FOR TOURISTS' GAZETTE.

STATE LINE
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from New York every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, outward, $28. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, New York, and 164 Randolph-st., Chicago.
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

ALLAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
VIA QUEBEC. VIA BOSTON.
PASSAGE all classes between principal points in Europe and all Railroad Stations in America at lowest rates. Accommodations Unexcelled. Three Weekly Sailings. Shortest Sea Route.
ALLAN & CO., Gen. Agts., 72 La Salle-st., Chicago.
CHAS. J. SUNDELL, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE,
Carrying the United States and Royal Mail between New York and Liverpool. For passage apply to Company's office, 48 South Clark-st.
ALFRED LAGERGREN, Gen'l Western Agent.
Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,
Chester, Pa. Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics, English. Degrees conferred. Col. Theo. Hyatt, Pres't.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

B. F. Camp has returned to the Palmer.

M. B. Perry, of Boston, is at the Sherman.

Robert Belford, of Toronto, is at the Sherman.

H. J. Gillen, of Ottawa, Ill., is at the Sherman.

W. R. Page, of St. Louis, is at the Sherman.

John Summers, of St. Paul, is at the Tremont.

S. L. Gillette, of Boston, is at the Tremont.

J. C. Huston, of Cleveland, is at the Tremont.

F. K. Orvis, of Dixon, Ill., is at the Tremont.

Alfred Muir, of Manchester, Eng., is at the Palmer.

Lysander Flagg, of Central Falls, is at the Tremont.

G. W. Woodward, of New York, is at the Tremont.

Benjamin Reece, of Toledo, O., is at the Sherman.

J. W. Burkhardt, of Cincinnati, is at the Sherman.

Charles F. Day, of Kansas City, is at the Sherman.

A. A. Jackson, of Philadelphia, is at the Sherman.

Abe Burnham, of Milwaukee, is at the Sherman.

William Renwick, of Davenport, Ia., is at the Pacific.

W. H. Morley, of Toronto, Canada, is at the Pacific.

Joseph Howard, of Liverpool, Eng., is at the Palmer.

Gus Frinks, of Rio Janeiro, Brazil, is at the Palmer.

Thomas J. Miller, of London, Eng., is at the Palmer.

W. S. Aldridge, of Rochester, N. Y., is at the Tremont.

George L. Tracy, of Salt Lake City, is at the Tremont.

John B. Robinson, of Dublin, Ireland, is at the Palmer.

A. J. Drexel, the Philadelphia banker, is at the Palmer.

Edward Breitung, of Negaunee, Mich., is at the Tremont.

J. B. Chess, of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, is at the Palmer.

John V. Craven and wife, of New Jersey, are at the Pacific.

John L. Merriam and family, of St. Paul, are at the Pacific.

James F. Matthews and wife, of Denver, Colo., are at the Pacific.

George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, is at the Palmer.

Thomas Sinnickson Jr. and wife, of New Jersey, are at the Pacific.

Lieut. O. J. Sweet, Twenty-fifth Infantry, U. S. A., is at the Palmer.

L. H. Clarke, Chief Engineer Lake Shore Road, Cleveland, is at the Sherman.

William Howden and F. Howden, of East Lothian, Scotland, are at the Palmer.

John C. Noyes, General Manager Merchants' Dispatch, is registered at the Leland.

T. F. Oakes, First Vice-President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, is at the Grand Pacific.

Mrs. Young, wife of Manager C. F. Young, of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, is at the Leland.

Frank E. Mann, a well-known printer, is lying dangerously ill at his residence, No. 290 Warren avenue.

E. W. Scott, General Manager of Agencies of the Equitable Life-Insurance Company, New York, is at the Palmer.

A. H. Siegfried and wife, *Pioneer*, St. Paul, Minn., Frank A. Eastman, *Gazette*, Rockford, Ill.; and Lieut. C. F. Rae, U. S. A., are at the Leland.

A 7-weeks-old son of Richard Keenan, of No. 174 West Jackson street, died yesterday afternoon without the attendance of a physician, and the Coroner was notified.

The Norwegians resident in Chicago yesterday celebrated by society balls in various large halls the sixty-fifth anniversary of the independence of their native land.

The office of the North Side Citizens' League, for the suppression of the sale of liquor to minors and drunkards, has been removed from 265 North Clark street to 127 La Salle street, Room 8.

The Chicago Presbytery sent eight delegates to the Springfield Convention on yesterday morning's train. Over 500 outsiders went down on the same train, and a large number went down on the train last night.

Charles Kolen was brought before Justice Meech yesterday on complaint of S. S. Wagner, who alleges that the defendant has been practicing as physician in the City of Chicago without license. A continuance was taken in $500 bail.

Anna C. Peterson came to her death yesterday by being drowned in a ditch near Dingee's pickle works, about half a mile west of Bowmanville, while suffering from an attack of epilepsy. A verdict of "accidentally drowned" was returned.

At 9:30 yesterday morning Officer John McTigue, of the Twenty-second Street Station, arrested a young colored man named George Alexander for breaking into a loaded freight-car near Forty-ninth street. He is charged with burglary.

F. B. Howell, H. G. Holmes, George R. Howell, W. H. Bingham, David Johnson, S. Foster Dewey, and George H. Earl, Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad, are at the Grand Pacific. The party have just returned from a tour of inspection of the line.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: At 8 a. m., 52 degrees; 9 a. m., 56; 10 a. m., 58; 11 a. m., 58; 12 m., 60; 1 p. m., 60; 3 p. m., 60; 5 p. m., 58; 8 p. m., 56. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.88; 8 p. m., 29.85.

The body of the tramp killed at Log Bridge Tuesday afternoon by Joseph Sedwith, a Chicago & Alton brakeman, was brought to Chicago yesterday and deposited at the morgue to await identification. Coroner Watson will hold an inquest in the case at 9 o'clock this morning.

The Coroner's jury sitting in the inquest on Adolph Harbaum, the St. Louis German reporter who was killed at the Polk street crossing of the Lake Shore Road Monday night, censured the railroad company for not having a man and light on the end of the train, which was backing down.

A petition bearing over 1,500 signatures was forwarded yesterday to Mr. Dwight L. Moody, now in England, asking him to return to this field of labor. It is believed, however, that Mr. Moody's engagements on the other side of the water will not allow of his return to his old friends during the present year.

R. M. Pomeroy, President of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad; A. Kimball, General Superintendent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Road; D. J. Mackey, President of the Terre Haute & Evansville Road, and J. M. Osborn, General Freight Agent of the Wabash Road, are at the Grand Pacific.

At the meeting of the Parnell Land League, Fiftieth and State streets, Tuesday evening, the Rev. Father Flannigan presided, and Mr. George D. Plant delivered an eloquent and stirring address. The following was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That we hold the British Government responsible for all political crimes committed in Ireland."

The detectives who arrested a hunchback named Asa Everett a few days ago on the supposition that he might be the same hunchback who murdered a man in Indianapolis a year ago and escaped the authorities, yesterday brought their deformed charge before Justice Wallace and stated that the wrong party had been arrested. So Asa was given his liberty.

The Committee on Buildings and Charities yesterday went out to the poor-farm to stake out the ground necessary for the new Poor-House and Infirmary. The new buildings will be on the knoll north of the present insane asylum, and at a point where drainage is good. The committee dined at the farm, and spent all the afternoon much to their own satisfaction.

A non-suit was entered yesterday at Justice Ingersoll's court in the case of Flynn, Jennison, and O'Shea, the Stock-Yard drovers who were arrested, at the instigation of the Humane Society, for torturing cattle under their care. The men were arrested on a State warrant, but the Court could find no statute under which they could be prosecuted for the offense committed, and hence the non-suit.

The subscriptions of the Chicago Commercial Club for the proposed Industrial School, including the $20,000 given by Mr. Marshall Field, now amount to $70,000, and some of the wealthiest members have not yet been seen. Mr. J. W. Doane said to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday that there was a good prospect of getting the $100,000 needed, and when it was in hand work would be commenced.

Three colored men were driving down State street at 6 o'clock last night with a blind horse and express wagon, near Harrison street. A grip-car with four crowded passenger cars was approaching from behind and sounded the gong, but the driver failed to get his horse off the track quick enough. It was struck and knocked over, and the shafts broken square off. The colored men were pale with fright.

Justice Elfeldt, of Blue Island, takes the cake as a "literary fellow." Here is a specimen of a verdict written by him, found yesterday among the papers of an appeal case which came up before Judge Loomis in the County Court: "Blu Island March 11 1882 We the Juire find the defeninden ont Gilty." The verdict was too much for the Court, and it was allowed to stand.

The Journeymen Horseshoers' Convention yesterday pursued its work on the revision of its constitution. It received applications for charters from eight cities in the United States—Cleveland, Detroit, Boston, Buffalo, New Orleans, San Francisco, Hartford, and West Farms, N. Y. The applications were granted. The convention closes today. Last evening a reception was given at the hall, corner of Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue.

The remains of ex-Gov. C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin, left the city yesterday morning over the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. A detail of the Madison Light Guards were in charge of the funeral car, which was the private car of the Hon. W. D. Washburn, of Minneapolis, brother of the deceased. The various committees from Wisconsin and Minnesota accompanied the remains. The Hon. E. B. Washburne and family left last evening for La Crosse to attend the funeral.

Edward Carroll was before Justice Walsh yesterday charged with forgery. He was given a check for $7.50 by Chris Casselman with which to pay freight charges on a lot of hides. Instead of paying the freight bill Carroll altered the check, it is alleged, making it payable to bearer. He cashed the check with a third party who gave it to a fourth party in payment of a debt, and the paper is still being negotiated somewhere in business circles. The defendant was held in the sum of $500 in the Criminal Court.

A letter which was mailed seventeen years ago was discovered by some workmen who were rebuilding an old Illinois Central mail-car at the shops in this city. It had slipped between the wall-casings, and had remained there undisturbed for half a generation. The address was figured out to be "Miss Mahala Casey, Joliet, Ill.," and the letter, with an explanation of the slight delay which had occurred, was forwarded to Joliet. The Postmaster there ascertained that the lady had removed years ago to Hannibal Mo., and the letter was forward accordingly. There it was found that Miss Casey had long discarded her maiden name and had become the wife of Mr. W. A. Munger. She got her letter at last.

Mr. A. J. Drexel, of the well-known banking firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., and Mr. George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, arrived in the city yesterday to look over their interests in Chicago. The firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co. and Mr. George W. Childs are understood to be the backers of the Western Indiana Railroad and the belt line it is now constructing. Mr. Drexel gave to the South Park some time ago a magnificent bronze fountain, which is being erected at the main entrance at the head of the beautiful Drexel boulevard. Today Mr. Drexel and Mr. Childs will visit this spot in company with the South Park Commissioners and examine the progress of the work.

Here is one way of evading the law and making money by the transaction: Joe Dolin, an old-time thief, was arrested while trying to dispose of a lot of hides which had evidently been stolen. No owner for the hides could be found, and the prisoner was brought before Justice Kaufmann yesterday on a charge of vagrancy. His defense was that he was a hide-peddler, and that, according to the officers' testimony, he was plying his vocation when arrested. The Court had to acknowledge the logic of this defense and discharge the prisoner. Dolin took his hides from the court-room, sold them just outside the door for $45, and walked away chuckling at the police.

That smooth-talking colored man who collects money to bury his wife, or mother, or child, or a poor member of his church, is abroad again, and gathering in quarters, halves, and dollars on the North Side. His child is dead this time, and it is "ten months old" now. This fellow has been imposing on the people of this city for several years, and tells his story in such a sincere way that few can resist his appeal to contribute something to make up the amount needed to pay the "funeral expenses." Some ladies living in the vicinity of Scott and State streets were victimized by him yesterday, and others will be if they do not shut the door in his face. Capt. Hathaway ought to catch this petty swindler and have him sent to the Bridewell as a vagrant.

The residence of Mr. Harry Boss, of Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co., No. 232 Irving place, was burglarized yesterday morning, but the thief succeeded only in getting away with a $40 overcoat. Mr. Boss was awakened about 4 o'clock by a noise in his room, and, thinking it was the servant passing in the hall, he asked what was the matter. A man ran out of his room, and Mr. Boss jumped out of bed and followed him down-stairs. He ran out by way of an open window, through the back yard, and into the alley, and as he was passing out of the gate Mr. Boss fired a shot at him from the doorway. It did not hit the mark, and the man ran rapidly away. Returning to the house, Mr. Boss found all of his silverware tied up in a bundle, and found his pants in the hallway. He dressed himself and called the patrol-wagon, but the man had made good his escape. At the same time Mr. George Martin, of No. 903 West Jackson street, came up and turned on a second alarm. He had found one of the windows in his house broken, but the burglar was scared away before he entered.

It was stated in THE TRIBUNE of Tuesday that the County Board, having had some differences with the Chicago Telephone Company, had ordered the removal of all telephones from the County Buildings. The first fruit of this action is shown by the complaints which are made from police headquarters consequent on the stoppage of communication with the Coroner's office. It is very important that the Coroner shall be notified at the earliest possible moment of murder cases and serious accidents where lives are lost, and the removal of the telephone from his office is felt to be an evil. What the lawyers and others having business with the Sheriff will do when the 'phone is taken out of his office is hard to say. They have found the invention to be of the greatest service, and will be much disposed to find fault if they are deprived of this convenience. It is probable that the Sheriff will not permit their interests to suffer, and that he will make arrangements to continue the service without calling upon the county for the cost of it.

THE BEAUBIEN REUNION.

A reunion of the Beaubiens, the oldest Chicago family, descendants of Gen. John B. Beaubien, who settled here in 1815, was held at the residence of Alexander Beaubien, No. 48 South Ann street, last evening. It was the first general meeting in a good many years, but there were not as many present as were expected, the family being quite a large one and scattered over the Northwestern States. However, there were in the parlors twenty-five in all, representing three generations. The oldest was Medore Beaubien, of Silver Lake, Kansas, aged 73, who first came to this city in 1813, and located here in 1815. He was accompanied by his son Edward and an old friend, Capt. Thomas S. Eells, now of Jacksonville, Fla, who lived in Chicago in 1833. The host was born in Chicago in 1822, and is the oldest living native Chicagoan. His wife and five of his six children were also present. The others were William S. Beaubien, born here in 1836, and his wife; Henry Beaubien, wife, and two sons and a daughter; Frank G. Beaubien and wife, and Slidell Beaubien, sons of Mark Beaubien; Mrs. E. De Witt Robinson, a daughter of the General, and her daughter, Mrs. Brinkerhoff; Mrs. Robert Beaubien, widow of a son of Alexander; Stephen F. Fields and wife; Mr. Gorton S. Mills, of Canandaigua, N. Y.; John B. Hall and wife; Mrs. Joseph Robinson; John Wentworth, and Prof. Hill.

The evening was pleasantly spent in conversation, which was interspersed with singing and instrumental music. Much amusement was created by Medore renaming Mr. Wentworth Kekekhickpamosat—walking in the clouds. After a very enjoyable supper, made more palatable by a portion of two baskets of champagne sent over by Mr. Wentworth, the delightful reunion came to an end.

THE GAS-GOVERNOR.

There is apparently another side to the story regarding the removal of the gas-governor from the Court-House. According to the statement of Mr. J. J. Richards, agent of the patent, to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday, it was put in Jan. 8 last, on a test of sixty days. The time has expired, and the test, according to Mr. Richards, shows a saving of from 25 to 33 per cent, while the light has been equally as good with the governor on as with the governor off. The facts, according to Mr. Richards, are as follows: The December bill for gas was $220 more than for January, although the average number of burners was only 311 to 304. The February bill, for 276 burners, was $135 less than for January. During March the governor was in use off and on for eighteen days, 270 burners were used, and the amount consumed was more than for January. In April, with the same number of burners, the bill was some $50 less than for January. The hours of consumption in March ranged from eight to nine a day, and in April averaged about seven. The savings by the use of the governor, as Mr. Richards claims, show up as follows: January, $221; February, $135. In March, when the governor was not used, the bill was $978, or $195 more than for January. The March bill, had the governor been used, the gas burned the same number of hours, and with the same number of burners as for January, would have been $689. In April, when the governor was not in use, the bill was $756. At the January rate, it would have been $599. The county's loss, from the non-use of the governor, as Mr. Richards figures it, foots up over $400. In general, Mr. Richards claims that the saving to the county by the use of the governor, will not be less than 20, and in some instances as high as 60, per cent, with equally as good light.

ASSESSOR DRAKE.

A representative of THE TRIBUNE called yesterday on Mr. Frank Drake, the South Town Assessor, and asked him why he had not attended the meeting of the Assessors, the Controller, and members of the Citizens' Association, called Tuesday for the purpose of fixing upon a basis of assessment that should be uniform in the three towns.

"In the first place," said Mr. Drake, "I was not notified that any such meeting was to be held, and knew nothing of it."

"Would you have attended the meeting if you had been notified?"

"I do not think I should, for the reason that the Assessors in the other towns have invariably violated the agreements made with me on the basis of assessment. I think they insult me by asking me to join in such conference after what they have done in the past."

"Have you begun your assessment?"

"I have, and I am working on the basis of a one-third valuation, as I have always done. The Controller wants the assessment doubled, but I guess he will have to wait until he is Assessor before it is."

"Have you heard what the other Assessors are doing?"

"I have not. I think if they would double their assessment it would be about right, judging from their assessment rolls in the past."

THE CONFIDENCE OPERATOR.

Hugh Clancey traveled all the way from California to Chicago before he found confidence men sharp enough to swindle him out of all his ready cash. He came here to hunt up a brother, a stonecutter. He kept his tongue running pretty freely on the train, and a well-dressed stranger was soon posted as to the object of the Californian's visit. This stranger said he owned a stoneyard and that a man named Clancey worked for him. Clancey in search of a brother swallowed this bait and left the depot in company with his new acquaintance to visit the stoneyard. About this time a third man appears with a bill for freight, which the owner of the stoneyard is asked to pay. Unfortunately he has nothing smaller than a $1,000 bill—"would Mr. Clancey oblige him with a small loan for a few moments?" Of course he would. He turned over his whole pile, about $70, and that was the last he saw of the well-dressed stranger, the man with the freight-bill, or the $70. The victim rehearsed his sorrowful tale to the sympathizing police of the Chicago Avenue Station, who will probably not find the confidence pair.

THE CHICAGO COMMERCIAL CLUB

has invited the St. Louis and Cincinnati organizations to visit it, and they will be here the latter part of next week, the day being uncertain. The Chicago Club, it will be remembered, was fashioned after the Boston one. Its advantages were appreciated by merchants of St. Louis and Cincinnati who had been its guests, and the result was the establishment of similar clubs in those cities, embracing the representative business men. That in St. Louis has sixty members—the limit—but that in Cincinnati, which is much younger, has only thirty-five. About half of the membership of each is expected here next week. Arrangements have been made to entertain them in a royal manner. There will be a breakfast at Pullman, a ride on the lake, visits to all points of interest, and a banquet.

DETERMINED TO DIE.

Yesterday's TRIBUNE contained a short paragraph relating to the attempted suicide of a young woman who jumped into the lake from the North avenue pier. It was there stated that the probable cause of the act was a desire to commit suicide, and this was confirmed by Mrs. Born when she was partially recovered from the effects of the water. Yesterday she was removed to the County Hospital, and later in the day a TRIBUNE reporter learned a few additional facts concerning the woman and her attempt at self-destruction. Her name, it appears, is Mrs. Born, and the attempt at self-murder was made under the impression that her husband had deserted her. The fact of the matter was, however, that he had been called suddenly from the city, failing to notify his wife of his intentions. Her anxiety when he did not turn up at the proper time was simply heartrending, and, prompted by a conviction that he would not return, she made up her mind to die. Wading into the water as far as she could easily get, she deliberately threw herself down and tried hard to drown. Fate ruled otherwise, however, and she was pulled out and removed to the Chicago Avenue Station, whence she was removed to the County Hospital. Her condition last night was critical.

THE ECLECTIC PHYSICIANS.

The Chicago Eclectic Medical and Surgical Society met in the Grand Pacific last evening, Dr. H. K. Strafford in the chair. Dr. S. W. Wetmore was elected a member of the society. The Chairman of the Committee on By-Laws and Constitution submitted a set of by-laws which received a few amendments and were then adopted. A motion was then passed that the new constitution and by-laws go into effect at once. The committee also submitted engraved copies of certificates of membership and the seal, which were accepted. Dr. H. Moe read a curious essay on a singular "case in practice," and Dr. Willard followed with a report on simple laxations of the radius forward and upward. The following delegates were appointed to attend the State Electric Medical Association, which meets at Bloomington June 7: Drs. N. H. Baaren, Van Valkenburg, Cushman, Bundy, Ingraham, Duff, Miss Dr. L. Day.

RIOTOUS DOCK-WALLOPERS.

An incipient riot occurred at Hathaway's coal dock, on Archer avenue, yesterday afternoon. The Captain of the schooner H. C. Akely employed a gang of men made up of unionists and non-unionists, to discharge her cargo, and while the men were at work a gang of unionists put in an appearance, went aboard of the schooner, and tried to drive the men away. A message was sent to Lieut. Shea, of the Twenty-second Street Station, and a squad of police officers sent by him wound up the trouble in short order. Andrew Murphy, the leader of the rioters, was arrested, and is at the station charged with riot.

A LUCKY MISS.

An accident resulting from the carelessness of a freight conductor occurred Tuesday night on the Milwaukee & St. Paul tracks at the corner of Kinzie street and Western avenue. A Pan-Handle freight was standing on the track without any lamp on the rear car, an oversight on the conductor's part. As a result the 9:15 Milwaukee & St. Paul passenger ran into the back end of the freight train, demolishing the caboose and badly damaging the front portion of the engine. Fortunately no one was hurt, but the escape was almost miraculous.

THE CITY-HALL.

Bids will be opened Tuesday for furnishing the city with two new steam fire-engines.

The Twenty-second street district was yesterday connected with the patrol system, and will to-day, it is announced, be in working order.

Commissioner De Wolf was feeling blue yesterday in reference to the bill before Congress giving to the National Board of Health control of immigrants and the protecting of the people against small-pox. He was fearful that it would not go through, and, if it did not, predicted that the disease would prevail in this country the coming winter to a greater extent than ever before.

Among the building permits issued yesterday was one to W. Kreft to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 250 Augusta street, to cost $5,000; one to G. A. Seaverns to erect three-story and basement flats, corner of Clark and Fourteenth, to cost $10,000; one to W. Twichell to erect a two-story dwelling, Western avenue, near Augusta, to cost $3,000; one to H. Hebard to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 643 Monroe street, to cost $5,000; and one to Miss K. Oleson to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 371 Twenty-fifth street, to cost $4,000.

In the late revision of the city ordinances a great deal was done which has called for complaint. The latest omission appears to have been the striking out of the ordinance licensing billiard and pool tables, for which there appears to have been no good reason, especially since the city charter provides that the owners of such places shall pay a license. An ordinance is pending looking to correcting the evil, and, so far as is known, there is no organized opposition to it. The passage of the ordinance will bring thousands of dollars into the city's coffers.

Commissioner De Wolf was yesterday in receipt of a letter asking him to become a witness in the Malley-Cramer poisoning case as an expert. They want him to testify as to whether or not arsenic administered in a single dose would or could be so distributed as to affect the tissues, the question being whether Miss Cramer was killed by a single dose of the drug or whether her death resulted from the long use of the poison. The Doctor has his opinion of the case, but to the reporters was entirely non-committal, except that he would not agree to testify until he was in receipt of the fees usually accorded experts in such cases.

The contest for the possession of the Gage Farm was resumed before Justice Meech yesterday afternoon. The Mayor and Controller and several Aldermen were witnesses, and the jury found a verdict in favor of Con Sullivan, the present occupant. Among the points raised was that the lease to Mr. Powers had been made without the consent of the Council, but the Court refused to entertain it. The chances are, however, that the jury weighed it, and that the fact had something to do with the verdict. An appeal will be taken in all probability, but to date Mr. Sullivan is decidedly ahead, notwithstanding Powers has a lease of the property and has paid rent.

U. S. A.

The receipts of customs duties on imports yesterday were $7,074.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday redeemed $10,000 in silver and disbursed $5,000 in gold.

The wife of United States Marshal Jones is quite ill at the family home in Warren, Joe Daviess County. Mr. Jones was hastily called to her side Tuesday evening.

The receipts of internal revenue yesterday were $34,874, of which $22,665 was from spirits, $2,458 from cigars, $3,126 from tobacco, $3,274 from beer, and $3,349 from special and miscellaneous sources.

Within the past four or five months fully 150,000 pounds of tobacco cuttings and strippings have been shipped from this city in bond, mostly consigned to London and Berlin. Manufacturers here can make no use of these cuttings, and dispose of them to European buyers, who convert them into the best of Macaboy snuff and the finest of smoking-tobacco. The trade is a new one and rapidly increasing.

The criminal charge against Gustave Stephan, the German whose peculiar method of dodging the New York Custom-House officials has already been referred to, was heard before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday, and the defendant was in court accompanied by a horde of sympathetic friends. Through the offices of an interpreter it was just possible to get at what seemed to be the facts in the case, but owing to the conflicting character of the testimony Mr. Hoyne said he could not hold the defendant to the grand jury, and should order his discharge. The matter of the seizure will be heard in a day or two.

THE YACHT CLUB.

A BATCH OF RESIGNATIONS—A NEW ORGANIZATION TO BE FORMED.

The trouble among the members of the Chicago Yacht Club culminated Tuesday evening in a sensational disruption of the old association. A meeting was held at the Sherman House club-room, and the dissatisfaction which has existed for some months resulted in the resignation of nearly all the leading members. Commodore Griffith presided. Messrs. T. M. Bradley, H. C. Bradley, James J. Wilson, F. W. Bryan, R. G. Ellis, Rear Commodore, and W. E. Barnum tendered their resignations as members of the club, and were immediately accepted. This was followed by the resignation of the Executive Committee, composed of Messrs. W. D. Paine, A. W. Cleaver, and C. J. Durgin, who resigned as a body and as members of the club. The Chairman announced that the vacancies thus created would be filled at the next meeting of the club. R. B. Martin was elected Secretary pro tem. in place of Mr. Wilson.

The old club has leased the building south of the Leland Hotel and next to the Chicago Racket Club headquarters, on Michigan avenue, near Jackson street, and, notwithstanding the doings of Tuesday evening, proposes to continue the organization. Upon the withdrawal of the dissatisfied members it was announced that on the last Tuesday in May a meeting would be held to arrange for a regatta to be held July 4, at which time prizes to the value of $1,500 will be offered.

The members who have resigned have announced their determination to organize the Garden City Yacht Club, and the fact that they include many of the best-known members of the old organization is accepted as proof positive that they mean to carry out their intentions. It appears that the chief grounds assigned for the opposition that has recently developed itself is that the old club insisted upon electing everybody who had the slightest desire to become an active member. The initiation fees and yearly dues were so low that many persons have been admitted to membership whose qualifications were not such as to commend them to the majority of the older members, and it has become a matter of personal feeling in a great measure as to whether this course was the correct one to pursue. It now looks as though Chicago would soon have two yacht clubs. The seceding members desire so to conduct their yearly regattas as to attract local support, while the old or staying members of the original club insist upon long and frequent cruises.

ON 'CHANGE.

GOSSIP OF THE MARKETS.

The April Wheat Committee met yesterday and completed the reading of the evidence already given. Then they adjourned till today, the plaintiffs not being able to be present.

Fine weather seemed to have some influence on the markets yesterday. The clique who were supposed to have laid a trap for July or June were selling apparently, and the boys who are understood to be best informed said they could not see any evidence of concerted action, and did not think there was any combination in the market. One reasoner dilated to a great extent on the influence the popularity of the proposed new rule and the searching investigation of the April deal the committee were making had on corners, and believed these two facts alone had broken up the scheme in contemplation for the summer months. He understands the defense in the April contested trades will bring out strong evidence to show the weakness of the clique testimony concerning the value of wheat in other markets, and thinks the verdict or settling price will be not far from $1.30, which is 10 to 12 cents below the quotation on the last day of April.

Yesterday afternoon Tom Driver bet his gold-dog scarf-pin against Charlie Hancock's diamond-studded blue dinner-plate scarf-pin that wheat would go down two cents before it advanced one cent. Woodbury holds the stakes.

The Building Committee has about decided to award the contract for excavation to Mr. E. Sturtevant.

THE POSTED WHEAT OF THE NATIONAL ELEVATOR.

Mr. G. C. Walker brought suit yesterday against Vincent & Co., the proprietors of the National Elevator, for $15,000. It will be remembered that some weeks ago about 46,000 bushels of wheat in this elevator was posted on 'Change as being out of condition, and subsequently about 23,600 bushels was posted for the same reason. This wheat, or a portion of it, is understood to have been held by Mr. Walker for customers, or parties interested in the April wheat deal. The posted wheat was sold at auction at $1.15@1.15½ per bushel. The plaintiffs will probably undertake to prove that the wheat, the warehouse receipts for which were dated along back in last year, was out of condition months ago, and the warehousemen knew it, but delayed posting the grain because they did not want to damage the reputation of their elevator. The statement has been published before that the warehousemen worked over the wheat and tried to save it, but finally gave it up as past redemption. Under the law they might have bought up the receipts and shipped out the wheat, but they preferred to take the other alternative—and post it. April 30 cash wheat was $1.40; since then it has declined, touching $1.23, May 9. The plaintiffs bring suit for the losses sustained on the wheat which came to them as No. 2 spring by purchase in the ordinary way on 'Change.

The boys in the alley are mixed as to whether Deacon Hobbs is long or short on corn. He seems to have better luck keeping secrets than the Directors with the double guard stationed at the foot of the stairs leading to their gas-works.

Mr. S. A. Ricker is understood to have just cleared up all his trades on the board and finds himself ahead about half a million dollars.

Schmidt & Spencer's customers in provisions are said to have made a pile of money lately.

FORD'S DISAPPEARANCE.

CLEANED OUT ON 'CHANGE.

Walter W. Ford, who has been a letter-carrier at the Cottage Grove Station for several years, is missing. He was at the office Sunday morning, and left without notifying Superintendent Adams that he wasn't coming back, but Monday morning Mr. Adams got a letter from him in which he tendered his resignation, and stated that he had lost $500 on the Board of Trade and was going West where none of his friends would see him again. Ford was an excellent carrier, and his accounts are all right, and his departure is therefore mysterious, especially as he leaves behind a wife and child whom he apparently thought a great deal of. There is a story afloat that he ran away with another man's wife. This, however, cannot be verified, and no one who knows Ford takes any stock in the story.

He had between $2,000 and $3,000 within a year, and his statement about the Board of Trade furnishes a reason for his disappearance. He probably dropped all his cash, and, becoming despondent, went off, perhaps with the intention of committing suicide. His mind was out of order when he was a boy, and his losses may have brought back the old trouble.

This is the view his friends take of the matter. A telegram in THE TRIBUNE yesterday from Quincy, Ill., mentioned the suicide of a stranger there whose description tallied with Ford's, and his father is of the opinion that the "stranger" is his son, and has taken the proper steps to find out.

SUBURBAN.

JEFFERSON.

Tuesday night the police took charge of a man of more than ordinarily good appearance and intelligence. He was undoubtedly insane, and all that could be gained from him in occasional intervals of sanity was that his name was Caswell, by profession an architect, and that his wife had been murdered at St. Louis the day previous. Supervisor Schultz took the unfortunate man in charge, provided him with everything needful, and directed him to be brought to the County Jail as a fit subject for the County Court.

WOLF LAKE.

A reporter visited Wolf Lake, Ind., the scene of the terrible catastrophe of Saturday by which four men lost their lives. About thirty men, members of the Court of Amity, No. 11, I. O. F., and of the Wolf Lake Shooting Club were engaged in searching the lake for three bodies still unrecovered. A dozen boats and two cannon are being used in the search. It is definitly known that the names of the lost men are as reported. The search is being made on the east shore of the lake, about one and one-half miles from Sheffield. Up to noon no trace had been discovered.

EVANSTON.

The Village Council met Tuesday evening. Its principal task was to listen to petitions from all parts of the town for drains and sewers. It is altogether probable that few of the sewers asked for can be built, on account of the limited appropriation for sewers.

The contracts with the village officers was so changed that they are now hired by the month, with the exception of the Clerk, Village-Attorney, Treasurer, Superintendent of Water-Works, and his two assistants. The salary of the Village Treasurer was raised from $300 to $400.

An ordinance was adopted providing for the improvement of Maple avenue from Greenwood street to the South Evanston line, where it is expected the proper authorities will extend the improvements.

A special election has been called for Saturday, May 27, for two School Trustees for Evanston Township, to serve one year and three years, respectively.

Drs. Mann and Webster made a post-mortem examination of the remains of Mr. L. M. Angle. They found that death was caused by the rupture of a vein in the neck, produced by exertion, and causing apoplexy. The funeral occurs today at 2 p. m. from Mr. Angle's late residence on Chicago avenue.

Prof. Baker, of McGregor, Ia., will probably succeed Prof. Haven as Superintendent of the public schools.

PULLMAN.

The search for the unrecovered bodies of the victims of Sunday's disaster on Calumet Lake was continued yesterday. The water of the lake still continues muddy from the effects of the storm, and it is impossible at present to see into it. As soon as the water settles to its usual clearness the searchers are confident that their efforts will meet with better success. Up to 6 o'clock p. m. no bodies had been discovered, and the search was practically over for the day.

The subscriptions for the relief of the families of the unfortunate men continue to increase, and will result in quite a handsome sum. The musical and dramatic entertainment held last night in Market-Hall for the benefit of the bereaved families under the auspices of the workingmen was largely attended. The result will be a handsome addition to the fund already subscribed.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

The search for the missing boy, Clement J. Walton, was continued yesterday by the authorities and friends of the distressed mother. All efforts were unavailing, and the opinion is now almost universal that the boy has been kidnaped, perhaps by his father, who deserted his wife and son about six months ago, leaving several thousand dollars' worth of debts in South Chicago.

GRAND CROSSING.

The Grand Crossing Methodist Church, the Rev. J. R. Welbourne pastor, has just cleared off a debt of $1,400, and has been carpeted and thoroughly repaired. The membership is now forty, and the church property is worth $4,000.

THE CROPS.

Reports Received at St. Paul, Minn.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 17.—The following reports of the progress of seeding were received by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway Company today:

Fargo—Weather has been fine for farming for the past week. Planters have made the most of it. Seeding is about over, except in a few low places. First seedings are up and looking thrifty. There is a large increase in acreage contiguous to this city, and the increase in acreage for this section will be more than 25 per cent.

Hallocoa—Weather fine and seeding progressing finely.

Crookston—Weather clear. Seeding about three-fifths finished. Ground in fair condition.

Fergus Falls—The seeding in this vicinity is all done except the corn, and that is about half in. Wheat and oats look fine. Ground in good condition. Weather clear and warm.

Alexander—Crop prospects are good. Farmers report grain most all up, and the first sowing looking good. The weather is beautiful, and the ground in good condition.

Hallock—The weather has been very favorable for spring work. About two-thirds of all the seeding is done. The ground is in good condition, and everything looks favorable for a good crop. Seeding in the overflowed district has been commenced.

Breckinridge—Seeding is nearly completed. Some wheat is up and doing well. It is good wheat weather.

Brown's Valley—Seeding in this section is all done. The crops are looking fine, with the ground in good condition. Weather clear and warm.

Benson—Small grain is all sown. Weather fine, and prospects favorable for good crop.

Willmar—Seeding is about completed. Weather fine for farm operations.

Litchfield—Weather fine. Wheat about all sown. Oats about three-quarters done. Not much corn is being planted.

Fisher—Seeding is all done, and the crops are doing as well as can be expected. Weather clear and favorable for crops.

Delano—Seeding is all done, and grain looks fine. Corn planting has commenced. Weather fine.

Anoka—Wheat coming up and looking fair. The ground is being prepared for corn. Weather fine.

Herman—All kinds of grain are most all in and doing finely. Weather clear and fine.

Clearwater—Farmers are getting along nicely with their farming. Wheat is all sown and most of the oats are in. Corn planting has begun. We are having nice, clear, warm weather.

Letter from a Southwestern Kansas Farmer.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

MILAN, Kas., May 14.—Permit me to pen a few items from Southwestern Kansas for the columns of THE TRIBUNE. There has not been a time known in the history of this part of Kansas when all classes of industry were in better condition than now. The past winter was remarkable for mildness. All stock which were kept over are in a splendid condition. Cattle and hogs are demanding high figures, and in fact driving and work horses are in demand and sales good. The farmer anticipates a good crop this season. The wheat crop never has shown better prospects, and in a few days the header will be gathering in the golden grain. There is an unusually large acreage put to corn this spring, and it is doing well. The prospects for fruit are meagre, but there will be plenty for home use and some to spare. The late rains here have enlivened the whole earth, and the farmer and all give praise to the Sender of this needful blessing.

Wheat and Fruit in Michigan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 17.—The cold weather for several days past has had its effect on the growing wheat. Farmers report that it looks yellow and sickly on clay or heavy and low grounds. On light soil and higher grounds it never looked better, although in want of warm and growing weather. Monday night and the night before a light frost visited us, but while fruitgrowers differ about the injury it has done to the blooming peachbuds, one of our most prominent fruit-raisers reports that the prospects for peaches were never better, and that but very few of the very early Crawfords have been injured; all other varieties are all right so far.

A Very Blue Report from Campton, Cook County, Ill.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CAMPTON, May 15.—The thermometer stood at 5 a. m. today at 38 degrees above. Cold north and northeast winds have prevailed since the 10th inst. But little corn has been planted. There was only one good day for planting last week. Wheat, rye, barley, and oats look very promising. Early-planted potatoes are up. Corn planted a week ago has hardly sprouted. Much of the land is too wet to work. Fruit trees are full of blossoms, but it is feared that these cold winds from the north will blight them. Vegetation has come forward very slowly the week past. The roads are in a horrible condition. The ruts are hub deep.

Operations in Kane County, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH ELGIN, Ill., May 17.—So far this week the days have been very pleasant, but the nights are pretty cold. The farmers are very busy now with their corn-planting; with continued fine weather the most of them will finish this week. The acreage of corn planted will be fully up to the average. The pastures now afford considerable feed for the cows. The dairy business is still in a prosperous condition. Potatoes are selling for $1.20 to $1.30 per bushel. There were a good many planted here this spring.

A Heavy Fruit Crop in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 17.—Crop reports from all portions of the State from the 8th to the 15th inst. confirm previous reports of a heavy fruit crop in all quarters. The yield promises to be unusually large everywhere. Cotton and wheat have been considerably damaged in localities visited by the recent storms. In many places the replanting of the farmers has become necessary. The wheat harvest has already begun along the line of the Fort Smith Railroad.

Beneficial Rains in Southern Indiana.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VINCENNES, Ind., May 17.—The waters of the Wabash overflow are slowly falling, and, while they will damage the crops inundated, the rains have been very beneficial to crops on the higher land. The prospect still remains exceedingly good for a large harvest. Fruits are in much better condition than at first supposed, and promise a good yield.

Frost in Mississippi Tuesday Night.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 17.—There was frost in Northern Mississippi last night severe enough to do considerable damage.

LEAVING ST. LOUIS.

Three Large Wholesale Clothing Firms Departing for Other Cities—Two of Them Coming to Chicago.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 17.—Quite a ripple was created in business circles, and no small indignation expressed towards the paper for its action, by the publication of the following article in the *Post-Dispatch*:

The wholesale clothing trade of this city, which in a majority of cities constitutes a most profitable trade, has been languishing this season, and at last the culmination is reached. A number of the leading houses are making active preparations to depart for new pastures. The *Post-Dispatch* has been for many days advised of the inactivity of this line of business, and regretfully announces that St. Louis is about to be deprived of three large clothing houses represented by a capital of $2,000,000. Any legitimate line of trade that employs a number of men and circulates wealth is useful to the community, and its loss is necessarily felt. By the departure of these houses about 100 men are thrown out of employment and the city deprived of many active business-men. The field, however, will be widened for those who remain, and the result will be a renewed activity that must finally close up the breach. The clothing trade has always been reckoned among merchants as profitable, the expenses being small and the amount of business generally undisturbed by the seasons; but excellent large retail houses have somewhat interfered with wholesale business.

William H. Kellogg & Co, of Fifth and Locust streets, wholesale dealers and manufacturers, have closed out and departed for Chicago. Mr. Doane, who now has an office in the building to respresent the firm, says: "We have closed here for only one reason. Charles P. Kellogg has been seriously ill with consumption for over three years, and is unable to attend to business. Palmer B. Kellogg, the father, is 70 years of age, and can take little active interest in the firm. These facts threw the responsibility entirely upon William H. Kellogg, who feels the necessity for concentration; therefore the St. Louis house is removed to Chicago and united with the house there, thus combining the business. We were exceedingly pleased with our trade and prospects in St. Louis, and you may say for the firm that it leaves with great regret, and only because of the reasons named. There was no cause whatever for complaint."

The house of W. H. Kellogg & Co. was the leading wholesale firm, and its management employed a large number of men. J. H. Plant, of 616 Locust street, closed out his clothing business several months ago, but is still a resident of the city, and it is stated that he is preparing to enter another line of trade. A member of the firm of Mack & Co., who have been engaged in the wholesale clothing business in St. Louis during the past six years, stated to a reporter: "Yes, it is true that Mack & Co. are going to retire from the field. We expect to have our whole St. Louis business wound up by fall, then we will go to New York, where we have excellent connections, and this is our strongest reason for withdrawing from this city. Personally I regret my approaching departure from this city, where I have many warm friends and where I should like very much to remain."

Mr. Louis Myers, of the firm of J. H. Myers & Co., wholesale manufacturers and dealers in boys' clothing, was seen at his place of business. He said: "Yes, sir; we are going to move to Chicago. We go there because we think we can do well; but we shall not give up our St. Louis house by any means. My brother and myself are St. Louis boys, born and brought up here, and all the money we've got we made right here."

FORGERY.

A Scoundrel Succeeded in Getting Several Thousand Dollars in Kansas Through the Medium of Forged Orders Purporting to Have Been Issued by a Railroad Contractor.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATCHISON, Kas., May 17.—During the past five months an expert scoundrel whose name is unknown has succeeded in securing $5,000 by forging the name of Samuel Bagnall, paymaster of Robert Bagnall, the contractor who is building the Missouri Pacific from Atchison to Omaha. During that time Mr. Bagnall has paid out $200,000 for labor, generally in checks on the Atchison Savings-Bank or on the bank of Morrill & Jones, of Hiawatha, and it is believed the forger has received fully $5,000 by getting bogus checks cashed in stores. Although several of the forged checks have been presented at the counter of the Atchison Savings, none have been paid, as the forgery is not a good one, but Morrill & Jones paid one for $300. The other victims are merchants, hotelkeepers, farmers, etc., scattered from Omaha to Atchison, as the genuine checks are well known and readily taken. The same fellow operated on Mr. Bagnall's trail in the vicinity of Jefferson City. The forger is believed to be a man who called at J. C. Cram's stable in this city last Saturday, representing that he was in the employ of Robert Bagnall, and hired a double team to go to the grading-camp between Atchison and Hiawatha. He gave his name as Gibson, and had with him a young man named J. C. Shaler, who Gibson said he hired in Kansas City the day before to work for Bagnall at $55 a month. They drove to Lancaster, Severance, and Falls City, where Shaler became suspicious and refused to go further, believing that Gibson intended to steal the team. He called for officers to arrest his companion, but the thief escaped.

COUNTERFEIT SILVER.

Peculiar Circumstances Surrounding the Discovery of Bagful of Spurious Dollars.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT ANDREW, Wis., May 17.—Two men called at the residence of Mr. McDougle, in the County of Crawford, quite well along in the evening, and asked permission to remain there over night. Mr. McDougle told the men that they might stay. One of the men had a small sack with him, which he took occasion to hide somewhere outside the house, the sack and the effort of the man to secrete it being noted by members of Mr. McDougle's family. In the morning the strange callers—for their actions were peculiar throughout—started to take their departure, and went to the place where they had hid the sack, but, to their evident astonishment, the bag was missing. The men began hunting around, and Mr. McDougle went out and asked them what was the matter. One of the fellows said that he had lost a glove, but, the search being fruitless, the two strangers departed. It happens that Mr. McDougle had a young dog which, after the usual propensity of puppies, goes for everything new that he can find, and, if within his strength, will drag it away and hide it. The dog, it seems, had found the bag where it had been hidden by the men, and had dragged it to a place back of the house, and there it was found after the man had departed. The bag was heavy for its size, and it was thought best to open it at once. Much to the astonishment of Mr. McDougle and his family, it was found to contain a quantity of counterfeit silver dollars.

SUING FOR A DIVORCE.

One of the Wealthiest Ladies of Boston Suing Her Husband for Divorce—A Social Sensation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., May 17.—A divorce suit was begun today which is attracting much attention throughout New England. The libellant is the widow of Maj. Charles O. Rogers, former proprietor of the Boston *Journal*, who twelve years ago married the Rev. William Cummings, an English clergyman, who had been employed as a private tutor to the younger portion of the Rogers family for some time before the death of its recognized head, Maj. Rogers. After the death of Maj. Rogers Mr. Cummings was retained in the same capacity, the outcome of the arrangement being the marriage of Mrs. Rogers to Mr. Cummings just one year and twenty-three days from the day of Maj. Rogers' decease. This marriage at the time attracted great attention in the social circle in which the lady moved, and caused no end of society talk and gossip among the people of the Back Bay. By the will of Maj. Rogers Mr. Charles U. Cotting, agent for the fifty associates, and the late Hon. Harvey Jewell were appointed trustees of the estate, which was estimated at $1,400,000. Two hundred thousand dollars each was bequeathed to the four children, $400,000 to the widow, Mrs. Rogers, and the balance, $200,000, was held in trust. Immediately after the marriage the couple went abroad and remained a year, then returning to Boston and the even tenor of every-day life, Mrs. Cummings settling upon her husband a large amount of money and property, consisting of various parcels of real estate, Government securities, mining stock, etc. Shortly after this, it is said, he became very extravagant in his expenditures, more so than when in Europe, where it is also said he squandered princely sums at the gaming-table and in riotous living, and also becoming an habitual drinker. It is further said that he was and has been since more familiar with the opposite sex than his position as a married man would warrant. The primary object of Mrs. Cummings appears to be a divorce for drunkenness, adultery, and abuse; a secondary one to restrain her husband from squandering her property. Gen. Butler appears for the respondent, and he devoted his energies today to questioning witnesses for the libelant as to their knowledge of drunkenness and its various degrees. The case will probably last some days.

PROBABLY A FRAUD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., May 17.—A special from Weyanwega states that Willard Camp, who was reported as having been stolen from his parents by the Indians twenty-five years ago, is at that point, and is believed to be a fraud. He is telling his story to large crowds at 25 cents a head, but his statements are said to be disconnected and inconsistent.

YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN WANTED.

Business houses are constantly calling at the office of H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College for help. Young men and young women are called for every day for some kind of office work.

Skinny Men.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, impotence, sexual debility. $1. Depot, 52 and 94 Lake street.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Name and residence.

...as A. Hawkins, Chicago.
...an Ackiss, Chicago.
...liam Moran, Chicago.
...ma Walters, Chicago.
Frank Duenn, Palatine, Ill.
...ka Stephens, Palatine, Ill.
...ward Lynch, Chicago.
Mary Dunn, Chicago.
Frederick Nemir, South Evanston.
Clara Holt, Chicago.
Charles Kessler, Chicago.
Elizabeth Floring, Chicago.
Edmund Schork, Chicago.
Amy J. Peterson, Chicago.
John K. McGill, Chicago.
Jennie Emerson Tilt, Chicago.
Benjamin W. Marfoot, Chicago.
Dora Campbell, Chicago.
Patrick McMahon, Chicago.
Mary Ann O'Donnell, Chicago.
George Loris, Chicago.
Dora Belzer, Chicago.
A. Wilhelm Doehn, Chicago.
Katie De Bey, Chicago.
Cuesta A. Ulery, Chicago.
Mary Keating, Chicago.
Carl Mork, Chicago.
Mary A. E. Cole, Chicago.
Frank Spiegel, Chicago.
Minnie Schlegel, Chicago.
Christian Sauer, Chicago.
Carlotta Wetzel, Chicago.
John Colwell, Chicago.
Annie Hogan, Chicago.
Carl M. Nelson, Morgan Park.
Clara M. Jansen, Chicago.
Ernst H. Grimm, Elk Grove.
Sophia Holdorf, Elk Grove.
Oscar F. Rogers, Geneva Lake.
Lucy A. Claflin, Chicago.
William A. Sinclair, Chicago.
Martha Dolz, Chicago.
Peter Bausch, Chicago.
Elizabeth Kohlen, Chicago.
Thomas W. Potts, Chicago.
Gussie Biglow, Chicago.
Joseph W. Prince, Chicago.
Mary A. Lemfestey, Chicago.
William Crawford, Lake, Ill.
Ellen Maloney, Lake, Ill.
Adam Lehn, Chicago.
Hulda Groth, Chicago.
John Nordwall, Chicago.
Lena H. Jentorf, Chicago.
George C. Nidison, Chicago.
Jennie L. Ingalls, Chicago.

MARRIAGES.

CLEVELAND—BUXTON—At the First M. E. Church, by the Rev. Dr. Williamson, Saturday, May 13, Dr. Charles E. Cleveland and Miss Florence E. Buxton, both of this city.

DEATHS.

FINLEY—On Wednesday, May 17, at 8:45 a. m., William L. Finley, only son of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Finley, and brother of Mrs. James Barrell and Mrs. B. F. Guyton, in the 50th year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his brother-in-law, James Barrell, 2918 Michigan-av., Friday, at 3 p. m.

MOORE—Drowned in White Bear Lake, Minnesota, May 14, Irving E. Moore, aged 28 years and 4 months, only son of Mrs. C. A. Furbeck, of Oak Park.

Funeral train arrives at Oak Park at 5:07 p. m. May 18. Services at the grave, Forest Home Cemetery.

ANGLE—At Evanston, May 16, of apoplexy, L. M. Angle, aged 52 years.

Funeral from his late residence this Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. No flowers.

SULLIVAN—On the 15th inst. Annie L., beloved wife of Richard F. Sullivan.

Funeral from the residence of the family, 750 West Twelfth-st., Friday, at 10 o'clock a. m., by carriages to Calvary. Friends of the family are invited.

McLEAN—Suddenly, at his residence, 111 Dearborn-av., May 17, Thomas M. McLean, aged 39.

Remains will be taken to Brooklyn, N. Y.

BIES—At 301 North Market-st., Wednesday, at 12:30 p. m., Rosalia, wife of Michael Bies.

SHUTE—The funeral of William B. Shute is changed to Thursday, May 18, at 1:30 o'clock, from his late residence, 384 West Washington-st.

McHALE—May 16, at the residence of his parents, No. 11 East Erie-st., Richard McHale, son of John and Kittie McHale, aged 3 years 4 months and 16 days. Funeral tomorrow by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SEWER MEETING—THE PEOPLE OF Lake View are hereby notified that there will be held at the Diversey Street School-House on Saturday, May 20, 1882, at 8 o'clock p. m., a meeting to consider the advisability of constructing a sewer. All are invited. We could get no hall for the purpose of the meeting, and request that no tobacco be used in the school-house. GEORGE W. PARKES, Supervisor Town of Lake View.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COOK County Temperance Union for important business will be held in club-room No. 4 Grand Pacific Hotel at 8 p. m. tonight. A full attendance is requested.

THE REV. E. P. GOODWIN, D. D., pastor of the First Congregational Church, will lead the noonday meeting in Lower Farwell Hall today.

THE REV. A. B. EARLE, THE EVANgelist, who is now conducting special services in the Baptist Tabernacle, will lead the noon meeting in Lower Farwell Hall tomorrow noon. Entrance No. 10 Arcade-court.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE Y. M. C. A. Free Employment Bureau, 241 Dearborn-st., has engaged to make every effort the present week to supply farmers with suitable help for seeding. The office was very busy yesterday.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

REGULAR TRADE SALES

Tuesday, May 16, 9:30 a. m.,

AND

Thursday, May 18, 9:30 a. m.

Both offerings replete with Seasonable Goods. Clothing, Hosiery, Underwear, Cutlery, Dress Shirts, Straw Goods, Cassimeres, Linens, Handkerchiefs, Dress Goods, Kid Gloves, Notions, &c. &c.
Special Consignment CABINET HARDWARE.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By CITY AUCTION COMPANY,
59 Dearborn-st.

WE WILL SELL THIS THURSDAY MORNING, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK SHARP, THE
FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, ETC.
OF FIFTY-SIX ROOMS.
McMILLEN & PECK, Auctioneers.

Candy — Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

Candy — KRANZ'S CONFECTIONS are famous the world over. Wholesale and retail. Special rates on large orders. JNO. KRANZ, manufacturer, 80 State-st.

Flower Seeds.

Our stock comprises all the new and standard varieties, and will be found equal to any in the country. Our beautiful Seed Annual free.
HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.,
200 to 206 Randolph-st.

Comic Pictures, Size 13½x17¾. — Just the thing for SHOW WINDOWS. 12 for one dollar, or $5.00 a hundred. I'm a Daddy—10c each, $5 a hundred. 100 beautiful cards for the Album, 25c. 200 beautiful cards for the Album, 50c. Refer you to all Chicago. CHAPIN'S CHEAP PICTURE ROOMS, 125 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Send for list.

BIRDS — Talking Parrots, Genuine German Canaries, and other Singing Birds, at KAEMPFER'S, 127 Clark.

CITY REAL [ESTATE].

FOR SALE—BY RAN[D] ... and 157 Washington-st.: $45,000—South Clark-st., near ... front, well rented. $130,000—Lake-st., corner, re... and modern. $1,200 front foot—Fifth-av., ... ner. $22,000—State-st., north of T... $40,000—West Side, east of A... front dwellings, rented for ... paved street and A 1 property. $7,500—Michigan-av., near ... brick, dining-room and kitche... for $60. $9,250—Prairie-av., near T... and cellar stone front, mode... barn. $7,000—Groveland Park-av., ... story and cellar stone front, ... on parlor floor, one-quarter ... steam and horse cars. $12,000—Groveland Park, lar... ble mantels, nice barn, lot six... $3,800—Park-av. ... Michigan-av., south of Th... and basement stone front, wi... 60, $6,500. 44 feet on Canal-st., a litt... cheap.

FOR SALE—A[T] choice in 1,000 LOTS IN 10 NEW ... 1,000 lots in 10 new subdivisi... 1,000 lots in 10 new subdivisi... We have a chain of subdivi... city from which any one ca... a cheap and pleasant ho... family or a profitable inve... payments; we make all of ... planting trees, building si... thing we undertake is a succe... fort and welfare of all our pu... of over 400 who have bought ... the location of lots, free to ... day and Saturday evenings ...

FOR SALE—BY UNIO[N] Insurance Company. Ap... Co., 80 Washington-st.: 4-story and basement stone ... av. between Madison and Wa... alley. 72 feet on Jackson-st., adjoi... stone building; alley on each ... Block of 16 flats with mode... one store corner Harrison and ... square; rents $5,500. All of the above will be sold ... ment at low rate of interest, ... paying payments, and are desi... capitalists.

FOR SALE—THREE ... and lots. North Clark-st., ... each. Three-story brick block, 40x... and Chestnut-sts., $24,000. Corner stone-front block, D... $3,850; only $30,000. Corner Illinois and North C... front block, 50x80; $9,000. 40x110, corner of North Clar... 5-story stone front, $8,000. E. S. DREYER & C...

FOR SALE—$15,000 W... erty worth $20,000, situate ... is bounded by two streets ... wood, three stories; new part ... I have just had plans made to ... how twenty flats and four stor... pay big money. The owner is ... ordered me to force sale. Pl... Adams-st. A. J. NOWLEN.

FOR SALE — FORES[T] ... and cellar brick, $4,000; re... GER & GREENEBAUM, 79 D...

FOR SALE—A DECI[DED] ... On State-st.—I have 100x... 100x161 feet on Wabash-av. in ... ty-first-st., that I can sell at a d... immediately. It is choice ... ment. Will sell either front ... gain. GEO. A. EMERY, 96 W...

FOR SALE — FINE ... house, with brick-barn an... Thirtieth-st., on Michigan-av. ... GARNETT, 180 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. ... Washington-st.: 31½x180 ... Wood, south front. Best res... ity.

FOR SALE—A PARTY ... leave the city will sell a fir... modern style residence, four ... with fireplace, kitchen on first ... lot on corner, in South Divisio... niture. Address M 34, Tribune.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-... ment—Seven lots one blo... on Fairfield-av., near Twelft... within one block; will be sol... Washington-st., Room 17. AL...

FOR SALE—TWO-STO[RY] ... dence, mansard roof, sou... ty-sixth-st. and Michigan-av. ... in rear; a bargain.

FOR SALE—FINE B... with two fronts, 66 feet fr... running through to Ellis-av., ... av., depth 322 3-100 ft.

FOR SALE — THIR[TY] ... near Vernon-av., 10-room b... 100. BISSINGER & GREENEB... st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—584 VAN ... story and basement stone ... brick barn. F. H. WATRISS, ...

FOR SALE—SEVERAL ... on La Salle-av. at $150 ... & CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Bloc...

FOR SALE—MICHIG[AN] ... Twenty-third-st.—50 feet, ... $16,000. GIBBS & CALKINS, ...

FOR SALE—MONROE ... vitt, octagon-front brick ... provements, including furnace ... $6,500. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La...

FOR SALE—30 OGDE[N] ... attic and basement ... fronting Union Park, $8,000. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 ...

FOR SALE—A FINE ... ner on West Side, partly ... price $35,000; a bargain. HEN...

FOR SALE—STATE-ST. ... second, 100x161; at a great ... BISSINGER & ...

FOR SALE—12 OGDE[N] ... attic and basement ... fronting Union Park.

FOR SALE—A LARG[E] ... 33x70, situated on barn lo... Twenty-fifth-st., between ... Terms easy. Apply to GEO. ... Dearborn or 2819 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—WABA[SH] ... Thirty-third, 50x164 very c... GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STO[RY] ... ment octagon-front bri... 378, 380, and 382 West Harrison ... provements. At a bargain.

FOR SALE—PRAIRI[E] ... —50 feet, east front, ... and Thirty-third-sts., at $80 ... CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—76 FEET ... Cottage Grove-av., 125 ... fifth-st., three full depth lots. ... rately or together; a grea... SCHAACK, 83 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OAK-ST. ... octagon-front brick hous... SHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—3007 SO... two-story cottage, lot 25x... M. J. RICHARDS, 89 ...

FOR SALE—2-STORY ... marble-front residence, ... price $6,500. DANIEL H. HAL... st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—18 OGDE[N] ... attic and basement ma... modern improvements, $8,500. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 ...

FOR SALE—SIXTEE[N] ... Prairie-av., 3-story stone ... BISSINGER & GREENEBA... Room 2.

FOR SALE—3-STORY ... basement marble-front r... Washington-st., near Union ... Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—LOTS ... and Norton-st., opposit... $400 each. ELLIOTT & CL... Block.

FOR SALE—LOT 25 ... Lake-st., 75 feet west of ...

FOR SALE—ADAMS ... Ashland-av., large brick ... HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — ILLIN[OIS] ... Market, 75x100 feet, for ... near the above for $6,000. ... Room 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—STATE-S[T]. ... ty-fifth, 25x144¼, very low ... SINGER & GREENEBAUM, 7...

FOR SALE—CLARK-... Van Buren; also several ... the city. WALTER BUTL... Room 24.

FOR SALE—NO. 211 ... 3-story frame, brick bas... very cheap. It must be sold ... tween 10 and 11 a. m. or 1 and 2 ... 26 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE ... Twenty-sixth-st., near C... business location; $2,500. ME... 11, 207 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXC[ELLENT] ... near Milwaukee-av.; 40x1... provements; $10,000; a bargain ... bet. HENRY WALLER...

FOR SALE—NO. 249 ... Frame building and lot $5... SHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — STATE ... 75x120 feet, east front, b... Thirty-sixth-sts., at $120 per ... INS, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—96X105 ... west corner Loomis and ... M. BOGUE, 155 Dearborn-st., ...

FOR SALE—50X132 ... ana-av., near Thirty-se... foot. GEO. A. EMERY, 96 W...

FOR SALE—FOR M... purposes, ten acres, a qu... Northwestern Railroad; ... Swaith-st. WM. GARNETT, ...

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY RANNEY & COLE, 155 and 157 Washington-st.:
$45,000—South Clark-st., near Monroe, 4-story stone front, well rented.
$130,000—Lake-st., corner, rents $14,800, fine building, and modern.
$1,200 front foot—Fifth-av., 88x160, also a good corner.
$30,000—State-st., north of Twelfth, rents.
$40,000—West Side, east of Ashland-av., seven stone-front dwellings, rented for $4,980, one-third cash, paved street and A 1 property.
$7,500—Michigan-av., near Thirty-sixth-st., 2-story brick, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor, rented for $60.
$9,000—Prairie-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., 3-story and cellar stone front, modern conveniences, brick barn.
$7,000—Groveland Park-av., near Thirty-first-st., 2-story and cellar stone front, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor, one-quarter cash, a nice home, near steam and horse cars.
$12,000—Groveland Park, large 2-story brick, 8 marble mantels, nice barn, lot 40x140.
$5,000—Park-av.
Michigan-av., south of Thirty-seventh-st., 2-story and basement stone front, with extension, house 21x60, $8,500.
44 feet on Canal-st., a little south of Van Buren, cheap.

FOR SALE — A CHOICE — YOUR choice in 1,000 LOTS IN 10 NEW SUBDIVISIONS.
1,000 lots in 10 new subdivisions.
1,000 lots in 10 new subdivisions.
We have a chain of subdivisions in and around the city from which any one can select who desires a cheap and pleasant home for himself and family or a profitable investment on very easy payments; we make all of our lots very inviting, planting trees, building sidewalks, etc.; everything we undertake is a success, as we study the comfort and welfare of all our purchasers; we have a list of over 800 who have bought from us. Plats showing the location of lots, free to every one. Open Wednesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock.
S. E. GROSS & CO., 69 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BY UNION MUTUAL LIFE Insurance Company. Apply to H. C. Morey & Co., 85 Washington-st.:
4-story and basement stone building, 50x80, on Fifth-av. between Madison and Washington-sts., corner of alley.
72 feet on Jackson-st., adjoining Leland Hotel, with stone building; alley on each side.
Block of 16 flats with modern improvements, and one store corner Harrison and Sangamon-sts., 125 feet square; rents $3,500.
All of the above will be sold on easy terms of payment at low rate of interest, with privilege of anticipating payments, and are desirable investments for capitalists.

FOR SALE—THREE BRICK HOUSES and lots, North Clark-st., near Chicago-av., $10,000 each.
Three-story brick block, 40x75, corner North Clark and Chestnut-sts., $24,000.
Corner stone-front block, Dearborn-av.; rented for $3,850; only $30,000.
Corner Illinois and North Clark-sts., 4-story stone front block, 50x80; $9,000.
40x110, corner of North Clark and Superior-sts., with 4-story stone front, $50,000.
E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$15,000 WILL BUY PROPerty worth $20,000, situate on Lincoln-av. The lot is bounded by two streets and on alley; building wood, three stories; new part is 38x60, the balance 28x32. I have just had plans made to architect showing just how twenty flats and four stores can be made so as to pay big money. The owner is a non-resident and has ordered me to force sale. Plans at my office, 46 East Adams-st. A. J. NOWLEN.

FOR SALE — FOREST-AV., 2-STORY and cellar brick, $4,000; rented for $420. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—On State-st.—I have 100x161 feet on State-st. and 100x161 feet on Wabash-av. in the rear, south of Forty-first-st., that I can sell at a decided bargain if taken immediately. It is choice and ready for improvement. Will sell either front separately. It is a bargain. GEO. A. EMERY, 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — FINE STONE-FRONT house, with brick-barn and 50 feet ground, near Thirtieth-st., on Michigan-av. boulevard, $30,000. WM. GARNETT, 180 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.: 31½x180 on Adams-st., east of Wood, south front. Best residence lot in that vicinity.

FOR SALE—A PARTY INTENDING TO leave the city will sell a first-class brick and stone modern style residence, four rooms deep, wide hall, with fireplace, kitchen on first floor, and brick stable; lot on corner, in South Division; with or without furniture. Address M 30, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS INVESTment—Seven lots one block from Douglas Park, on Fairfield-av., near Twelfth-st.; Ogden-av. cars within one block; will be sold cheap for cash. 168 Washington-st., Room 17. ALVAN LADD.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRICK RESIdence, mansard roof, southwest corner of Thirty-sixth-st. and Michigan-av., 42 feet front, brick barn in rear; a bargain. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—FINE BUILDING LOTS, with two fronts, 66 feet front on Lake-av. and running through to Ellis-av., 67 feet front on Ellis-av., depth 322 8-100 ft. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE — THIRTY-SECOND-ST., near Vernon-av., 10-room brick, $4,250; rented for $470. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—584 VAN BUREN-ST., 2-story and basement stone-front dwelling and brick barn. F. H. WATRISS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CHOICE LOTS on La Salle-av. at $150 per foot. ELLIOTT & CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE — MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Twenty-third-st.—50 feet, with frame house, for $16,000. GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MONROE-ST., NEAR LEAvitt, octagon-front brick house; modern improvements, including furnace and gas fixtures; price $6,000. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—30 OGDEN-AV., 3-STORY attic and basement marble-front residence, fronting Union Park, $8,000. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—A FINE BUSINESS CORner on West Side, partly improved, paying well; price $35,000; a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., NEAR FORTY-second, 100x161; at a great bargain. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—12 OGDEN-AV., 3-STORY attic and basement marble-front residence, fronting Union Park. M. J. RICHARDS, Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BRICK BARN 33x70, situated on barn lot on alley in rear of 90 Twenty-fifth-st., between Prairie and Calumet-av.; Terms easy. Apply to GEO. A. SEAVERNS, 87 Dearborn or 2819 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE — WABASH-AV., NEAR Thirty-third, 50x164 very cheap. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEment octagon-front brick residences, Nos. 376, 378, 380, and 382 West Harrison-st.: all modern improvements. At a bargain. M. J. RICHARDS, Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV.—BARGAIN—50 feet, east front, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts., at $80 per foot. GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—76 FEET EAST FRONT ON Cottage Grove-av., 125 feet north of Twenty-fifth-st., three full depth lots, $200 per foot; sold separately or together; a great bargain. C. VAN SCHAACK, 82 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OAK-ST., NEAR RUSH, octagon-front brick house, $7,000. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—3007 SOUTH PARK-AV., two-story cottage, lot 50x150; price, $6,000. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT marble-front residence, No. 59 Elizabeth-st.; price $4,500. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—18 OGDEN-AV., 3-STORY attic and basement marble-front residence, all modern improvements, $8,500. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—SIXTEENTH-ST., NEAR Prairie-av., 3-story stone front, at a sacrifice. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—3-STORY ATTIC AND basement marble-front residence No. 475 West Washington-st., near Union Park; price $12,000. 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON CENTRE-AV. and Norton-st., opposite McAllister-place, at $900 each. ELLIOTT & CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—LOT 25 BY 100 FEET, ON Lake-st., 75 feet west of Carpenter. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST., WEST OF Ashland-av., large brick house on corner. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — ILLINOIS-ST., NEAR Market, 75x100 feet, for $8,000. Also 67x100 feet near the above for $6,000. ELLIOTT & CLARK, Room 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., NEAR THIRty-fifth, 25x144½, very low for a few days. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST. LOTS NEAR Van Buren; also several 10-acre lots just west of the city. WALTER BUTLER, 99 Randolph-st., Room 24.

FOR SALE—NO. 2114 INDIANA-AV., 2-story frame, brick basement and brick barn, very cheap. It must be sold right away. Call between 10 and 11 a. m. or 1 and 2 p. m. JOHN C. LONG, 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON Twenty-sixth-st., near Cottage Grove-av.; good business location; $2,500. MESSING & CASS, Room 11, 107 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT CORNER near Milwaukee-av.; 40x116 feet, with frame improvements; $10,000; a bargain; pays over 12 per cent net. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 249 RANDOLPH-ST.—Frame building and lot 25x100 feet. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — STATE-ST.—BARGAIN—Thirty feet, east front, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts., at $110 per foot. GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—96X105 FEET, NORTH-west corner Loomis and Jackson-sts. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 103 Dearborn-st., Portland Block.

FOR SALE—50X133 FEET ON INDIana-av., near Thirty-second-st., only $140 per foot. GEO. A. EMERY, 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FOR MANUFACTURING purposes, ten acres, a quarter of a mile fronts on Western Railroad; quarter of a mile north of ...-st. WM. GARNETT, 180 Dearborn-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY DOCTOR S. PLACE, 147 La Salle-st., basement:
Monroe-st., a very fine stone-front house, two-story and basement brick; fine brick barn; everything in first-class order; $13,000.
Adams-st., near Ashland-av., elegant large stone-front house; 14 rooms; wide lot, about 200 ft deep; large brick barn; $14,000.
Monroe-st., east of Ashland-av., a fine stone-front, $16,700.
Loomis-st., 2-story (with sub-cellar) octagon stone-front, $6,750.
Loomis-st., 2-story, with sub-cellar, on corner; $7,000, if sold at once.
Hoyne-av., near Adams-st., 2-story frame, 10 rooms, lot 48x130, $5,000.
Monroe-st., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms; rents for $30; cheap for $3,000.
Washington-st., 2-story frame, lot 42x123; with assessments all paid; $4,700.
Thirty-second-st., 2-story and basement brick, $5,000.
Mohawk-st., cottage on brick basement; for 2 families; rents at $32; price, $3,600.
Business corner on North Clark-st.; rents at $4,500; price, $45,000.
Madison-st., large brick store with flats above; rents at $1,300; price, $15,000.

FOR SALE — CORNERS ON SOUTH Side—
Calumet-av., corner Twenty-third-st., 150x180 feet.
Rhodes-av., corner Thirty-third-st., 100x164 feet.
Cottage Grove-av., corner Woodland Park, 124x118 feet.
Cottage Grove-av., corner College place, 140x150 feet.
Calumet-av., corner Fifty-ninth-st., 300x161 feet.
Pairie-av., corner Fifty-ninth-st., 300x161 feet.
Prairie-av., corner Forty-ninth-st., 225x161 feet.
Stanton-av., corner Oak-av., 50x150 feet.
Twenty-fifth-st., corner Portland-av., 103x124 feet.
South Park-av., corner Twenty-third-st., 300x188 feet.
Wabash-av., corner Eda-st., 130x175 feet.
Calumet-av., corner Forty-sixth-st., 400x132 feet.
Prairie-av., corner Forty-sixth-st., 300x161 feet.
Some fine bargains in the above.
HENRY L. HILL, 143 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—
FOR APARTMENT BUILDING—The best lot on the South Side, at a bargain.
MICHIGAN-AV.—CHOICE CORNER—Can sell 50 feet on a very desirable corner at $50 per foot below the market if taken at once.
MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH THIRTY-FIFTH-ST.—50 feet, west front, at $250 per foot if sold this month.
MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF THIRTY-FIRST-ST.—50 feet on corner, with new and elegant residence.
MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—40 feet, with dwelling, $16,000; a bargain.
MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF TWELFTH-ST.—75x200 for lease for 99 years at 6 per cent on $400 per foot, without revaluation.
THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—CAPITALISTS, ATTENtion! The best and surest paying investment offered for $22,500. Three 2-story and basement brick buildings, in flats, with lots, South Green-st., near Jackson; now leased to prompt-paying tenants for $3,400 per annum. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 259 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—MONROE-ST., BETWEEN Leavitt and Oakley, south front, lot 27x196, for $2,800 for this week. ELLIOTT & CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—586 VAN BUREN-ST., 2-story and basement stone-front dwelling-house of 10 rooms and two-story brick barn, all in good repair. Make an offer. ERSKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BLOCK OF BUSIness property, 8 stores, 16 flats, with two marble-front residences in rear, on West Madison-st., between Elizabeth and Ada; rental over $14,000; a fine investment. M. J. RICHARDS, Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE — COTTAGE GROVE-AV., near Thirty-first-st., 100x204; a bargain. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—22 LOTS IN BLOCK ONE, Pierce's Humboldt Park addition to Chicago, on North-av. NOAH BARNES, 85 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—FIFTH-AV., NEAR VAN Buren-st., 60x100 feet, vacant. Apply to F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW PROPERTY. Lots on Diversey-av., two blocks from street-cars, $20 per foot.
Lots on Wolfram-st., three blocks from street-cars, only $20 per foot.
Lots on George-st., four blocks from street-cars, only $18 per foot.
Lots on Fletcher-st., four blocks from street-cars, only $25 per foot.
50 feet left on Belmont-av., near Dummy road, at $32 per foot.
250 feet on Barry-av., east of Dummy road, $45 and $50 per foot.
75 feet on Sheffield-av., near Diversey-st., $30.
A fine house and 50 feet of ground on Melrose-st., near the lake, for sale cheap.
Lake water in front of all the above lots. Terms easy.
McCONNELL BROS., Rooms 20 and 21, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUtiful lot, 172 feet deep, at Glencoe, where the bank of the lake is 80 feet high, $15 down, $5 monthly; these are the cheapest lots in the market; cheap railroad fare and trains almost every hour. I will furnish you lumber to build without any money down, or build a house to suit you; abstract free. I am building ten cottages, 22x40, with 7 rooms; price of cottage and lot $1,000; only $250 down and $15 monthly for balance. Stop paying rent and get you a home of your own. Come in any day at 10:45 or 3:45 and go and see the lots free. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE AND BUSIness lots in most desirable location on the ridge at Pullman, cheap on easy payments; also bargains in houses and stores; also acre property at Pullman. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Room 34, 94 Washington-st., and Pullman, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—FIFTY-eighth and State-st., southwest corner, large 2-story frame residence; fine grounds, evergreens, shrubbery, etc.; good barn. Also, offer adjoining lot, 60x165, with fine shade trees. ANDREWS & BURHANS, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD BARGAINS—Michigan-av., near Fifty-seventh-st., east-front, 50 feet, only $40. State-st., north of Fifty-fourth, west-front, 50 feet, cheap, $30. Halsted and Fifty-ninth-sts., northeast corner; 40 lots adjoining new iron-mills; small payments; easy terms; perfect title. ANDREWS & BURHANS, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$650 PER ACRE—10 ACRES in northeast quarter of 4, 39, 13, near North-av. and Garfield. WM. GARNETT, 180 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT CHEAP lots, houses and lots, small acre tracts, or small farms, send me your address, stating your needs. FRED. M. WOODS, Downer's Grove, Ill.

FOR SALE—WAUKEGAN—VERY DEsirable 2-story frame dwelling-house; splendid cellar, well, cistern, and barn; large lot; only 10 minutes' walk from depot. A big bargain. ERSKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—IN LAKE VIEW—CLARK-st., near the corner of Diversy, 84x175 or 500 feet, with good house; will be sold cheap if taken at once. McCONNELL BROS., 99 and 101 Washington-st., Rooms 20 and 21.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE—BEAUtiful lots with bearing fruit trees, close to the station. Also one or two houses with large grounds. Low prices and easy terms; money advanced to build. 85 Washington-st., Room 6. C. W. RICHMOND.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BRICK house at Austin; large grounds, shrubbery, etc., within a short distance from the depot. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ON BELT RAILroad, at crossing of the Grand Trunk. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOMES AT ENGLEWOOD, $2,000, $2,500, $4,000, and $5,000; gas, water, and sewerage; bath-rooms and all modern conveniences. E. N. TILLOTSON.

FOR SALE—10 OR 40 ACRES AT CHIcago Lawn at a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES 1 MILE WEST of city limits at a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A GOOD ILLINOIS FARM, well improved, with good fences and good buildings; 100 acres under plow; balance pasture and timber; 440 acres in all. I would exchange for good improved city property. Farm all clear of incumbrance and well adapted for stock or grain. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—BY WM. H. SAMPSON, Room 7 Town's Block, Elgin, Ill., or 169 La Salle-st., Chicago: Fine manufacturing property, with water-power; improved and unimproved residence property; several fine farms at Elgin, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BUSINESS PROPERTY—Owners having business property for sale can find ready-cash customers by leaving the same for sale with JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AN IMPROVED CORNER on some good business-st., $10,000 to $50,000; must be paying well. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

WANTED — 2-STORY HOUSE AND lot, frame or brick, on the West Side, for about $3,000 or $4,000. Must be cheap for cash. Address M 22, Tribune office.

WANTED — RESIDENCE PROPERTY on the North Side, improved or unimproved. F. H. WATRISS, 99 Washington-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—BY A FIRST-class firm in the hardware business in Dakota. Address M 5, Tribune office.

PARTY WISHING TO ENGAGE IN A collar and cuff laundry can find a practical party with all the most improved machinery to assist at 41 Eldrige-court.

WANTED — A GERMAN-AMERICAN lady or gentleman as cashier and partner, with about $400 cash, to join me in a show business that was never here before seen, to travel in whole United States, that will pay more than $100,000 back again. Address G. KOHLER, 149 Indiana-st., Room 15.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—50 FEET ON MICHigan-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., for North Side residence worth about $14,000; 12 lots on Forty-seventh-st. for stock dry goods. RANNEY & COLE, 157 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—I HAVE A FIRST-class store building in Humboldt, Kas., to exchange for dry goods, clothing, or boots and shoes. Address A. C. JORDAN, Marshalltown, Ia.

BOOKS.

CASH PAID FOR LAW, MEDICAL, and private libraries, single volumes, and magazines, in any quantity. CHAPIN'S, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—3245 INDIANA-AV., TWO-story and basement dwelling, large brick barn, $60. 11 Harmon-court, 2-story and basement dwelling, in excellent repair.
1302 Wabash-av., 2-story and mansard roof dwelling; 12 rooms, dining-room and kitchen on main floor; perfect repair and complete as regards every modern convenience.
Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—1324 FORTIETH-ST., NEAR Cottage Grove-av., furnished 2-story dwelling, $65. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2710 CALUMET-AV., JUST south of Twenty-seventh-st., 8 rooms, furnace, gas-fixtures, and all modern improvements. New house. M. BOGUE, 103 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 1423 STATE-ST.—22 rooms and barn, 6 stalls, to be put in condition. Call on B. F. HUBER, 84 La Salle-st., Room 26.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR three months on Drexel boulevard; convenient to Illinois Central trains. Address M 43, Tribune.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE—108 THIRty-fifth-st.; repaired throughout; $30 per month. T. B. HILL, 250 South Water-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—COTTAGE NO. 353 HERMITage-av. JAMES WILMOTT, 106 Dearborn-st., basement.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY BRICK RESIdences, 8 rooms, 661 Walnut-st., and 1357 Fulton-st., in good repair.; $25 per month. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—COTTAGE ON CONGRESS-st., near Robey; 8 very desirable rooms. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, very pleasantly situated, on West Monroe-st., west of Ashland-av.; has eleven rooms, modern improvements, new brick barn, etc. Inquire of GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 771 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—145 ROBEY-ST., CORNER Monroe—Elegant 11-room house, two floors, perfect order, at once to A 1 party; 1 or 2 years. Apply to W. GRAY BROWN, Room 15 97 Clark-st., 12 to 3 p. m.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON North Side for the summer. M 28, Tribune.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL HOUSE OF 10 rooms, all modern improvements, $45. B. L. PEASE, 112 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—IN LAKE VIEW—A NICE, 13-room house with all modern conveniences, hot and cold lake water, etc.; large lot, good stable, etc.
Also a nice 7-room cottage in good neighborhood. Will be rented cheap to good tenants. McCONNELL BROS., 99 and 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES AT WINNETKA, from $10 to $25. Will sell on monthly payments. J. T. DALE, 16 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—5322 WASHINGTON-AV., Hyde Park—2-story and basement marble-front, 10 rooms, $45. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, NEARLY NEW, IN Madison Park, near corner of Madison-av. and Fifty-first-st., in first-class repair. Inquire of J. H. DUNHAM, southwest corner of State and South Water-sts., from 10 to 12 a. m.

TO RENT—BY BURBANK & CO., 3 Tribune Building, an 8-room house, partly furnished or not; has bath-room, hot and cold water, nice lawn; 2 blocks from depot at South Evanston.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT — SEVERAL FLATS IN building 16, 18, and 20 Third-av., suitable for small families only. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANT FLATS IN new stone-front building 2358 Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st.; 7 large rooms, bath, hot and cold water; all modern improvements. Apply at upper flat.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS CORNER Wabash-av. and Thirty-first-st. 2314 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FLATS FOR HOUSEKEEPing in the Palmer Apartment Building. Entrance 1435 State-st. Rents $15 to $40. References required.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT, WEST OF Lincoln Park, good location; $18. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLAT, BATH and water-closet, near Lincoln Park, small family; $20. MANGAN & LINDGREN, 59 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT 868 WEST Monroe-st., near Leavitt; $20 per month. JAS. B. GALLOWAY, 95 Clark-st., Room 25.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—SUITE OF TWO OR THREE front rooms, with all modern improvements, bath-room, water-closet, etc.; first class day board in flat on floor below in Hodges' Building, northeast corner of Indiana-av. and Twenty-second-st. CHAS. C. AUSTIN, Agent, Room 8, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT DOUBLE PARlors, to two or three gentlemen who would wish to furnish, at 38 Harrison-st., corner Wabash-av., Flat 3.

TO RENT—BASEMENT AND PARLOR floor of 3861 Vincennes-av.

TO RENT—4 GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with very nice rooms on parlor floor; private family. 1336 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—MY PARLOR FLOOR OF 4 rooms to first-class parties for light housekeeping, nicely furnished, on Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st. M 25, Tribune office.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, nicely-furnished, at 7 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE SUITE of three rooms or a single room, furnished. GILES, BRO. & CO.'S Building, 266 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—531 WABASH-AV.—LARGE front room, furnished suitable for four gents; also another room, furnished, all modern improvements.

TO RENT—TO ONE OR TWO GENtlemen, one very desirable room, nicely furnished, second floor. References. 69 Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM fronting Lake Park, fifteen minutes' walk of Post-Office. No. 10 Peck-court.

TO RENT—ON GROVELAND PARK-av., near Thirty-first-st. Station, first floor and basement, 7 rooms; to a small family only. M 59, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed alcove, for one or two gentlemen; also two rooms, unfurnished, for man and wife; and barn. Apply at 2813 Calumet-st.

TO RENT—1301 MICHIGAN-AV., CORner Thirteenth-st., two large elegant rooms on parlor floor; also rooms on third floor.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS (1 ALCOVE) in marble-front house on Groveland Park-av.; convenient to steam and horse cars; hot and cold water and all modern improvements; furnished or unfurnished. Address M 58, Tribune office.

TO RENT — TWO LARGE FRONT rooms handsomely furnished; private bath-room, stationary basin, hot water, gas. 1213 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS at 61 La Salle-st., corner of Randolph. Inquire at Room 7.

TO RENT — NICELY FURNISHED rooms at 63 East Adams-st., for two or four gents. Inquire at Room 16.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—A NEWLY FURNISHED pleasant room, suitable for one or two gentlemen; terms moderate; bath, modern house, half a block from cars. 226 Marshfield-av.

TO RENT—2 FURNISHED ROOMS; everything new and pleasant; location good; board next door. Inquire 120 South Ashland-av.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM, FINELY-furnished; first-class parties only; near Jefferson Park. 474 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE FURNISHED front rooms, for two. 472 West Adams-st.

TO RENT — 651 MONROE-ST., NEAR Paulina, very desirable furnished rooms, single or en suite.

TO RENT—415 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—By a lady, a front parlor to a gentleman; reasonable. Call after 6 in the evening.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED front parlor with alcove bedroom. 74 Warren-av.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR—626 WEST Adams-st.; has all modern conveniences; will rent to stylish couple without children for $30.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED front room suitable for two gentlemen or man and wife. 322 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, second floor, furnished or unfurnished. Also a nice sleeping room to one or two gentlemen. References exchanged. Address 206 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—ON ASHLAND-AV., NEAR Madison-st.—Rooms in private family. Address M 48, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT ALCOVE room and two smaller rooms, with board, in desirable location on the North Side. H 5, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ONE FRONT ALCOVE, GAS, bath, between Ohio and Indiana, east of State. References. Rent $30. Address M 11, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN, NEATLY-furnished rooms with bath-room on same floor; board if desired. MRS. HOFFMANN, 465 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED room for gentlemen at 296 Illinois-st., between Rush and Pine; bath and gas.

TO RENT—288 EAST HURON-ST., SECond floor, has changed hands, and have two very pleasant and nicely furnished rooms to rent to gentlemen only. References exchanged.

TO RENT—PLEASANT SOUTH FRONT room for one or two gentlemen. Apply at 361 Ohio-st. with references.

TO RENT — NICELY FURNISHED rooms, running water and all conveniences, very healthy and pleasant locality, nice lawn, summer-house, etc.; Lincoln and Webster-av. cars; very low to the right parties. 345 Burling-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—235 SUPERIOR-ST., EAST of Clark, well-furnished parlor and bedroom. References required.

TO RENT—306 EAST INDIANA-ST.—A furnished room for one or two gentlemen.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT AND handsomely furnished room, suitable for two gentlemen; private family. 193 Dearborn-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT — A NICELY-FURNISHED room, convenient to business, to middle-aged gentleman wishing to enjoy all home comforts. Address M 55, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT NEW STORE 229 Dearborn-st. Also large well-lighted corner basement, corner of Dearborn and Quincy-sts. Rent low to good parties. Apply at Room 59, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE NORTHEAST CORner Thirty-first-st. and Michigan-av.; good location for dry goods, trimmings, jeweler, druggist. F. W. SPRINGER, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—THE WHOLE OR PART OF 135 East Lake-st.; fine office or store-room. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME STORE IN Springfield, Ill.; 20x140 feet; well lighted, recently fitted up. Inquire at Room 29, 95 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—NOS. 79 AND 81 LAKE-ST., under Tremont, 40x70, with basements. WM. H. WOOD, 40 Dearborn-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—2 LARGE ROOMS, SECOND floor 106 Randolph-st., suitable for offices or light manufacturing. GEO. A. SEAVERNS, 87 Dearborn.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF NICE, LIGHT front office near business centre; rent reasonable. Address M 44, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICE DESK ROOM 10x20; good light. In rear of my store, 79 Randolph-st. S. S. BLISS.

DOCKS AND YARDS.

TO RENT—DOCK ON EMPIRE SLIP, Twelfth-st.; 550 feet frontage, 176 deep, having railroad track connections, office, etc.; possession May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—LARGE, LIGHT CORNER basement in Hodges' Building, northeast corner Indiana-av. and Twenty-second-st.; suitable for any good business. CHAS. C. AUSTIN, Agent, Room 8, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — A NICE DECORATED, large room, 43x45, and big kitchen, in business centre, suitable for a club; first floor; rent $1,000. Address M 50, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A LARGE HALL WELL adapted for a lodge or music hall on the southwest corner of Fourth-av. and Van Buren-sts., on the second floor, over the Pacific Garden Mission. Inquire of GEO. R. CLARKE & CO., Room 9, 161 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—WELL-LIGHTed room, about 20x30 feet, with power; basement or on first floor, or would buy lease of small building. L 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG man a room or room and board in a Catholic family, on North Side, east of La Salle-st. M 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED room south of Twelfth east of State-st. Inquire of 602 Palmer House.

WANTED — TO RENT—ON SOUTH Side, a barn to accommodate 6 horses. State terms and location. Address M 100, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

281 MICHIGAN-AV.—AN ELEGANT suite, second story, fronting lake, to rent with board; will be vacated May 29; also a suite on same floor back.

481 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED front rooms, with or without board.

1334 WABASH-AV.—FIRST-CLASS rooms and board; all new furniture, new carpets; house changed tenants. Rooms en suite or single, suitable for man and wife or two gentlemen wishing first-class rooms.

1426 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURnished front room, also single room, for gentlemen; first-class table; few day-boarders accommodated.

1736 INDIANA-AV., CORNER EIGHTeenth-st.—To rent, with or without board, to permanent, responsible parties, a front parlor and one chamber, elegantly furnished.

2253 CALUMET-AV.—AT THIS DEsirable location rooms with board.

2246 WABASH-AV.—FINE ROOMS and first-class board for single gentlemen. $7 per week.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR EIGHTEENTH st.—Large and nicely-furnished front alcove room, with board. References. O D 36, Tribune.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD, WITH room, $4.50 to $7 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms $1.50 to $4 per week.

237 LA SALLE-AV.—NICE, LARGE front rooms, suitable for two gentlemen. All conveniences.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION IN pleasant location, in private family, near Lincoln Park, for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; terms moderate. Address M 61, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE.

18 THROOP-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Washington.—Well-furnished front alcove and other rooms, with board; private family.

43 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV., FACING Union Park—Splendid rooms with board; good table and home comforts; also, alcove room elegantly furnished.

120 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV.—TO RENT, with board, a cheerful front room and single adjoining.

745 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — ONE pleasant furnished south front room with board.

BACK PARLOR WITH ROOM ADjoining, east exposure, with board, on Ashland-av., near Adams-st. Address M 38, Tribune office.

HOTELS.

CHICAGO EUROPEAN HOTEL, 163-165 Clark-st., between Madison and Monroe—Newly furnished; superior drainage; neatness, courtesy guaranteed; choice restaurant. W. J. KUHNS, Prop.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND HARrison-sts., in business centre—Rooms with board, $1.50 to $2 per day; per week, $8 to $14. Also furnished rooms rented without board.

NEW EUROPEAN HOTEL — FIRST building north of Sherman House, just completed in modern style by parties long experienced.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 50c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM near centre of city, with board for gentleman and wife or board for lady only; no other boarders. Address M 24, Tribune office.

ROOMS AND BOARD IN THE CITY and suburbs can be had through the Renting Agency, Room 3 Tribune Building; information free.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A LADY WISHES COMFORTable home and board for working half time; good housekeeper; will do any kind of sewing. References and satisfaction given upon interview. Address or call, MRS. C. A. L., 324 South Morgan-st.

BOARD—ROOM, BREAKFAST, AND 6:30 dinner, in a private family on the South Side, by two young men, who want a comfortable home after office hours. Address until Monday, the 23d, M 67, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN, IN THE neighborhood of Union Park. M 27, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE family for gentleman and wife, on Michigan or Indiana-av. References exchanged. M 39, Tribune office.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS, BY SINGLE gentleman; late dinner; North Side preferred. References. Address M 69, Tribune office.

BOARD — AND ROOM IN PRIVATE family by single gentleman. M 34, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL KINDS OF ENGLISH PORTLAND cement paving: sidewalks, driveways, basement floors in private residences, store, breweries, malt-houses, etc. Figures given and contracts taken for cement paving in any part of the United States. All work fully guaranteed. Address J. B. HURLBUT, Manager, Room 10, 116 Washington-st., Chicago.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 12 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing done, and old roofs repaired, by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

TIMBER LANDS—I WILL MAKE EXaminations and entries of valuable lots of Government pine lands in Louisiana for an interest in the same, or for reasonable compensation; am thoroughly familiar with locations and surveys in the timber belt. GEO. K. BRADFORD, U. S. Surveyor, 44 Natchez-st., New Orleans, La.

WANTED—TWO IRON TANKS HOLDing about fifty barrels each. CHARLES K. JUNE, 44 La Salle-st., second floor.

$2,500 AND WHOLE TIME OF A good business to invest in anything legitimate which promises fair return. Address M 31, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—TEACHERS—LADY SPEcialist in physiology, zoology, geology, $700; superior disciplinarian for English, calisthenics, $700; German gentleman for German and Latin, $750. Many other vacancies. Central School Agency, 713 Chestnut-st., St. Louis, Mo.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE PHŒNIX COFFEE and Spice Mills. Established over twenty years. A complete establishment, fitted up with all the latest improved machinery, mostly new, and in perfect running order, consisting of a
60-horse power engine,
2 boilers,
3 Burns coffee-roasters,
2 coffee-polishers,
2 coffee-coolers,
3 blowers,
1 coffee-mill,
1 burr-stone spice-mill.
The newest appliances for manufacturing baking powders.
Office fixtures, scales, etc., etc., etc., to be sold at a bargain.
Parties desirous of starting in this business will find it a rare opportunity. Store for rent on favorable terms. Apply at office, 29 and 31 River-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—BEST CHANCE EVER OFfered in the dry goods business in Morrison, Ill., county seat; everything new; will pay you to call on the proprietor after 7 o'clock at the Sherman, S A, or address Box 556, Morrison, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FLOURing-mill, complete except power; good house, barn, cribs, scales; Northern Illinois. S. B. LINGLE, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—REAPER AND mower manufactory, with foundry and machine-shop connected, water power. An old established business. WM. H. SAMPSON, Town's Block, Elgin, Ill., or 169 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — GROCERIES, SMALL stock; fixtures belong to store; good location and business. F 97, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—COAL-YARD, OR WILL exchange for lots near Polk-st. or Western-av. Address F 100, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — A FLOUR AND FEED store; old stand and good business; horses, etc.; first-class. Rent $25. F 100, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — BARBER-SHOP, WITH bath-room and cigar-stand combined; good location, and four rooms. Rent $25. F 91, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE — FOR merchandise, building and stock of drugs in a town 25 miles from city. Address F 95, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—ONE OF the best in the city; good lease; this is first-class in every respect; old stand. F 99, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STOCK—NO better location in the city; good reputation and trade. F 96, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HARDWARE STOCK—OLD and reliable stand, cheap lease, and good, steady trade. F 100, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FINE MILLINERY AND hair store. Inquire 44 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD RESTAURANT and bar near Court-House; price $2,500 cash; a bargain; a partner with $1,500 may be accepted. Address M 51, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A NEW STOCK OF HARDware in a live town in Red River Valley. Address M 36, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—IN ONE OF THE BEST cities of Illinois, a well-established hardware business; stock $12,000; business flourishing. Address F. F. HOLMES, 174 La Salle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—MEAT MARKET—WHOLE or one-half interest in an old established market; good location; sales over $50,000 a year; strict investigation solicited; sickness cause of selling; none but those with cash need answer. M 23, Tribune.

MANUFACTURING—VERY PROFITable and safe, needs $1,500 to $3,000 additional; an unusual opportunity. Address M 35, Tribune.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BUSIness-men—Rock Falls, Ill., located at the junction of the C., B. & Q., C. & N. W., and R. R., I. & St. L. Railways, is the largest manufacturing town of its age in the West, and offers unusual advantages to manufacturers of almost any commodity. It has a large and enduring water-power, which, when fully developed, will support a city of 50,000 inhabitants. Its railway facilities are No. 1 in every respect.
Improved water-power for sale in large or small quantities at low figures and on easy terms. Also, room and power to rent for large or small business, in new brick building, very low.
Every possible encouragement is offered to manufacturers and others to locate here.
$200,000 worth of unimproved water-power and land will be donated to parties improving the same.
Address A. P. SMITH, Rock Falls, Ill.
Refers to the management of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Company, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A PATENT. WILL BUY or pay royalty. State nature of patent or no answer. Address CAPITAL, Tribune office.

90 EAST JACKSON-ST., CORNER OF Dearborn—For sale at a bargain—Hotel bar fixtures; good-will of occupants for twelve years. Call and see.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNT, $50 TO $1,000, LOANED on furniture, pianos, and other collaterals, without removal or publicity; rates reasonable. Rooms 19 and 20, 102 Washington-st., over Preston & Kean's Bank.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

A. GOLDSMID, LATE 99 MADISON-st., will be found at Fifth National Loan Office, 186 South Clark-st., south of Monroe. All pledges can be renewed or redeemed.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURniture and pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNIture, pianos, etc., without removal, and other collaterals at low rates. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE Savings and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 84 Washington-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE MADE AT the lowest current rates; mortgage notes bought. W. M. WILLNER, 128 La Salle-st., Room 2.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT on city property; cash in hand; can close immediately. C. VAN SCHAACK, 82 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate in sums to suit at 6 per cent interest. WM. V. JACOBS, Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO suit, long and short time. RANNEY & COLE, 157 Washington-st.

MORTGAGE LOANS NEGOTIATED on improved city property and Illinois farms. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., Tribune Building.

TO LOAN—MONEY AT THE LOWEST rates in sums to suit on real estate, in the city and vicinity. JAMES WILMOTT, basement, 106 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF FROM $3,000 to $25,000, at 6 per cent, on improved city property. LYMAN & JACKSON, 55 Portland Block.

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE WHO WISH to borrow money on city real estate at lowest rates to call on us. GREENEBAUM SONS, 73 Dearborn-st.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 165 East Randolph-st.

$500 AND $1,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD real estate security. C. B. WILSON, 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

$75,000 TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT on Chicago real estate in sums of $1,000 and upward; money on hand; can close immediately. GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

$100,000 TO LOAN AT 5 PER CENT to 7 per cent on Chicago property in sums to suit. CHAS. GARDNER, 77 Clark-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ENGEL & SCHAFF BROS., Factory 47, 49, 51, and 53 West Lake-st. Buy a first-class piano from the manufacturers at wholesale figures, on easy monthly payments, and save dealers' profit. Pianos to rent, and rent applied on purchase money. For sale a number of second-hand pianos. Warerooms, 175 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS LYON & Healy piano, quite new, and a few nice articles of furniture, at 1200 Wabash-av. Please call only before 3 o'clock p. m.

PIANOS, NEW AND SECOND-HAND; call and get our prices and terms before purchasing. A. SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st.

STORY & CAMP, PIANOS AND ORGANS. 188 and 190 STATE-ST.

STECK, GUILD, BILLINGS, HARRINGton, and Briggs Pianos—the best variety in Chicago. HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.

200 NEW PIANOS FOR SALE.
200 New Organs For Sale.
Instruments on easy payments.
Second-hand instruments taken in exchange.
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner
State and Adams-sts.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—
One steam engine, 75-horse power.
One steam engine, 60-horse power.
One engine, 15-horse power.
One engine, 15-horse power, with link motion.
One 12-horse power portable boiler and engine.
One 15-horse power portable boiler and engine.
A lot of 2-flue boilers.
A lot of horizontal tubular boilers.
Two fire-box boilers.
Two pony planers.
One second-hand Knowles pump.
A lot of rubber belting.
A lot of pulleys and hangers.
All these goods are second-hand, are in good condition, and will be sold cheap for cash.
WM. HAYTHORN, No. 22 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CORLISS ENGINE (NEW), 100-horse power; beam engines, Merrick's, 40 and 15-horse power, with air pumps; Babcock boilers, 100-horse power; multitubular boilers, 100-horse power; iron tanks, 20,000 gallons each and smaller; smoke-stacks, steam pumps, sugar wagons, centrifugals, etc. Canton Sugar Refinery, Baltimore, Md.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE NEARLY NEW LETter-press and stand, and one office chair. Call on J. H. McMILLAN, 82 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK AND REGistered assistant. Address, stating salary and reference, M 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF 15 TO 18 years for office work and to learn correspondence. References required. Address, in handwriting, M 40, Tribune.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO PUT UP tea and coffee in bags and help ship them; grocers' clerk, familiar with South Side consumers, preferred. S. F. Tea Company, 1447 State-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRUGgist for city or country. Call at 25 Michigan-av.

WANTED—STEADY, MIDDLE-AGED man as night clerk at Brown's Hotel, corner of State and Van Buren-sts.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRUG clerk for Central Store; state salary. References required. Address M 72, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—A STEREOTYPER; MUST be thoroughly competent to do all kinds of work and to take general charge of shop. Chicago Stereotype Works, 85 and 87 Fifth-av.

WANTED—POLISHER ON LATHE TO work on curtain-pole. SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., 207 and 209 East Randolph-st.

WANTED — GOOD CARRIAGETRIMmers. HAYDOCK BROS., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS ENGINEER to run an automatic cutoff engine; best of reference required. Apply at 47 and 49 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—TWO NO. 1 PATTERN-makers. A. M. WILLARD, 41 and 43 South Canal-st.

WANTED—WORK FOR FIRST-CLASS paperhanger and helper tomorrow. Address BASSELTON, 44 Harrison-st.

WANTED—CLOTHING CUTTERS AT HART, ABT & MARX, 155 to 159 Market-st.

WANTED—SHOEMAKER, ON PEGGED work and repairing. Good wages to good hand. 119 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SIGN writer, one capable of doing all kinds of work. A. G. COOK, 117 South Clark-st.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO drive a furniture-wagon. Only such who have had experience in handling furniture need apply. SPIEGEL & CO., 251 and 253 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COLORED coachman; one that is a careful driver and acquainted with the city, and willing to work around the house. 1222 Wabash-av.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS for Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois; wages, $1.75; free fare; also for Missouri and other States, cheap fares; farm-hands, saw-mill, brickyard, and other help needed. Apply at our offices, 268 South Water-st., 97½ South Canal, and 103 East Kinzie. CHRISTIAN & CO.

WANTED—ALL THE LABORERS I can get for the C. & N. W. Co., in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan; one woman cook; free fare. J. H. SPERBECK, 21 West Randolph-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN WITH a few dollars willing to work six hours daily can clear $30 weekly with our goods; occupation permanent and profitable anywhere; experience unnecessary; no talking; $1 samples free; investigation solicited; no postals answered. Particulars for stamp. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC salesman to introduce an entirely new fine-art publication, gotten up by the renowned publishers James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. Rare opportunity, and best of terms. Call immediately. JOSEPH SMART, 125 Clark-st.

WANTED—GOOD MAN WITH HORSE and wagon to sell bread on commission. Call at 3808 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A BOY ACCUSTOMED TO striping and ornamenting tinware. Inquire TRYBER & SWEETLAND, 47 and 49 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—LABORERS, BY RYAN BROS, 581 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—BOY 18 TO 20 YEARS OF age. Apply to MACKEY, Tailor, 151 State-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent girl about 26 years old to do general housework in a family of three; Canadian preferred. Very best of city references required. Call after 2 o'clock today at 2613 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework; Dane or Norwegian. Reference required. Call at 54 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR KITCHEN work at 2329 Michigan-av. Call between 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. No Irish need apply.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERal housework. Apply at 3519 Indiana-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS FOR small private family; one as cook, the other as second. Good references required. Call at once at 1411 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron. Apply at 3313 Forest-av.

WANTED—GOOD WILLING GIRL FOR general housework; small family. 310 North La Salle-st.

WANTED—A STRONG AND ACTIVE girl for general housework; none need apply unless good cook, washer, and ironer. Call at 2316 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; ALSO A second girl to assist in taking care of children. 3544 Ellis-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron at Elgin, Ill.; first-class wages to a competent person. GEO. L. CONGDON & CO., 106 Franklin-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COLORED GIRL for general housework in family of three. 345 State-st., second flat.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework at Hyde Park. Apply corner Fifty-seventh-st. and Madison-av., or 76 Adams-st. References required.

WANTED—1829 WABASH-AV.—GIRL or woman for general housework; American preferred.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR private boarding-house. Apply at 2226 Wabash-av., after 10 o'clock.

WANTED—AT 2127 MICHIGAN-AV., a first-class dining-room girl, immediately.

DRESSMAKERS.

WANTED — THOROUGHLY COMPEtent dressmaker, to work on waists. 2222 Wabash-av.

SEAMSTRESSES.

WANTED — LADY SHIRTMAKERS with Wheeler & Wilson machines. Apply at once at 153 East Randolph, Room 1.

NURSES.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL WITH good references at 189 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED — RELIABLE NURSE-GIRL who is willing to assist with second work. 31 Bryant-av.

WANTED—A HEALTHY GERMAN wet nurse at 536 Garfield-av., near North Clark.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL—GOOD wages. Best of references required. 514 North-av., between Dearborn and Clark-sts.

LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO WASHing and housecleaning, etc.; will pay to furniture and housefurnishing goods. M 66, Tribune.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKkeeper in almost any kind of business by a practical business man and first-class bookkeeper of several years' experience; salary wished from $15 to $18 per week, according to work. References first-class in every respect. Address BOOKKEEPER, Post-Office Box 2057, South Bend, Ind.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man who has worked in a drug-store in Germany, would like similar situation here. L 93, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 YOUNG men from Montreal, Canada, as clerks or assistant bookkeepers. Best of references given. Address OFFICE WORK, Box 1296, Montreal P.-O.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man to work in a drug store; four (4) years' experience. Best of references. Address W. S. DRESSER, Box 289, Chariton, Ia.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER, reliable, competent accountant and office man at fair salary; 20 years' experience. Best references. S 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SHORThand writer as correspondent or clerk. Good references. Address J. J. MAGILL, 749 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THORoughly experienced young man, as bill or entry clerk, assistant bookkeeper, or at general office work. Good penman, and first-class city reference as to character and ability. Address M 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG Swede as salesman in a clothing store. Will work cheap to begin with. Can speak and write English and Swedish. Address for one day M 26, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man of 29 years, with good business faculty, who has had 8 years of experience in a country market, in some wholesale house or some business where merit will progress. Address M 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man having capital and desirous of investing in some business when have acquired a knowledge of same. Address M 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN GRAIN commission house; two years' experience. Reference from last employer. Address M 88, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man desirous of learning the commission business. Has some knowledge of it, and can write a legible and swift hand. Address M 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man; one bookkeeper and good address; in some wholesale house, or to travel; will work for expenses to get a start. Best of references. Address M 71, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—IN DRAUGHTing office; am 21 years old, with a High School education; one course of instruction in mechanical draughting and 3 years' experience in machine-shop. No. 1 city reference. M 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class custom-cutter of nine years' experience, who is a practical tailor; possesses great ability and steady; with references. Address M 62, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER young man as assistant engineer or fireman; would do both if desired. References. M 29, Tribune.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman, by a man that understands the care and driving of horses and carriages, and knows how to make himself useful. Address M 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman in a private family by a man 35 years; understands well his business; has good references. Address M 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman, good driver, with reference. Address M 64, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE charge of the manufacturing department of a wholesale drug-house, or would like partner in drug and grocer specialty business. Best of references. Address M 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man, Dane; would like to work in some wholesale store; can give $50 as security; can read and write English; or as coachman; knows how to take care of horses and carriages. Best of city references given. Address M 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELing salesman for wholesale liquors; long experience. Address M 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BARKEEPer; one who thoroughly understands his business. Best of city reference given. Address M 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN HONest, respectable young man as bartender. References good. Address M 47, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN girl to do washing, ironing, and cooking; American family preferred. Address by mail MR. JOHN SPUTGER, No. 120 Howe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY of 30 in a private family to do housework. Call for two days at 227 Fulton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO do general housework or cook in a private family. 2808 Lowe-av., near Twenty-eighth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN a first-class boarding-house or private family, by superior Norwegian woman. References. No. 142 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPEtent girl as cook or for housework. 297 Twenty-third-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG girl to do housework in private family; North Side preferred. Call at or address 199 East Blackhawk-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO sisters in a first-class private family. Best of references given if required. 394 Desplaines-st. No postals.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A GOOD, capable girl as cook and laundress in private family. Call at 3129 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELSH girl to do general housework in small private family. Call at 168 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD German girl to do general housework or cooking. Call at 3112 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPEtent Swedish girl. Have first-class references. Two years in last place. Call at 749 Madison-st.

SEAMSTRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXperienced seamstress, to sew by the day or week or to assist a dressmaker; understands cutting and fitting; wages $1 per day. Address M 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG woman as seamstress and to assist in light work; is a neat hand and machine sewer, and a first-class embroiderer of cloth and silk dresses. Address G, 156 North Market-st.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY M. D. would like the care of an invalid as nurse. Can give references. Address M 7, Tribune office.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED — AS HOUSEkeeper, by a respectable person, for hotel or private house; no objection to go to the country; five years in last place. Best of city reference. Please address M 45, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXcellent family cook with good references; North Side preferred. Mrs. WHITTAKER, 249 N. Clark-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady in a photograph gallery to do printing and finishing. Address 3808 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ACTIVE, intelligent young lady. Would like light employment during the day. Address 151 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 YOUNG ladies, sisters, recently arrived from Germany, educated in first-class boarding-schools, as governess or lady's companion. Please call from 10 to 2 at 244 East Indiana-st.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT BUreau, 363 Wabash-av., corner Harrison-st.—Employers can save expense of advertising and annoyance of interviewing many applicants by leaving their orders to our careful attention.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—AT LESS THAN ONE-third value, and must be sold immediately, the beautiful and fine-bred trotting mare Maggie Mitchell, sired by Young Bashaw, son of Grand Bashaw; her first dam was by Volunteer, son of Rysdk's Hambletonian, second dam by Backman's Messenger Duroc, third dam by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid.
Maggie Mitchell is a golden sorrel, has flowing mane and tail to the ground; she is 6 years old, 15½ hands high, and, without any exaggeration, she is the handsomest and finest-driving mare that goes on the road; she must be seen and driven to be appreciated; she is a square, level trotter, needs no boots nor weights, and is a genuine trotter any time; she is hitched either single or double; she trotted mile heats last fall, in a matinee race, in 2:30, 2:29, 2:27 with ease; she will show a mile under the watch now in 2:26 or no sale; she cost $1,600 one year ago, and now $400 will buy her; she has been driven the past year by the present owner (a lady), who cannot ride on account of ill-health, and to procure her a good home is more an object than the price. Will not deal with horse jockeys. She can be seen and driven at any time by calling on the owner at her residence, No. 1234 Michigan-av., near Twelfth-st.
N. B.—Also an elegant top buggy, good as new, at your own price.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A HANDSOME black matched carriage team, of heavy weight, 6 years old, sound in every respect; also a silver-mounted harness and a (Killam) landau, used but little, as good as new. Can be seen at barn 612 North La Salle, or address E. HESS, 191 East Washington.

FOR SALE—SOUND GENTLE PONY—Splendid traveler in harness or under saddle; useless to me and will sell with or without saddle and bridle at a great sacrifice. 553 Washington-st., rear.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—PAIR stylish horses, kind and gentle, not afraid of anything, good drivers, suitable for carriage or buggy. Can be seen at Webster's stable, Chicago-av., between Clark and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—RARE OPPORTUNITY—Fine saddle horse, bay, all the gaits, fit for lady's use; must be sold; $150. J. S. COOPER, 175 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S HANDsome road rig—horse, buggy, harness, blankets, lap-robes, whip, etc.; a first-class rig; horse can trot fast. Address M 49, Tribune office.

G. GALE & CO. SELL THE BEST CARriages of all kinds the cheapest. 231 State-st.

HORSES PASTURED AT DOWNER'S Grove—400 acres of bluegrass, with plenty of timber shade; horses are seen daily; $1 per week. References: Ducat & Lyon, 155 La Salle-st.; H. G. Powers, Evanston; T. S. Rogers, Sixteenth-st. and Wabash-av.; C. H. Morse, Fairbanks, Morse & Co. Send for my list of patrons. FRED M. WOODS, Downer's Grove, Ill.

P. L. SMITH & CO., 304 WABASH-AV., have a splendid assortment of carriages of their own manufacture for sale at very low prices; also a great variety of second-hand taken in exchange.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. Always at home.

GO AND SEE PROF. WARRING—MEDIUM AND REAL ASTROLOGER, AT 430 WABASH-AV., CORNER PECK-COURT. $5,000 to any one who can equal him in telling the past, present, and future, causing speedy marriages, bringing separated together, and in business affairs whose advice is invaluable. He tells consultor's name in full, and is the only person that can do so. Prof. Warring uses no cards of any description in his profession.
SATISFACTION GIVEN OR NO PAY.
Fee—Ladies, $1; gents, $1.

MRS. BADWIN, CLAIRVOYANT AND magnetic doctor. 441 Randolph-st.

PAUL LEAVELL, ASTROLOGER, 163 West Madison-st.; hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO FURNITURE STORAGE COMpany, Nos. 97, 99, 101, and 103 Van Buren-st., have the best accommodations in the city for storing pianos, merchandise, and all goods of value at low rates. Advances made if desired.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND gents' cast-off clothing, carpets, etc. Orders promptly attended to. Address MR. or MRS. JONAS GELDER, 397 South Halsted-st.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

GWYNNE & DAY,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NEW YORK. CHICAGO.
(New York House Established 1854.)
Members of the New York Stock and Mining Exchanges and Chicago Stock Exchange.

Having succeeded to the business of
MR. A. O. SLAUGHTER,
As previously announced, we shall be open for business at his former location, northwest corner of Clark and Madison-sts., Monday, 15th inst.
We will be glad to welcome all the friends and patrons of our predecessor, and to make the acquaintance of any who may favor us with a call.
Any business intrusted to us, in the purchase and sale of securities dealt in on the Exchanges of the country, either on margin or for investment, shall have our best attention.
MR. DANIEL ULLMANN,
So long associated with Mr. Slaughter, will remain with us, and Mr. Slaughter will make his headquarters at our office.
Special TELEGRAPHIC facilities, and no charge made for messages.

5½ PER CENT, FREE OF TAXES,
GUARANTEED BY
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.
A LIMITED AMOUNT OF
NORTHWESTERN TELEGRAPH STOCK
FOR SALE BY
WM. T. BAKER & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
1 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CHICAGO.
Exclusive Private Wire to New York.

Edward L. Brewster
104 WASHINGTON-ST.,
Member New York Stock Exchange.
Stocks and Bonds handled on commission.
Careful attention given to investments.
All good Local Securities bought and sold.

INVESTMENTS
For Trust Funds, Savings Banks, and Conservative Investors.
Minnesota State 4 1-2s.
United States Bonds.
Cook County Bonds.
Chicago City Bonds.
A choice line of other Securities.
PRESTON, KEAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
100 WASHINGTON-ST.

DIRECT SPECIAL WIRE
FROM OUR OFFICE,
130 LA SALLE-ST., to
17 NEW-ST., New York,
DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE STOCK EXCHANGE.
DAY, FIELD & COLBRON,
Bankers and Brokers.

INDIANA ELEVATOR.
CHICAGO, May 6, 1882.
Until further notice we offer to shippers of grain to this market or consignees in Chicago a commission of three-quarters (3-4) of one cent per bushel on all grain consigned care of, and received into, the Indiana Elevator.
This Elevator, with a storage capacity of 1,500,000 bushels, first-class and complete in all its appointments, has been declared "REGULAR" by the Directors of the "Chicago" Board of Trade," and is conveniently located upon the east bank of the Chicago River, between Nineteenth and Twentieth-sts., upon the tracks of the C. & W. I. R. R.
There will be no track-service charge for the use of the C. & W. I. tracks to and from this Elevator in making deliveries of grain and returning with empty cars, and all switching of such cars at the Elevator will be done by the C. & W. I. R. R. Company, thus preventing unnecessary delays to engines and cars doing business at that point.
D. L. SEYMOUR,
Manager.

ESTABLISHED ... 1850

A. M. WRIGHT & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
16 & 28 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.
Receivers and Shippers.
GRAIN and PROVISIONS bought and sold for future delivery or carried on margins.

R. S. WALLACE & CO.,
Dealers in Flax Seed
95 FIFTH-AV., CHICAGO.

HIS FIRST HIGH HAT.

I met him in the crowded street—
'Twas on a Sabbath morn—
And on the gentle breezes sweet,
Repentant, erring men to greet,
The sound of bells was borne.

He passed me with averted eyes,
And stony, downcast face;
His mien was cold, his look was shy,
His visage bore a crimson dye,
And he quickened his tardy pace.

What was it, you ask, that made him so?
Ah! I can tell you that—
It was not coldness, you must know,
But wo, dear reader, mental wo:
He had on his first high hat!

—Puck.

Logan Tells a Conkling Anecdote.

Hot Springs Correspondence Indianapolis Sentinel.

Gen. Logan then spoke of Conkling, awarding an unstinted praise of his abilities and unrivaled eloquence. He pronounced the ex-Senator the greatest orator of this or any other age, but recognized him as sadly lacking in balance of mind. "Do you want to know what I told an old soldier I thought Conkling's resigning from the Senate was like? 'Suppose you and your enemy were strongly intrenched in fortresses of about equal strength and on elevations about the same,'" and he added, with a twinkle of the eye and a stroke of his raven mustache, "'and I think, gentlemen that about expresses the relative positions of Congress and President, and suppose, after a long siege, and in the midst of the utmost anxiety, your chieftain and greatest reliance should strip himself of all arms and armor, and boldly step out of his fortress and pace grandly up onto the top of an adjoining exposed eminence, there, folding his arms, he should exclaim to his enemy: "Now, —— you, fire at me all you wish!" His resignation left the Senate in Democratic control, a step in every view suicidal. "Did he consult his political friends in the Senate?" I asked. "You may depend upon it he never intimated such a thing to me,'" was the rejoinder. As indicating Mr. Conkling's success at giving offense, a gentleman from Chicago told how on one occasion the Senator was waited upon in Cleveland by a score or two of bankers, railroad magnates, and leading citizens, who tendered him a special car and their escort to Cincinnati, whither he was about to go. Straightening himself to his fullest length, with the utmost scornful curl of the lip and severest dignity, he refused to listen, saying impudently: "When I wish to travel with a menagerie I will let you gentlemen know." It is needless to say that every one of them discarded the Adonis of the curl from that time forward.

Iron in a colorless state and Peruvian bark, combined with well-known aromatics, make Brown's Iron Bitters the best medicine known.

BUSINESS.

Stocks Duller Than Ever, and Barely Steady.

The Heaviest Shipments of Gold Yet Made in One Steamer.

The Produce Markets Less Active—Provisions Unsettled at a Lower Range of Prices.

Corn Rather Weak, and Wheat and Oats Easier, Owing to Warmer Weather—Barley Heavy.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks were dull and featureless. Just after the opening there was a slight decline, led by Louisville & Nashville, but the market afterwards improved. The only news of importance was about the shipment of gold, which was larger than had been expected, and was the greatest that has yet been made in a single shipment. At the close the market showed a tendency to weakness. Money was 3 per cent.

Kiernan's News-Letter quotes Mr. Gould as talking very bullish on the crops, also as talking bearish on the market.

Foreign bankers expect further gold shipments, but vary widely in their estimates of the amount. The head of a prominent foreign banking house says: "It is my opinion that the taking of the $5,000,000 loan of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Company by the Baring Bros. and McCalmont Bros. & Co. is an excellent sign that Europe is prepared to again take good American railroad securities. The receipt of gold already shipped will so influence the market abroad that confidence will be restored and large orders for stocks and bonds will soon be given."

Tennessee advices are that the Legislature will adjourn next Monday, but the bill refunding the State debt will pass both Houses this week.

Bets are made in New York that the dividend on Nothwest common will be increased next month.

The London markets were generally quiet. Compared with the day before the quotations for American railway shares were fractionally lower excepting the Vanderbilts, which were strong and ⅛ higher for Central, at 130¼, and ⅝ higher for Lake Shore, at 105.

The Lackawanna Company say they expect to ship coal to the West over the new Binghamton & Buffalo extension by the 4th day of July.

In New York sterling exchange was strong and there were no bills to speak of. It is reported about $2,000,000 gold will go on Saturday, but it is too early for engagements.

It is reported from Boston that there is much dissatisfaction expressed among the original subscribers to the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel & Western Railroad scheme, and there is every prospect of trouble among the insiders. The death of Gen. Burt, the quarrels among interested capitalists, and the strong opposition evidenced by rival interests promise an unfavorable outcome for the enterprise. The whole matter is likely to be placed in the courts, and legal proceedings may commence any day.

St. Paul earnings for the second week in May, 1882, were $342,000, an increase of $24,921.

Gen. Dodge, of the Texas Pacific, says his crop advices from the Southwest indicate a greater yield than before known in that section of the country.

There is a very improbable rumor in Wall street of a combination between Gould and Keene. Keene has not made his money and his reputation by such alliances. His first start was made in San Francisco by going against the Bonanza crowd.

It is a report, which has not been verified, that the Central & Hudson earnings fell off $500,000 during the month of April and those of Lake Shore $400,000.

The business prospects, as stated by the Boston *Advertiser*, are good, the volume of business now transacting is satisfactory, money is not specially dear, and profits are moderate; but our export trade is unsatisfactory.

As to the coal companies, the New York *Tribune* thinks there is little doubt that with the great reduction in consumption of coal, growing out of the dullness of the iron trade and the closing of many mills and manufactories of general merchandise, it will be found necessary to continue the restriction till late in the summer. People can estimate for themselves the difference made in the dividend capacities of coal-producers by the additional cost per ton of output, which is entailed by working half time, and the receipts of 50 cents less per ton for a smaller quantity sold.

Railroad earnings: Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway for the week ending May 7 were $40,030; increase, $3,951.

"Rigolo" argues in the *Sun* that railroad earnings cannot increase unless the United States are able to deliver at Liverpool wheat below $1 a bu, corn below 50 cents, and hogs and hog products at half the price they are selling for now at Chicago. To be able to do this the country must have unprecedented crops. The farmers have no reserve left in store. Their granaries are empty, and must be filled before anything can be sold for export.

Some outside quotations were: Oregon Improvement bonds, 91@92; Oregon Improvement stock, 70¼@70½; Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, 138@139; Oregon & Trans-continental, 73@73¼; North River Construction Company, 89@91; American Cable Construction Company, offered 31 premium; Tennessee bonds, 59@59½; Mutual Union Telegraph bonds, 77@77½; Mutual Union Telegraph stock, 22@23.

The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks:

Stocks.	Highest price of 1881.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Central Pacific	102¾	89¾	91	89¾	91
Chattanooga	102	60½	60½	59	59
Ches. & Ohio	33¾	21	21	21	21
Do 1st pref	46¾	31	31	31	31
Del. & Hudson	115¼	105¾	106	105¾	106
Del., Lack. & W	131	120¾	121¾	120¾	120¾
Denver & Rio G	113¾	61⅝	61⅝	61	61⅛
East Tenn. & Ga	21	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
Erie	53¾	35¾	35¾	35⅛	35¼
Erie seconds	...	96	96	95¾	96
H. & St. Jo pref	121	79¾	79	78	78¾
L. B. & W	57¼	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Kansas & Texas	54	31	31¼	30⅞	31
Lake Erie & W	55¾	30	30	30	30
Lake Shore	135¾	102¾	103	102¾	102¾
Louisville & Nash	110¾	74¾	74¾	73¾	73¾
Manhattan	56¾	55	55	54	54½
Met. "L" bonds	...	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
Michigan Central	129¾	87¾	87¾	86¾	87
Missouri Pacific	114¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
New Jersey Cent	112	70½	71	70¼	71
New York Central	155	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾
N. Y., C. & St. L	...	12	12¾	12	12
Do pref	...	32¾	32¾	32	32
Norfolk & W	70	52	52	52	52
Northern Pacific	51	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Do pref	89¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Northwestern	136	130¾	130¾	129¾	130¾
Do pref	147¾	141¾	141¾	141¾	141¾
Ohio Central	37¾	15	15	14¾	14¾
Ohio & Miss	60	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Omaha	51	37¾	38	37¾	37¾
Do pref	109¾	101	101	100¾	100¾
Ontario & Western	43¾	25¼	25¾	25¼	25¼
Oregon	190	138¾	139¾	138¾	138¾
Pacific Mail	62¾	43¾	43¾	43	43
Peoria, D. & E	57¾	29	29	28¾	28¾
Reading	74¾	57¾	57¾	57¼	57¼
Richmond & Danv	171	102	102	102	102
Rock Island	148¾	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾
St. Paul	129¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
Do pref	140	121	121	121	121
Texas Pacific	73¾	41	41¾	40¾	40¾
Union Pacific	131¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
W., St. L. & P	60	30	30¾	29¾	30¾
Do pref	98¾	53	53¾	52¾	52¾
Western Union	92	84¾	85¾	84¾	84¾

Foreign exchange was strong but very dull. Sterling posted rates were 488 to 490½, actual 487¼ and 490, and documentary rates 485@485½.

Chicago bank clearings were $6,800,000. New York exchange was firmer, and was quoted between banks at 50@60c per $1,000 premium. Loans were fairly active at 5@7 per cent.

The following quotations were reported by the Chicago Stock Exchange: Chicago City 7s of 1892, 3,000 at 120¾; Chicago City 7s of 1894, 3,000 at 123¾, 3,000 at 123¼, 1,000 at 123½, 2,000 at 123¾, 3,000 at 123¾, 3,000 at 123¾; Chicago City Railway 4½s, 1,000 at 100¾, 1,000 at 100¾; Cook County 7s, 1885, 1,000 at 107¾; Cook County 7s of 1892, 10,000 at 120¾, 5,000 at 120¾. Cook County 4½s, 1,000 at 107½; West Division Railway registered 6s, 700 at 136½; West Town 5s, 3,000 at 105¼; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Burlington & Missouri in Nebraska 4s, 5,000 at 81¾, 5,000 at 81¾, 5,000 at 81¾; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Mineral Point 5s, 5,000 at 91¾, 5,000 at 91¾; New York, Lake Erie & Western second 6s, 5,000 at 95¼; Chicago & Northwestern sinking fund 5s, 10,000 at 99½; West Division Railway coupon 6s, 500 at 107¾, 2,500 at 107¾; Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, Chicago Division, 5s, 1,000 at 81¾; North Chicago City Railway 6s, 5,000 at 111½; Jacksonville & Southeastern 6s, 5,000 at 98.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

		Bid.	Asked.
4s coupon	1907	120¾	120¾
4s reg	1907	120¾	121
4½s reg	1891	114¾	114¾

		Bid.	Asked.
3½s extended 6s		101¾	.....
3½s extended 5s		101¾	.....
Dist. Columbia, 3.65s coupon	1924	110½	.....
Dist. Columbia, 3.65s reg	1924	110½	.....

LOCAL STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Calumet Iron & Steel Co	.....	87½
Calumet & C. Can. & Dock Co., com	35	45½
Calumet & C. Can. & Dock Co., pref	83¾	.....
Chamber of Commerce	75	.....
Chicago City Railway	225	230
Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Co	167¾	173
Inter-State Indus. Exposition	25	.....
North Chicago City Railway	205	215
Pullman Palace Car Co	133¾	134
Traders' Insurance Co	123¾	.....
Union Iron & Steel Co	.....	115
West Div. City Railway	300	.....

BANK STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Commercial National Bank	175	.....
First National Bank	142¾	.....
Hide & Leather National Bank	132¾	.....
Hibernian Banking Co	95	.....
Home National Bank	.....	90
Illinois Trust & Savings Bank	140	.....
Merchants' National Bank	225	.....
Merchants' Loan & Trust Co	197¾	202¾
National Bank of Illinois	132¾	.....

MINING STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Columbia Iron Co	6.00	7.25

LOCAL BONDS.

		Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7s	1884	105	.....
Chicago City 7s	1887	110	.....
Chicago City 7s	1888	112	.....
Chicago City 7s	1889	114	.....
Chicago City 7s	1890	116¾	.....
Chicago City 7s	1892	120¾	120¾
Chicago City 7s	1893	122¾	123¾
Chicago City 7s	1894	123¾	123¾
Chicago City 7s	1895	124¾	125
Chicago City 7s	1899	130¾	.....
Chicago City 6s	1895	110¾	.....
Chicago City 6s	1896	113	.....
Chicago City 6s	1897	114	.....
Chicago City 6s	1898	115	.....
Chicago City 4½s	1900	107¾	107¾
Chicago City 4s	1901	104¾	104¾
Chicago City Railway 4½s		100	100¾
Cook County 7s	1885	107¾	108
Cook County 7s	1889	116	.....
Cook County 7s	1890	117	118¾
Cook County 7s	1891	118	121
Cook County 7s	1892	120	120¾
Cook County 4½s	1900	107¾	107¾
Lincoln Park 7s	1895	107¾	107¾
North Chicago City Railway 6s		111¾	.....
South Park 6s		104	.....
South Park 7s		107	109
West Div. Railway coupon 5.20 6s		107¾	107¾
West Div. Railway reg. 6s		135	136¾
West Park 7s	1890	113	114
West Town 5s	1899	105¼	105¾

RAILWAY SHARES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	86¾	87¾
Chicago & Alton	.....	135
Chicago & Northwestern	130¾	130¾
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	129¾	130¾
Chicago, St. Paul, M. & Omaha	37¾	38
Chicago, St. Paul, M. & Omaha pfd	101¾	.....
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	111¾	111¾
East Tennessee, Virginia & Ga	10¾	11¼
Illinois Central	135¾	.....
Lake Erie & Western	.....	30¾
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	12¾	13
New York, Chicago & St. Louis pfd	32	33
Northern Pacific	40	41¾
Northern Pacific pfd	.....	79¾

RAILWAY BONDS.

		Bid.	Asked.
Chicago & Alton income 7s	1883	.....	101¾
Chicago & Alton sinking fund 6s	1903	111¾	.....
Chicago & Alton, Miss. Riv. Bge. 6s	1912	106¾	.....
C., B. & Q., Iowa Division 5s	1919	103	.....
C., B. & Q., Iowa Division 4s	1919	.....	87
C., B. & Q., Denver Extension 4s		84¾	84¾
C., B. & Q., B. & M. in Neb. 4s		81¾	.....
Chicago, M. & St. P., I. & D. Ex. 7s	1908	118	118¾
C., M. & St. P., H. & D. 7s	1910	114¾	.....
C., M. & St. P., C. & Pacific 6s	1910	107¾	.....
C., M. & St. P., Southern Minn. 6s	1910	106	.....
C., M. & St. P., Dubuque 6s	1920	103	103¾
C., M. & St. P., Min. Point 5s	1910	91¾	92¾
C., M. & St. P., C. Pac. & W. 5s	1920	92¾	93
C. & N. W. sinking fund 6s	1929	108	.....
C. & N. W. sinking fund 5s	1929	99	99¾
Jacksonville & Southeastern 6s		98	.....
N. Y., Lake Erie & Western 2d 6s	1969	95	95¾
Sonora (A., T. & Santa Fé) 7s		103¾	.....
Wab., St. L. & Pac., Chi. Div. 5s	1910	81¾	81¾

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

		Bid.	Asked.
Minnesota State 4½s		99¾	.....
Missouri State 6s	1886	108	.....
Missouri State 6s	1888	110¾	.....
Mutual Union Telegraph Co. 6s		77¾	.....

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Speculation on the Stock Exchange was exceedingly dull and somewhat irregular, but the fluctuations were merely fractional, and there are few changes of importance in the values of the more active issues. The market opened 2¼ higher for St. Paul & Duluth preferred, 1½ higher for Chattanooga, 1½ lower for Richmond & Allegheny, and generally a fraction lower for the remainder of the list.

The money market was easy on call to borrowers on pledge of stock collateral at 2½@4, closing offered at 2. Holders of Government bonds were supplied at 2½@3. Time-loans nominally unchanged. Prime mercantile discounts range between 4@5½.

The Servia took out $3,700,000 and the Labrador $850,000 gold coin.

The sterling-exchange market was dull. The nominal asking quotations are 488 for sixty-day bills and 490½ for demand. Actual business was done at 486¾@487 for sixty-day bills, 489½@489¾ for demand, 490@490½ for cable transfers, and 485¼@486 for commercial bills.

Railroad mortgages were very dull outside of a few specialties. Prices were irregular, but in the majority of cases lower. Iron Mountain general 5s declined from 80¾ to 80, recovered to 84½, and reacted to 80¼. Toledo, Delphos & Burlington incomes sold down from 23 to 22½, recovered to 23, and returned to 22½. Central Pacific firsts rose from 117⅝ to 117⅞, reacted to 117⅝, and rallied to 117½. New Orleans & Pacific firsts advanced from 85½ to 86; Lake Shore registered seconds from 125¼ to 126; Delaware & Hudson 7s of '94 from 116¾ to 117; Chesapeake & Ohio, class B, from 81¾ to 82; Alton & Terre Haute second incomes from 96 to 96½; Delaware & Hudson 7s of '84 declined from 107 to 106; Kansas Pacific firsts, Denver Division, from 109½ to 109; Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consols from 106 to 105½; Lafayette, Bloomington & Muncie firsts from 100½ to 99¾; Mobile & Ohio first debentures from 81 to 80¾; Missouri Pacific seconds from 115½ to 115; New York Elevated firsts from 118⅞ to 117⅞; St. Paul firsts, Southern Minnesota Division, from 108 to 107; Syracuse, Binghamton & New York firsts from 124 to 122; Richmond & Danville debenture bonds from 69½ to 69; Northwestern gold bonds, coupon and registered, sold at 127.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Governments were rather weak and ⅛ lower for extended 5s, ½ lower for 4s, unchanged for extended 6s and 4½s.

Railroad bonds were irregular.

State securities were inactive.

President Vermilye, of the Merchants' Bank, says of the gold shipments: "Sixty or ninety days ago certain parties bought a large amount of sterling on time, and now they have to meet their calls, as those who loaned in Europe do not care to renew them. The bills are maturing, and the bankers who issued them have no alternative but to meet them. This will make money dearer. London is the general clearing-house for all the European nations, and thus no one can tell exactly how it is distributed, something which their own correspondents here cannot tell. Gold is not sent over for speculation purposes, as it would not pay at the present rate of exchange, 490, although gold could be shipped for such purpose at 490½ with profit."

GOVERNMENTS.

6s	101¾	4s	120¾
5s	101¾	Pacific 6s of 1895	127
4½s	115¾		

BONDS.

Central Pacific	117	Union Pacific pfd	117¾
Erie seconds (ofd)	95¾	U. P. land-grant	113¾
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	105¾	U. P. sinking-fund	120¾
Louisiana consols	68	Virginia 6s	34
Missouri 6s	112	Virginia consols	63
St. Joe	108	Virginia deferred	13
St. P. & S. C. firsts	110¾	Tex. Pac. land-grant	63¾
Tennessee 6s	59	Tex. Rio Grand Div	81¾
Tennessee new	59		

STOCKS.

Adams	135	Northern Pac. pfd	79
Alton & Terre Haute	26¾	Northwestern	129¾
Do preferred	64	Do preferred	142
American (ofd)	96	New York Central	127
B., C. R. & N	80	Ohio Central	14¾
Canada Southern	51	Ohio & Mississippi	34¾
C., C. & I. C	11	Do preferred	100
Central Pacific	90¾	Ontario & Western	25¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	21	Pacific Mail	43
Do first preferred	30¾	Panama	205
Do second preferred	22	P., D. & E	28¾
Chicago & Alton	130¾	Pittsburg	136¾
Do preferred	133	Reading	57¾
C., B. & Q	131¾	Rock Island (ofd)	128
C., St. L. & N. O	72	St. L. & S. F	32¾
Cin., San. & Cleve	54	Do preferred (ofd)	50
Cleveland & Col	73¾	Do first pfd	90
Delaware & Hudson	105¾	St. Paul	111¾
Delaware, Lac. & W	120¾	Do preferred	120¾
Denver & Rio Grande	61⅛	St. Paul, M. & M	121
Erie	35¾	St. Paul & Omaha	37¾
Do preferred	74¾	Do preferred	100¾
Ft. Wayne	137	Texas Pacific	40¾
Hannibal & St. Joe	80	Union Pacific	113¾
Do preferred	78	United States	75
Harlem	200	Wabash, St. L. & P	30
Houston & Texas	72	Do preferred	52¾
Illinois Central	135	Wells-Fargo	127
L. B. & W	41	Western Union	84¾
Kansas & Texas	30	East Tennessee	11¼
L. E. & W	30	Do preferred	20
Lake Shore	102¾	Caribou	1¾
Louis. & Nash	73¾	Central Arizona	4
L., N. A. & C	54	Excelsior	1
M. & C. first pref	11	Homestake	17¾
Do second pref	4	Little Pittsburg	1¾
Memphis & Char	50	Ontario	35
Michigan Central	86	Quicksilver (ex. div.)	9¾
Missouri Pacific	92	Do preferred (ex. div.)	50
Mobile & Ohio	24	Silver Cliff	1¾
Morris & Essex	123	Standard	15¾
Nashville & Chat	59	Sutro	1
New Jersey Central	70	Robinson	2
Norfolk & Western	52	South Pacific	10
Northern Pacific	41		

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., May 17.—The stock market is only moderately active, Mexican Central securities being the most prominent feature of interest. In railroad shares Atchison opened at 87, an advance of ¼, but on the closing sale it declined to 86½; Atlantic & Pacific blocks were steady at 105; Mexican Central blocks No. 2 at 118; do No. 3 declined ½, to 109. It is reported that the Atchison loan is to be brought out by the Baring Bros. at 105, equal to 102½ here. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy opened at 131¾, advanced to 132¼, and closed at 131⅞; Fort Scott was steady at 70; Sandusky advanced ¼, to 27¼; Union Pacific advanced ⅜, to 113⅝; Little Rock ¼, to 51; Connotton Valley ½, to 7½; Wisconsin Central ¼, to 16¾; Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis declined 3-16, to 6 9-16. In the home roads, Boston & Albany advanced ¼, to 166½; Portland, Saco & Portsmouth 1, to 116; Old Colony was steady at 132½; Eastern declined ⅛, to 37.

In bonds, Mexican Central 7s were active, $223,000 being sold. The opening price was 88, but it steadily advanced to 88⅞, which was the last sale, and which was bid at the close, 89 being asked; Sonora 7s advanced ¼, to 104½; Pueblo & Arkansas Valley 7s were steady at 113; New Mexico 7s declined ⅛, to 12¾; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 5s advanced ½, to 105; Denver Extension 4s ⅛, to 84⅝; St. Joe 7s ⅛, to 113⅞; Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern 5s ¼, to 102½; Oregon Short Line 6s advanced ¾, to 102¾; Connotton Valley 7s (Straitsville Division) sold at 98, both as before; New York & New England 7s advanced ⅛, to 113⅞; Eastern 4½s ⅛, to 108½; Massachusetts Central ¾, to 45½; Vermont & Massachusetts 6s sold at 101; Bell Telephone declined ⅛, to 140¼.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 17—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 102 1-16; account, 102¼.

Illinois Central, 138¾; New York Central, 130¼; Erie, 36⅝; Reading, 29¼.

Bar silver quoted at 52 3-16d.

PARIS, May 17.—Rentes, 83f 80c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 17.—Sight exchange on New York, $2.00 per $1,000 premium. Sterling exchange, 488½.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Mining stocks were very dull in the early portion of the day, and closed very active and irregular. Robinson sold at 280 and 265; Chrysolite at 460 and 455; Green Mountain at 215 and 210; Sutro Tunnel at 40 to 37; State lines dull at 31 and 32; Oriental & Miller advanced from 20 to 25; and Amie declined from 34 to 32; South Pacific declined from 19 to 9 cents on sales of 86,000 shares. Total sales for the day, 235,350 shares.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, May 17.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co	2	Quincy	51¾
Calumet & Hecla	237	Silver Islet	18
Catalpa	35	Osceola	35
Franklin	10¾	Huron	1¾
Pewabic	10¾		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	13-16	Mexican	5
Bechtel	¼	Mono	1¾
Belcher	11-32	Noonday	1
Best & Belcher	4¾	Northern Belle	6
Bodie	4¾	Ophir	3¾
Bullion	¼	Overman	3-32
Bulwer	2¾	Potosi	7-16
California	3-16	Savage	27-32
Chollar	5-16	Sierra Nevada	5¾
Con. Virginia	¼	Tip-Top	3
Crown Point	13-32	Union Con	9¾
Exchequer	5-32	Yellow Jacket	¾
Gould & Curry	1¾	Navajo	1¾
Grand Prize	3-32	Scorpion	11-16
Hale & Norcross	11-16	Mt. Diablo	3¾
Martin White	¼		

Sierra Nevada levies an assessment of $1.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, May 17:

CITY PROPERTY.

James st, 141 ft s w of Milwaukee av, triangle of 78x105 ft, dated April 10 (W. H. Page to Patrick Dempsey) ... $1,500

Willard av, 385 ft s of Ogden, w f, 30x125 ft, improved, dated April 20 (George H. Taber to George M. Scott) ... 3,000

Ingraham st, 175 ft e of Noble, s f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated May 16 (Frank Olencki to John Koslowski) ... 2,125

Seymour st, 100 ft n of Fulton, e f, 24x126 ft, dated May 16 (John Touhey to Lauson D. Miller) ... 2,050

Clinton st, 74 4-10 ft n of Fulton st, w f, 73¾x150 ft, dated April 27 (estate of Moses Grant to Smith & O'Leary) ... 10,250

Carroll av, 249 ft w of Ashland, n f, 25x125 ft, dated March 25 (John T. Ward to Sallie A. Stover) ... 2,800

Chicago av, 70¾ ft e of Sedgwick st, s f, 50x125 ft, improved, dated May 16 (John Johnston Jr. to Richard S. Cox) ... 30,000

West Huron st, 216 ft e of Leavitt, n f, 24x123 ft, dated May 10 (James E. Baker to J. Tarrenaar) ... 600

West Fourteenth st, 145 ft w of Margaret, n f, 24x125 ft, dated March 29 (James Hickey to Christopher Byrne) ... 1,085

Carroll av, 130 ft w of Paulina st, s f, 24x124 ft, improved, dated May 16 (F. L. and J. C. Magee to S. E. Fagrelius) ... 1,700

Butler st, 248 ft s of Thirty-first, w f, 24x124 ft, dated May 15 (Albert Crane to Mary E. C. Bailey) ... 850

West Thirteenth st, 250 ft w of Robey, n f, 25x124 ft, dated May 13 (C. H. Kehl to Samuel Forsythe) ... 525

West Jackson st, 125 ft e of Rablin, n f, 24x125 ft, dated May 9 (Edward B. Lathrop to John Turnbull) ... 2,880

West Adams st, 30 ft e of Lincoln st, s f, 21x125 ft, dated May 16 (George Ducker to Benjamin C. Prentiss) ... 6,000

Trumbull av, n e cor of West Fifteenth st, w f, 98x125 ft, dated May 16 (John M. Low to Emily E. Sprague) ... 1,000

Osgood st, 141 ft s of Webster av, e f, 29 3-10x123 ft, dated May 1 (James Morgan to F. Rudolph) ... 750

The premises No. 3512 Wallace st, dated April 10 (Bernard Quinn to Joseph Caspero) ... 1,700

West Thirteenth place, 341 ft w of Throop st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated April 21 (Miles A. Winans to James Hickey) ... 2,350

Aberdeen st, 50 ft n of Eleventh, e f, 45x107 ft, dated April 25 (C. and P. J. Eustace to Adam Brahm) ... 3,000

West Adams st, 382 6-10 ft e of California av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated May 1 (L. A. Robinson to Ella E. Keyes) ... 2,000

Oakley av, 120 ft s of Kinzie st, w f, 30x124½ ft, dated May 13 (Z. D. Geddes to Elihu Trask) ... 700

Bissell st, near Fremont, n e f, 25x100 ft, dated May 16 (J. S. Wheeler to William Mueller) ... 2,000

North Wood st, 466 ft s of North av, e f, 25x125 ft, dated May 16 (J. and E. Foskal to F. Lietzan) ... 700

Rebecca st, near Waller, s f, 24x19 ft, dated May 3 (M. Guttman to John McMahon) ... 1,500

Blue Island av, 81 ft n e of Leavitt st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated April 25 (Van H. Higgins to Albert Brusek) ... 1,050

Archer av, 1.0 ft s w of Market square, s e f, 25x150 ft, dated March 7 (estate of Jerry Starmell to John Murray) ... 1,500

Hickory st, 300 ft w of Deering, s f, 25x125 ft, dated March 22 (estate of E. E. Hundley to R. McDonnell) ... 600

West Indiana st, 96 ft w of May, n f, 20x50 7-10 ft, dated May 17 (Peter Christenson to Nils Rasmusson) ... 1,850

Perry st, 2.3 ft s of Fullerton av, e f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated May 11 (John Schaefer to Christian Freund) ... 500

Cicero court, 141 ft s of West Jackson st, w f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated May 10 (Charles P. Packer to Thomas Collins) ... 2,000

The premises No. 2516 Sanger st, dated May 21 (Charles E. Corcoran to James Kelly) ... 1,500

DeKalb st, near Lexington, n w f, 24x100 ft, dated May 1 (Jacob Brossman to D. Maroney) ... 800

Aberdeen st, 125¾ ft s of Taylor, e f, 24x107 ft, dated May 8 (F. and M. Schrader to Sophie Diederick) ... 2,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Wrightwood av, 25 ft w of Commercial st, n f, 25x150 ft, with 291 ft to alley in same block, dated May 16 (Charles W. Fullerton to John Brunkhorst) ... $7,000

Diversy st, 264 ft e of Racine av, s f, 24x124 ft, dated March 31 (Albert Wisner to Conrad Belzer) ... 700

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Wentworth av, 123 3-10 ft n of Sixty-third st, e f, 20x98 ft, dated Jan. 27 (Phebe N. Whitney to H. P. Haskin) ... 1,100

Butterfield st, 7 ft s of Fifty-first, w f, 25x100 ft, dated May 10 (M. C. and C. V. Marsh to J. Kaiser) ... 300

Forty-first st, 25 ft w of Champlain av, s f, 25x120 ft, dated May 13 (Susan Bair to Fred M. Lewis) ... 4,500

Arnold st, 37 ft n of Fifty-ninth st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated May 16 (E. N. Tillotson to W. S. Smith) ... 2,500

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Milwaukee av, between Hoffman and Armitage road, n e f 50x105 ft, dated May 8 (S. R. Bingham to Charles F. Georgas) ... 1,300

Bingham st, same block as above, n e f, 72x101 ft, dated May 8 (same party to A. Hartman) ... 1,050

Bingham st, near the above, n e f, 24x101 ft, dated May 8 (same party to P. C. Carpenson) ... 350

Bingham st, near the above, n e f, 24x101 ft, dated May 8 (same party to C. Jensen) ... 350

Milwaukee av, near Hoffman, n e f, 48x105 ft, dated May 8 (same party to P. A. Pretsel) ... 1,300

Johnston av, w of California, n f, 25x100 ft, dated May 17 (John Johnston Jr. to L. Anderson) ... 300

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.
Flour, brls	10,436	21,336	3,988	15,165
Wheat, bu	7,354	33,641	62,714	223,163
Corn, bu	129,210	175,538	217,041	257,267
Oats, bu	66,261	97,849	30,871	90,400
Rye, bu	1,620	1,753	3,599	6,409
Barley, bu	5,468	10,299	3,635	3,760
Grass seed, lbs	163,300	64,835	58,080	90,806
Flaxseed, lbs	237,240	200,110	27,044	189,400
Broom-corn, lbs	.....	68,000	22,885	23,009
Cured meats, lbs	53,910	854,115	1,607,848	2,326,751
Beef, brls	.....	.....	85	283
Pork, brls	240	90	1,223	1,021
Lard, lbs	172,200	4,300	95,250	1,069,010
Tallow, lbs	31,506	119,940	.....	.....
Butter, lbs	140,684	141,821	81,860	151,946
Live hogs, No	19,927	14,955	7,565	6,121
Cattle, No	3,090	5,594	1,355	3,844
Sheep, No	650	1,681	98	821
Hides, lbs	146,800	287,137	178,232	175,232
Wool, lbs	108,016	282,385	55,034	228,380
Potatoes, bu	11,040	3,256	3,077	3,288
Coal, tons	8,608	10,338	2,099	1,888
Hay, tons	204	92	62	18
Lumber, m feet	5,045	8,076	2,364	2,300
Shingles, m	274	2,580	1,338	243
Salt, brls	294	18,538	1,845	2,339
Eggs, pkgs	1,265	1,900	4	689
Cheese, bxs	2,104	1,339	673	649
Green Apples, brls	.....	138	3	.....

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 2 cars No. 2 spring wheat, 1 car No. 3 do, 9 cars rejected (12 wheat); 130 cars and 5,500 bu No. 2 corn, 44 cars high-mixed, 99 cars rejected, 32 cars other grades (305 corn); 22 cars No. 2 white and mixed oats, 56 cars low grades (78 oats); no rye; 10 cars No. 3 barley, 9 cars lower grades do. Total (414 cars), 220,000 bu. Inspected out: 63,211 bu wheat, 227,180 bu corn, 17,940 bu oats, 2,994 bu rye, 585 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were less active yesterday, and grain was less unsettled. There was a good deal doing in provisions, but it was chiefly by fits and starts, and in the first half of the session. The market fell off early, but strengthened afterwards, local packers buying rather freely; they closed tame. Wheat was easier, but steady, the bulk of the purchases seeming to be made on Milwaukee account; another cargo was taken for shipment. Corn was dull at a lower range, local longs selling about all they could unload without breaking the market too far. Oats were easier in sympathy with corn, barley was weak, and rye feeble. The advices from the farm were generally cheering to those who hope for good crops. Farmers are following the advice of Grant, to "push things," and some of them report that there is much less of the planted corn rotted than was feared. The wheat is looking well. Mess pork closed a shade easier, at $19.12½@19.15 for June and $19.27½@19.30 for July. Lard closed 2½@5c lower, at $11.37½@11.40 seller June and $11.52½@11.55 for July. Short ribs closed 5c lower, at $10.85@10.87½ for July. Wheat closed ⅛c lower, at $1.23½ bid for May and $1.28¾@1.28⅞ for July. Corn closed ⅛@¼c lower, at 75¼c bid for May and 72¾@72⅞c for July. Oats closed ¼@⅜c lower, at 51⅞@51¾c for June and 45⅜@45½c for July. Rye closed unchanged for cash and seller the month, at 78c, and ½c lower for August, at 74½c. Barley closed 1c lower, at 89c for No. 3, with nothing doing in No. 2. Hogs were active and unchanged, closing easy at $7.10@7.70 for light and at $7.10@8.15 for heavy. Cattle were less active and easier, with sales at $3.00@7.80.

Dry goods continue quiet, with no important changes in prices. Aside from the mail and telegraph orders there is very little doing at present. The demand for staple and fancy groceries showed improvement, and jobbers were more cheerful. Sugars were ⅛c higher and active. Coffees were firm, and sirups, rice, and teas were also held at fully late prices. There was a weak market for dairy products, but prices were without further quotable decline. Dried fruits met with a good demand, and were steady and firm. Fish were quoted as before. Prices of oil were unchanged, though lard-oil was stronger, in sympathy with lard. Dealers in pig-iron report continued quiet, with prices not particularly strong. Coal was dull and unsettled.

Broom-corn is fairly active and steady. In green fruits strawberries were in better supply at $5.00@6.00 per case of two dozen boxes. Eggs were firm at 16½@17c per doz. Drugs and medicines are active at last week's quotations. Hides, grease, and tallow were slow, the former being characterized by extreme dullness, as has been the case for the last two months. Potatoes are firm for both old and new, the former being held at $1.30@1.35 per bu by the car-lot and the latter at $4.50@5.50 per brl. Dealers are said to be storing new potatoes in good condition in anticipation of a further advance. Wool is fairly active and steady. Hay was scarce and firm for the better grades, No. 1 timothy selling 50c higher. Seeds were quiet and unchanged, the offerings being very light.

Lake freights were quiet and steady, the rate on corn to Buffalo being nominally 2c. The charters during 'Change hours aggregated 50,000 bu wheat, 42,000 bu corn, and 30,000 bu rye.

Rail freights were reported steady on the basis of 25c per 100 lbs of grain, and 30c on provisions from Chicago to New York. Freight room to the seaboard could really have been obtained for much less. Through to Liverpool was quoted at 16c, but with little doing. This is the lowest rate ever known. We reported 17½c about a month ago.

The receipts of wheat at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit reported yesterday aggregated 101,000 bu. The shipments from the same ports were reported at 95,000 bu. The shipments reported from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore were 27,000 bu.

The following are among the imports into the United Kingdom:

	Week end. May 13, 1882.	Week end. May 6, 1882.	Week end. May 14, 1881.
Flour, brls	140,000@145,000	90,000@ 95,000	155,000@160,000
Wheat, qrs	180,000@185,000	205,000@210,000	300,000@305,000
Corn, qrs	125,000@130,000	85,000@ 90,000	230,000@235,000

The Hon. Joseph Nimmo Jr., Chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, furnishes the following statement of exports of breadstuffs:

	MONTH APRIL, 1882. Amount.	MONTH APRIL, 1882. Value.	MONTH APRIL, 1881. Amount.	MONTH APRIL, 1881. Value.
Flour, brls	486,319	$ 3,089,040	654,908	$ 3,729,525
Wheat, bu	4,763,514	5,583,920	10,621,811	12,256,399
Corn, bu	1,190,389	951,284	7,393,521	4,251,429
Oats, bu	16,267	10,844	15,071	8,063
Rye, bu	148,227	140,281	51,309	60,943
Barley, bu	8,590	5,794	9,203	4,839
C'rn meal, brls	14,795	54,047	40,018	110,286
T't'l for A'rl	.....	$ 9,835,205	.....	$ 20,421,608
T't'l for 4 m'hs	.....	45,402,201	.....	71,570,621
T't'l Fr'l0 m'hs	.....	157,546,121	.....	225,159,795

There is a good deal of palpitation in wheat circles in reference to the proposed amendment to the rules of the Board of Trade. A good many think that its passage would be the signal for a break in prices; may be so; and perhaps not. In any event, the wheat would probably not sell much below what it is worth, and if the passage of the rule prove to be the means of bringing more wheat here it will be a benefit to the city. Our wheat receipts have simmered down to a very small volume; and it is by no means certain that a spring-wheat crop in 1882 equal to that of 1880 would be the means of bringing as much here as then. The interior mills are taking a larger proportion of the crop each year, and they may do so in the case of winter wheat to such an extent in the future as to make even the winter-wheat trade a small one. In this view of the matter, would it not be well for the trade to cast around towards opening up a speculative trade in flour here? The idea was broached some time ago, but not acted upon, as the committee on flour matters could not agree in regard to grades. Perhaps if the matter were taken up now it might be treated in a different way. At least there would be no harm in stirring up the subject and giving people a chance to agree about it.

The vegetable market on South Water street is now well supplied daily, the supplies coming largely from the Far South, with a sprinkling from Southern Illinois. Prices are keeping up well, as will be seen by the quotations obtained on the street yesterday: Peas were selling at $1.75@2.00 per bu box, beans $1.00 per bu box, radishes $2.00@2.25 per box, new Bermuda onions $2.25 per box, green Southern onions, $5.00@6.00 per brl, asparagus 75c@$1.25 per doz bundles, cucumbers, 25@50c per doz, spinach $1.00@1.25 per bu box, and pieplant 25c per bundle for Southern.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were unsettled, at a lower range, and with less doing. The local hog market was quoted firm, and Liverpool reported an advance of 6@9d on lard and 6d on meats. But the outside longs sent in some orders to sell, and this broke prices early. Then local shorts took hold freely, including some prominent packers, and the market reacted, but closed tame. The greatest weakness was in ribs, which had not under them the sustaining hand that had buoyed them up for a week or so previously. Other meats were lower in sympathy, except that hams were quoted strong. Lard looked weak without much of a decline.

MESS PORK—Declined 15c per brl, then advanced 30c, and closed on 'Change about the same as the previous afternoon, at $19.30@19.32½ seller July and $19.10 for round lots spot or seller the month. Sales were reported of 200 brls spot at $19.00; 14,000 brls seller June at $19.00@19.25; 34,000 seller July at $19.15@19.45; 14,000 brls seller August at $19.40@19.65; 5,000 brls seller October at $19.65@19.95; and 3,000 brls seller the year at $18.00@18.05. Total, 70,200 brls. The following gives the range of the day, including the Call-Board transactions:

	Closed Tuesday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do. bid.
May	$19.10	$ 19.00	$19.10
June	19.12½	19.00@19.25	19.12½
July	19.30	19.15@19.45	19.27½
August	19.50	19.40@19.65	19.47½

LARD—Declined 5@7½c per 100 lbs, then reacted, but closed 5c below the latest prices of Tuesday, at $11.52½@11.55 seller July and $11.55 bid for round lots of new spot or seller the month, with a discount of about 5c for old. Sales were reported of 1,000 tcs old at $11.27½@11.30; 6,000 tcs seller June at $11.40@11.45; 20,500 tcs seller July at $11.52½@11.60; 3,500 tcs seller August at $11.65@11.70; 2,000 tcs seller September at $11.80; 1,000 tcs seller October at $11.80; and 2,000 tcs seller the year at $11.22½@11.25. Total, 36,000 tcs. The following gives the range of the day, including the Call Board transactions:

Lard.	Closed Tuesday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do. bid.
May	$11.37½	$11.37½@11.30	$11.32½
June	11.40	11.37½@11.45	11.37½
July	11.57½	11.52½@11.60	11.52½
August	11.67½	11.65@11.70	11.65

MEATS—Declined 20c per 100 lbs, advanced to 22½c, and closed 5c lower than on Tuesday afternoon. Sales were reported of 150 tcs sweet pickled shoulders seller August at 10c; 625 tcs sweet pickled hams at 13¼c for 16-lb averages seller August at 12¾@13c for 12-lb do spot; 100 boxes short ribs at $11.30; 7,000,000 lbs do at $10.87½ seller May, $10.70@10.87½ seller June, $10.72½@10.95 seller July, $10.85@11.05 seller August, and $11.00@11.05 seller September. The prices of cut meats were as follows at 2 p. m.:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part salted	$10.80	$ 8.00	$10.80	$11.20
Do, boxed	11.05	8.25	11.05	11.45
June, loose	10.80	8.25	10.80	11.20
July, loose	10.85	8.30	11.00	11.30

Short ribs closed at $10.80 bid seller June and $10.85@10.87½ seller July. Long clears were quoted at $10.85 loose and $11.10 boxed; Cumberlands, 11¼@11½c boxed; long-cut hams, 12¾@13c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 12½@12¾c for 16@15-lb averages; green hams, same averages, 11¼@11¾c.

Bacon quoted at 10@10½c for shoulders, 11¾@12c for short ribs, 12@12½c for short clears, 13¼@14c for hams, all canvassed and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $12.50@13.00 for mess, $13.50@14.00 for extra mess, and $24.50@25.00 for hams.

BREADSTUFFS AND SEEDS.

FLOUR—Was unchanged. There was some inquiry for export, and one or two lots taken, while the local trade was dull, with steady holders. Sales were reported of 400 brls winters, 2,400 sacks springs, and 50 brls rye flour, all on private terms; 155 brls low grades at $4.00. Total equal to 2,380 brls. Winter flours were quoted at $6.00@7.00; shipping springs, $5.50@7.00; the low-grade springs, $4.25@5.00. Rye flour was quoted at about $4.65@4.80.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in good supply, but steadier at the late decline, which has been a severe one, bran receding $5.00@5.50 per ton since May 1, or some 30 per cent. Sales were reported of 34 cars bran at $13.50@15.50; 4 cars middlings at $18.25@21.00; and 1 car wheat screenings at $15.00. All per ton.

SPRING WHEAT—Was less active, and easier, but generally steady. The market declined ⅝@¾c, and closed ⅛c lower than on Tuesday afternoon. The British markets were called quiet, with a decline of 6d per quarter on cargoes to arrive; and the weather in the West was fine, with a rising temperature. There was no increase in the miserably small volume of our daily receipts, and the outgo keeps up at over 50,000 bu per day, the demand increasing as it becomes more and more evident that there is none to come forward till another crop. The smallness of stocks in Milwaukee keeps that market up far above ours, and that fact seemed to be the one chief sustaining power in our prices yesterday. People were buying here against sales made in that city, looking for a profit when the two sets of prices shall come more nearly together. There was probably some trading the other way in the longer futures, as between this city and St. Louis. But the feeling was generally bearish, because of the improved crop prospects, and perhaps also because many believed that the coming decision in regard to the price of April wheat will be favorable to the bears. Car lots of No. 2 closed at about $1.24 for receipts in preferred houses and $1.23½ elsewhere. No. 3 was quoted at $1.13@1.15, and rejected at 86@90c. Spot sales were reported of 30,000 bu and 2 cars No. 2 at $1.23½@1.24½; 4 cars No. 3 at $1.14@1.15; 3 cars rejected (city) at 88c; and 5 cars by sample at 89c@$1.18. Total about 36,000 bu. Seller July opened at $1.29¼@1.24, sold at $1.29½, advanced to $1.2[illegible], and fell back to $1.24 bid at the close. Seller June ranged about the same as July. Seller May ranged ¼@1c below, and August was 10@10⅛c below July. Seller September sold at $1.09¼@1.09⅝, and the year at $1.05¼@1.05⅝. The following table shows the range of the day on the principal deals, including Call-Board transactions:

	Closed Tuesday bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do. bid.
Fresh receipts	$1.23¾	$1.23¼@1.24¼	$1.23¾
Seller May	1.23¾	1.23¼@1.24	1.23¾
Seller June	1.24¾	1.23¾@1.25	1.24¾
Seller July	1.24¾	1.23¾@1.25	1.24¾
Seller August	1.14¾	1.13¾@1.14¾	1.13¾

CORN—Was slow and easier. Futures declined ⅝@¾c from the latest prices of Tuesday, and closed tame, while cash lots were but little lower. The British markets were firm, with nothing offered off coast, but our receipts were larger, and the shipping movement supposed to be less urgent, though shippers were really taking all that was offered, and at relatively good prices. The fine weather was supposed to be a reason for selling, and the largest longs unloaded freely of futures, the demand for which was at no time active, and towards the last quite dull. Car-lots of No. 2 closed at 75½c and rejected at 73¼c bid. Spot sales were reported of 26 cars high-mixed at 75½@75¾c; 15,000 bu and 68 cars No. 2 at 75¾@76¼c; 14,000 bu and 79 cars rejected and new mixed at 73¼@73¾c; 18 cars by sample at 73@73c on track; and 43 cars do at 70@73½c free on board. Total, about 150,000 bu. Seller July opened at 73¼c bid, sold at 73¾c, advanced to 73⅞c asked, and declined to 73c bid at the close. Seller June ranged a mere shade below July, August was about the same price, and May was 2½@2¾c below July. Seller September was quoted at 72@73¼c, October at 70⅞@70¾c, November at 64¾c, and the year at 59@59¼c. The following table shows the range of the day on the principal deals, including Call Board transactions:

	Closed Tuesday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do. bid.
Spot, fresh receipts	76	75¾@76¼	75½
Seller May	76	75¾@76¼	75½
Seller June	73¾	73@73¾	72¾
Seller July	73¾	73@73¾	72¾
Seller August	73¾	72¾@73¾	72¾

OATS—Were dull and ⅛c lower, with lighter trading than for any day during the month. The desire to trade was lacking on both sides. Favorable crop reports and the increase of the stock in store here are not specially conducive to heavy buying. Cash and seller the month ruled at 53c, with very few transactions. Seller June opened at 52c, and closed weak at 51⅞c. July ranged at 45⅜@46¼c, closing at 45⅜c. August sold at 37¾@38c, closing at 37⅞c. September sold early at 36½c, and closed at 36⅛@36¼c. Seller the year declined from 35⅝c to 35⅜c, closing at the latter figure. Samples were slow and somewhat lower. Cash sales were made of 5 cars at 53c for No. 2 in store; 21 cars by sample at 52@53c for rejected mixed; 53½@55c for rejected white; 54c for No. 2, and 56@57c for No. 2 white on track; 71 cars at 52@53½c for rejected mixed; 53½@55½c for rejected white; 53¼@54¾c for No. 2, and 54¼@57c for No. 2 white free on board. Total equal to about 73,000 bu. The following were the closing prices of Tuesday, and the range, including the call, yesterday:

No. 2 oats.	Closed Tuesday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do. bid.
Spot	53¼	53 @53¼	53
Seller May	53¼	53 @53¼	53
Seller June	52	51⅞@52	51⅞
Seller July	45¾	45⅜@46¼	45⅜
Seller August	38	37¾@38	37⅞
Seller the year	35⅝	35⅜@35⅝	35⅜

RYE—Was dull and a shade easier, No. 2 selling at 79½c from store free on board cars, and 78c in the regular way. June was nominally 78c, with July at 77@78c, and August nominally at 74½c. Cash sales were made of 1 car at 78c for No. 2 in store; 2 cars by sample at 79@79c for No. 2 on track; 2 cars at 79½c for No. 2 free on board. Total equal to about 2,500 bu.

BARLEY—Was dull, with a sale of No. 3 seller the month at 89c, the transaction being the closing up of an old contract, and being hardly a criterion as to the value of this grade in store. Samples were dull, the few offered selling slowly. Cash sales were made of 9 cars by sample at 70c for No. 5; 80@89c for No. 4, and 90@97½c for No. 3 on track; 4 cars at 82c for No. 4, and 94c for No. 3 free on board. Total equal to about 6,000 bu.

SEEDS—Light offerings and a very light demand characterized the market. Prime timothy was quotable at $2.15@2.16, prime clover at $4.30@4.35, and flaxseed at $1.30@1.40. Hungarian was salable at 85@90c for good to prime. Sales were reported of 415 bags clover-seed (part Tuesday) at $4.30@4.35; 1 car and 414 bags timothy seed at $1.75@2.22; 5 cars flax seed at $1.40@1.41; 1 car and 234 bags Hungarian at 80@90c; 3 bags German millet at $2.00.

TWO O'CLOCK BOARD.

Wheat closed ¼c lower, at $1.23¾@1.24 for May, $1.24¼@1.24½ for June, $1.23⅞@1.23¾ for July, $1.13¾@1.13⅞ for August, $1.09⅝@1.09⅞ for September, and $1.05⅞@1.06¼ for the year. Sales were made of 1,080,000 bu at $1.24@1.24¾ seller June, $1.23¾@1.24¼ seller July, $1.13¾@1.13⅞ seller August, $1.09⅝@1.09 seller September, and $1.05⅝@1.06¼ seller the year. Corn closed ⅛c lower, at 75¼@75⅜c for May, 72⅞@72¾c for June, 72⅝@72¾c for July, 72¾@72⅞c for August, 71½@71¾c for September, 70@70½c for October, 63½@64c for November, and 59⅛@59¼c for the year. Sales were made of 1,250,000 bu at 72⅝@72¾c seller May, 72¾@72⅞c seller June, 72⅝@72¾c seller July, 72⅞@73c seller August, 70c seller October, 63¾c seller November, and 59⅛c seller the year. Oats closed a shade easier, at 51⅞@51¾c for June, 45⅜@45⅜c for July, 37¾@37⅞c for August, 36@36⅛c for September, and 35⅜@35½c for the year. Sales were made of 125,000 bu at 52c seller May, 51⅞c seller June, 45⅜c seller July, 37¾c seller August, and 35⅜c seller the year. Rye closed unchanged, with sales of 5,000 bu at 74½c seller August. Mess pork closed 2½c lower, at $19.12½@19.15 for June, $19.27½@19.30 for July, $19.47½@19.50 for August, $19.65@19.80 for September, $19.77½@19.80 for October, and $17.95@18.00 for the year. Sales were made of 6,000 lbs at $19.12½@19.15 seller June, $19.30@19.32½ seller July, $19.47½ seller August, and $19.80 seller September. Lard closed unchanged at $11.37½@11.40 for June, $11.52½@11.55 for July, $11.67½ for August, $11.75@11.77½ for September, $11.72½@11.75 for October, and $11.22½@11.30 for the year, with sales of 5,000 tcs at $11.40 seller June, and $11.52½@11.55 seller July. Short ribs closed unchanged at $10.85@10.87½ for July. $10.95@10.97½ for August, and $10.90@10.92½ for September, $10.90@10.92½ seller June, and $10.90@10.95 seller July, $10.90@10.92½ seller August, and $10.95 seller September.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Trade is fair, and prices remain unchanged. We quote:

Choice hurl and carpet	10	@10½
Green, self-working	9	@ 9½
Red-tipped, self-working		9
Inferior and common	7	@ 8
Crooked	5	@ 7
Whisk-brush corn	10	@15

BAGGING—The market was quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote:

Stark	23	Burlaps	11 @12
Otter Creek	19	Gunnies, single	14 @15
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	25 @27
American	19	Wool sacks	35 @40

BUTTER—No further change took place in prices of this staple, but the feeling remained weak and unsettled. The receipts are now on the increase, and buyers are disposed to hold off for lower figures. We repeat our quotations of Tuesday:

Creamery, fancy	24@25	Common grades	14@15
Do, fair to choice	20@23	Packing stock	13@14
Dairy, choice	18@22	Inferior	10@12
Dairy, fair to good	16@17	Grease	8@10

BEANS—Were steady at $2.00@2.50 for common to good and $3.65@3.75 for choice.

COOPERAGE—Was steady at 90@95c for pork barrels and $1.15@1.20 for lard tierces.

CHEESE—Prices were weak. There were buyers still willing to pay outside quotations for strictly prime goods, but most of the trading was at inside and medium figures. We repeat our list: Full cream, new, 12@13; part skim, Cheddar choice, new, 11@11½; part skim, flat, choice, new, 10@10½; part skim, common to fair, 7½@9½; low grades, 3@5.

COAL—Met with a small demand and was quoted weak, as follows: Anthracite, egg, $7.00; Piedmont, $5.75; Do, range and nut, 7.25; Indiana block, 5.00; Erie, 6.25; Illinois, 4.00@4.50; Baltimore & Ohio, 5.75; Minonk, 4.00.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Trade is steady at quotations: Acid, citric, lb, 72@75; acid, tartaric, lb, 52@55; ammonia, carb., 20@22; borax, refined, lb, 17@18; blue vitriol, lb, 8@10; cream tartar, pure, lb, 38@40; chloroform, lb, 80@85; glycerine, bulk, lb, 34½@38; gum arabic, picked, 40@60; gum camphor, lb, 28@30; gum opium, lb, 4.35; iodine, lb, 3.25; morphia, sulph, oz, 3.50@3.75; oil, castor, ℔ gal, 1.00@1.12; oil, lemon, 3.75; potassa, chlor, lb, 19@21; potassium, iod, lb, 2.15; quinine, sulph, 5-oz cans, 2.10; quinine, sulph, oz vials, 2.45; root, rhei, E. I., powd, 1.00@1.25; salts, Epsom, lb, 3½@5; sulphur, lb, 3½@5; sulph. cinchonida, 1.05.

EGGS—Were firm at 16½@17c per doz for fresh.

FISH—Remained steady and firm. There was a good demand at the prices given below: Whitefish, per ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; whitefish, family, ½-brl, 3.00; trout, per ½-brl, 5.50@5.60; mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl, 10.00@10.50; mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl, 7.00@7.25; mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½ brl, 6.50@6.75; mackerel—large family, 6.00@6.25; mackerel—fat family, 5.25@5.50; codfish—George's, 100 lbs, 5.75@6.00; codfish—Grand Bank, 5.00@5.25; codfish—Dressed, 7½@8; herring—Labrador, split, brls, 8.00@8.50; herring—Holland, per keg, 1.10@1.15; herring—Scaled, per box, 25@30; California salmon, ½-brl, new, 9.00@9.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—No price changes were noted. Trade is quite as good as is usual to the season, and the market maintains a firm tone. We quote:

FOREIGN. Dates, 6½@7; figs, layers, 10@12; prunes, Turkish, 6½@7; prunes, Bohemian, 5½@6; raisins, layers, 2.70; raisins, London layers, 2.90@2.95; raisins, Valencia, 12@12½; raisins, loose Muscatel, 2.75@2.80; Zante currants, 5¾@6; citron, 15@16.

DOMESTIC. Apples, Alden, 13½@14; apples, evaporated, boxes, 12½@13½; apples, sliced, 6½@7; apples, Eastern, quarters, 6@6½; apples, Southern, 5¾@6; peaches, unpared, halves, 5@5½; raspberries, 33@34; blackberries, 13@13½; pitted cherries, 18@20.

NUTS. Filberts, 11@12; almonds, Tarragona, 19@20; Naples walnuts, 15½@17; Brazils, 6½@6¾; pecans, 10@14.

PEANUTS. Wilmington, 6@8; Virginia, 9½@11; Red Tennessee, 6½@7¼.

GREASE—The market is steady at the annexed prices: City white, 8¾; city brown, 5¾@6¼; city yellow, 6¼@6¾; country white "A", 7¾; country white "B", 6¾; country yellow, 5¾@6¼; country brown, 4½@5.

GREEN FRUITS—Strawberries were in better supply and steady. Apples were firm at quotations. Lemons and oranges are moving slowly. Gooseberries sold at 8@9c per quart: Apples, fair to choice, per brl, $4.00@5.00; lemons, per box, 4.00@5.00; oranges, Messina, per box, 5.00@6.50; oranges, California, per box, 3.50@4.00; strawberries, per case, 4.00@6.00.

GROCERIES—Jobbers report an improving demand and a generally firm market. Sugars advanced ⅛c, and coffees, rice, teas, sirups, and molasses were held at full prices. Below are the quotations:

RICE. Carolina; Louisiana; Rangoon [prices illegible].

COFFEES. Java; Java, choice Mandaling; Maracaibo; Mexican, prime to choice; Mexican, fair to good; Rio, fancy; Rio, prime to choice; Rio, fair to good; Rio, common; Rio, roasting [prices illegible].

SUGARS. Patent cut-loaf; Crushed; Powdered; Granulated, standard; Granulated, not standard; A standard; A No. 2; Extra C; No. 1; Yellow [prices illegible].

SIRUP. Corn; Sugar; Black-strap; New Orleans molasses, new [prices illegible].

SPICES. Allspice; Cloves; Pepper; Cassia; Nutmegs [prices illegible].

HAY—Was firm for choice, with No. 1 timothy selling higher. We quote: No. 1 timothy, per ton; No. 2 timothy, per ton on track; Mixed; Upland prairie; No. 1 prairie [prices illegible].

HIDES—Trade continues light and prices irregular. We quote: Green-cured, light, per lb; Green-cured, heavy; Part cured; Damaged hides; Green salted, bulls; Calf, per lb; Dry-salted, per lb; Dry flint, No. 1; Damaged dry; Sheep-pelts, wool estimated. Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from these prices. Long-haired thin kips are classed as hides.

HOPS—Are in fair demand and steady, stocks being ample. We quote: Pacific coast; New York choice; New York prime; Wisconsin prime; Wisconsin common; 1880; Old olds [prices illegible].

OILS—Were quoted fairly active and steady. Lard oil was strong. Following are jobbers' prices: Carbon, Elaine, 16½; Carbon, 175 test, 12½; Carbon, 150 test, 11½; Carbon, 110 test, 9½; Carbon, snow white and W. W., 150 test, 11¼; Carbon, Wis., W. W., 11½; Carbon, Wis., P. W., 11; Carbon, Mich., W. W., 13½; Carbon, Mich., P. W., 12¼; Lard, current make, 90; Lard, No. 1, 85; Lard, No. 2, 80; Linseed, raw, 57; Linseed, boiled; Whale, winter; Sperm; Neatsfoot, pure; Neatsfoot, extra; Neatsfoot, No. 1; Bank; Straits; Turpentine; Miners'; Naphtha, deo., 63 deg; Gasoline, deo., 74 deg; Gasoline, deo., 87 deg [prices illegible].

POTATOES—Good old were firm at $1.30@1.35 per bu by the car-lot on track, with common selling at $1.10@1.15. New were firmer at $4.50@5.50 per brl.

SALT—Was steady at quotations: Fine salt, Saginaw and New York, per brl, $1.10; Coarse salt, per brl, 1.30@1.40; Dairy, with bags, 2.35@2.45; Dairy, without bags; Ashton dairy, per sack; Ground alum, in bags; Liverpool fine, brown sacks.

TALLOW—Is fairly active at 8¼@8½c for city, 7¾@8c for No. 1 country, and 6¾@7¼c for No. 2 country.

WHISKY—Finished goods were quoted steady on a basis of $1.15 per gallon.

WOOL—Stocks were moving slowly at quotations: Good to choice medium tub; Coarse and dingy tub; Fine and unwashed fleece; Coarse and unwashed fleece; Medium and unwashed fleece; Medium and washed fleece; Fine washed fleece; Coarse washed fleece [prices illegible].

Harding, Martin & Co.'s (Boston) circular, May 15: "There has been a good average business in wool this week, the sales of all kinds amounting to 1,972,300 lbs. Prices are steady and have become quite firm for choice X and XX fleeces, as late transactions have materially reduced stocks. New wool, however, is near at hand, and there is no apprehension of a scarcity. The stock of Australia has also become quite reduced, and now does not exceed 500,000 lbs of all kinds. Holders are still disposed to close up old stocks, but are firm for desirable lots of fleeces. It is evident that prices are now as low as they are likely to be until new wool begins to arrive from all points."

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,119	19,760	[illegible]
Tuesday	3,021	19,927	[illegible]
Wednesday	5,500	25,500	1,000
Total	11,640	65,113	[illegible]
Same time last week	11,294	59,094	[illegible]
Shipments—			
Monday	2,180	5,423	[illegible]
Tuesday	1,355	7,565	[illegible]
Total	3,535	12,988	[illegible]

CATTLE—Shipping cattle were in better supply, and although in good demand sold a trifle lower, most of Tuesday's advance being lost. More buyers were present than on the day before, but there was not much competition, and sales were slow at $6.50@7.80 for common to medium steers, and at $7.25@7.80 for good to extra.

Butchers' stuff was active and strong. The supply for some days previous, was small, and all was closed out at fully Tuesday's prices, poor to good lots cows selling at $4.00@5.75, bulls at $3.00@5.50, and stock lots at $4.50@6.00. There was a good inquiry for feeders, and the market was strong. Calves also were wanted at full prices. Sales of milch cows were effected at previous quotations.

There was a light run of Texas grass cattle, and the market was strong at a further slight advance, or at an advance on last week's prices of 40@50c. Sales of poor to good lots were at $4.30@5.10.

QUOTATIONS. Extra Beeves—Steers weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards; Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs; Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs; Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs; Butchers' stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs; Stock Cattle—Common steers, weighing 600 to 1,050 lbs; Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers; Veals—Per 100 lbs; Milch cows [prices illegible].

CATTLE SALES [table illegible].

HOGS—Were active early and stronger, the opening sales plainly showing an advance of 5c, but later there was a lull in the demand, and the market finished weak at Tuesday's prices, or at $7.10@7.70 for poor to prime light weights, and at $7.10@8.15 for poor to extra heavy. Sales of light were mostly at $7.65, and of heavy at $7.50@7.90. Skips went at $5.00@7.00.

HOG SALES [table illegible].

SHEEP—Were firm at the advance gained earlier in the week. We quote poor to choice wooled at $5.00@6.75 and poor to choice shorn at $3.50@5.25.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
187 wooled	92	$4.75	84 shorn	112	[illegible]
91 shorn	126	5.35	58 wooled	88	[illegible]
63 wooled	99	5.75	61 wooled	120	[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 17.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,300; shipments, none; strong and active; supply mostly grassers; common to fair Texans and Indians, $3.50@4.75; good to choice, $5.00@6.00; native shipping steers scarce and wanted; one lot of 1,513 lbs average sold at ... medium to fair quick sale at $5.50@7.00; good to choice, $7.25@7.75; feeding steers wanted at $4.75@5.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 6,000; shipments, 800; firm; good demand; common to choice, $3.25@5.50; lambs sold at $2.00@3.00 per head.

HOGS—Active; steady; light to best Yorkers, $7.40@7.50; packing, $7.30@7.90; butchers' to fancy, $7.90@8.05; pigs, $6.75@6.90; receipts, 4,800; shipments, ...

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 17.—CATTLE—Receipts for two days, 3,000; market strong; prices 2c higher per cwt; 7 car loads grass fed Texas cattle sold at ... car loads distillery fed steers, 14@15c; highest price for 4 car loads Colorado stock; 100 car loads poorer to prime corn-fed steers, 13½@14½c; exporters used 1 car loads; no shipments since Monday.

SHEEP—Receipts for two days, 10,500; barely steady at $4.25@6.50 per cwt for clipped sheep; $6.25@6.75 for unshorn do; $5.00@9.50 for Southern spring lambs.

HOGS—Receipts for two days, 18,000; steady and firm at $7.75 per cwt for live hogs; $9.75 for dressed.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 17.—Hogs—Active and firm; receipts, 1,000; quality poor; light and bacon sides, $7.00@7.60; heavy packing and shipping, $7.65@7.90.

CATTLE—Firm and unchanged; receipts, 200.

SHEEP—Steady and unchanged; receipts, 1,200.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., May 17.—CATTLE—[illegible]

...head; market firm; best, $7.50@8.00; fair to good, $6.75@7.50; common, $5.50@6.00. HOGS—Receipts, 800 head; market firm; Philadelphias, $7.90@8.15; Yorkers, $7.40@7.60. SHEEP—Receipts, 3,800 head; market firm; prices ranging from $3.75 to $6.00.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—HOGS—Steady and firm; common and light, $6.00@7.75; packing and butchers', $7.25@8.10; receipts, 1,800; shipments, 315.

LUMBER.

There were no vessels at the lumber market yesterday. Prices remained unchanged. We quote:

Green piece-stuff	$11.25@13.00
Green common inch	12.50@14.00
Green medium	14.00@18.00
Extra good and select	22.00@28.00
Green good inch	19.00@22.00
Boards and strips	13.00@18.00
Standard shingles	2.75@ 2.80
Extra shingles	2.85@ 2.95
Lath	2.25

Following are the yard prices fixed upon by the Lumberman's Exchange, the figures representing dry lumber. Green is quotable at $1.00 per m less:

First, second, and third clear, 3@4-inch	$52.00
First and second clear, rough, 2-inch	48.00
Third clear, rough, 2-inch	45.00
First and second clear, dressed siding	22.50
Common dressed siding	21.50
A siding strips	30.00
A siding	21.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	34.00
A stock boards, 13@16-inch, rough	46.00
B stock boards, 10@12-inch	40.00
C stock boards, 10@12-inch	30.00
Fencing flooring	17.00
Fencing, first quality	15.00
Fencing, No. 2	12.50
Common boards, 18@20 ft	17.00
Common boards, 16@20 ft	15.00
Dimension stuff	20.00
Dimension stuff, 26 to 30 ft	22.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive, 18 ft	15.00
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	15.00
Pickets, square head	22.00
Lath	2.75
Shingles, extra A	3.20
Shingles, standard	3.10
Cedar posts, 4 to 11-inch, round	12@ 15
Oak, first and second clear, 1 to 4-inch	35.00
Third clear	30.00
Maple, clear, 1 to 4-inch	40.50
Maple, common	25.00
Maple, clear flooring	40.00@45.00
Cherry, first and second, 1-inch	75.00
Cherry plank, first and second clear	85.00
Blackwalnut, first and second, inch	90.00
Blackwalnut, common	65.00@70.00

Following is the bulletin of the Secretary of the Lumberman's Exchange for May 16:

TOTAL RECEIPTS SINCE JAN. 1.

	Lumber.	Shingles.
1882	358,680,000	145,073,000
1881	198,293,000	99,148,000
Increase	160,387,000	45,925,000

SALES AND SHIPMENTS SINCE JAN. 1.

	Lumber.	Shingles.
1882	650,254,000	285,030,000
1881	389,191,000	160,515,000
Increase	261,063,000	124,515,000

The Secretary of the Lumberman's Exchange in his April report gives the following facts and figures:

STOCK ON HAND MAY 1, 1882, AND MAY 1, 1881.

	Lumber and timber.	Shingles.	Lath.
May 1, 1882	294,244,311	104,027,305	10,611,535
May 1, 1881	228,256,644	73,698,575	21,038,756
Increase	66,987,667	30,328,730	
Decrease			10,427,221

STATEMENT OF STOCK ON HAND 1882.

	Lumber and timber.	Shingles.	Lath.
Jan. 1	560,416,842	200,906,494	48,820,438
Feb. 1	471,350,108	200,800,347	46,091,993
March 1	378,558,184	162,302,900	33,428,283
April 1	279,324,096	115,263,625	20,518,308
May 1	294,244,311	104,027,305	10,611,535

HADWARRE.

Description.	Feet.	Description.	Feet.
Black walnut	3,011,265	Southern pine	325,984
Butternut	194,799	Gum	154,295
Oak	1,433,419	Elm	620,646
Hickory	445,720	Beech	321,301
Ash	2,835,455	Sycamore	181,769
Maple	2,822,603	Miscellaneous	6,833,141
Poplar and white wood	1,646,641	Total	21,776,350
Chestnut	46,573	13 yards reported	
Basswood	949,526	May 1, 1881	11,275,030
Cherry	458,283		

The Secretary says of the cargo market: "With receipts running as high as 14,000,000 feet of lumber and 8,000,000 shingles per day throughout the month, a full average amount was offered for sale at the cargo market at Franklin street. Prices noted in our April report were maintained throughout the entire month, lumber being in brisk demand and selling quickly. Green dimension sizes, short lengths, sold freely at $13.00, while dry, or cargoes having a fair proportion of long lengths, were held at $13.50, and even higher, according to the quality and proportion of long lengths. Dry boards and strips from No. 2 logs sold at $12.50@13.50, with No. 1 stock quotable from $16.00@20.00. Shingles were firm throughout the month at $2.70@2.80 for standards and $2.85@2.95 for 'A', favorite brands bringing $3.00 and 'clears' as high as $3.25. These quotations continued throughout the month, the coarser stock being in less demand at the close of April, and sellers conceding from 25@50c per 1,000 feet on very undesirable stock."

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, May 17—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 12s 6d; No. 2, 10s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s 4d; No. 2, 9s 10d; spring, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s; white, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 9d; club, No. 1, 10s 5d; No. 2, 10s. Corn—6s 6½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 85s. Lard, 57s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, May 17—Evening.—COTTON—In good demand at 6¾@6 13-16d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000; American, 7,200.

PROVISIONS—Beef—Extra India mess 125s. American lard, 57s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 52s 9d.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 6¼d.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 42s.

ANTWERP, May 17.—PETROLEUM—18¼@18¾f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, May 17.—Wheat quiet but steady. Corn quiet but firm. Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet but steady; California declined 6d. Corn—None offered. To arrive—Wheat—Not much doing; No. 2 spring declined 6d; red winter (at London) declined 3@6d. Corn firm. Demand for wheat and corn for the United Kingdom and Continent moderate. Pork, 85s. Lard 9d higher at 57s 6d. Bacon—L. C. firm and 3d higher at 52s 9d; S. C., 52s 6d. Tallow, 43s. Cheese, 63s. Beef firmer and 5s higher at 125s.

LONDON, May 17.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet but steady. Corn firmly held. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet but steady; several cargoes have been taken for the continent. Corn—None offered. Cargoes on passage—Wheat quiet. Corn firm. Good shipping California wheat, just shipped, 47s; nearly due, 50s 6d. Fair average quality of American red winter wheat for prompt shipment, 50s; do for shipment during May and June, 50s 6d. Country markets for wheat—English steady; French quiet. Cargoes off coast on sale—Wheat less than 5; corn less than 5. On passage to France and the continent—Wheat, 620,000 qrs; corn, 20,000 qrs. Exports of wheat to France and the continent during the past week, 7,000 qrs. Weather in England fine. PARIS—Wheat and flour steady.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 17.—GRAIN—A less active speculation and limited export and milling business reported in winter wheat, the tendency of which, on a very variable market, has been to lower prices, sympathizing with the bearish drift of speculation at the West, with No. 2 red wheat indicating, for the day, a decline on the option list of about ¼@½c a bu, leaving off more steadily. White wheat, as scarce, ruled steady but quiet. Spring wheat quoted weaker on a very slack trade. Sales of 1,316,000 bu, of which for prompt delivery were 116,000 bu, including No. 2 red at $1.45½@1.45¾, mostly at $1.45½, in elevator, $1.46 afloat, and $1.44 free on board (with several loads for prompt delivery reported as having been exchanged for the May option at a difference against May deliveries of ¼@½c, generally ¼c per bu) closing at $1.46 afloat and $1.45½ in elevator; do May, $1.45¼@1.45¾, closing at $1.45¾ bid; do to arrive from Toledo at $1.45; prompt shipments from the West do June, $1.44⅜@1.45¼, closing at $1.45 bid; do July, $1.31@1.31⅝, closing at $1.31¼; do August, $1.23@1.24¼, closing at $1.24 asked; do September, $1.23@1.24, closing at $1.24 asked; do steamer grade at $1.39½; 3,000 bu No. 3 red at $1.40; No. 4 red at $1.27@1.28; ungraded red at $1.10@1.47¼ as to quality; No. 1 white at $1.43½ in elevator, $1.44½ free on board, and $1.43 afloat (8,000 bu at the latter price to a local miller), closing at $1.43¼ in elevator; ungraded white at $1.37@1.40, as to quality; No. 2 Chicago spring, prime, for export at $1.35½; 2,300 bu ungraded spring, very poor, at 95c. Corn moderately active, chiefly in the speculative interest, but generally weaker and unsettled in price, losing for the day about ½@½c a bu, closing about steady. Sales of 1,088,000 bu, of which for early delivery 86,000 bu including mixed Western ungraded at 80@86½c, as to quality and condition; steamer mixed nominal; No. 2 white nominal; white Southern, part at 95c; yellow Southern from dock, 93c. Oats in more urgent request, chiefly in the speculative interest, with the May option most prominent in the dealings (partly to provide for contract deliveries and settlements); prices advanced sharply—generally about ¾@1½c a bushel—the near-by deliveries gaining most, leaving off steady and somewhat irregularly. Sales of 533,000 bu, including white Western ungraded, 62½@65c; white State, 65@73c, as to quality, the latter for very fancy; mixed State, 65@66c, as to quality; white Canada, 61@68c, as to quality. Rye weak and very quiet; Canada in bond quoted at 91½c; State at 91½@92c afloat (a boat-load of State reported sold at 91½c); car-lots sold at 89@90½c; prime Western to arrive reported as offered at 90c, with 88c named as the best bid, and a sale rumored on private terms. Barley nominal; season ended.

PROVISIONS—Hog products moderately active, and as a rule quoted firmer, though in the instance of Western steam lard fluctuating considerably, and closing lower. Western mess pork in request, but scarce, and held at a further advance, checking business for early delivery, leaving off at $18.75 for old and $19.50 for new, as to brands. Other kinds in some request, and in the option line Western mess pork moderately sought after, with June options leaving off at $19.00@19.50 and July at $19.70@19.90. Dressed hogs firmer and in good request, with city quoted at 9⅝c. Cut meats in demand at full prices. Bacon very firm, but dull in the local market, with long clear at 11¾@11⅞c; short clear at 11¾c. Western steam lard in rather more demand, with contract grade leaving off at $11.70. Within a day or two, mostly before reported, the sales for export have been about 3,000 tcs, and in the option line Western steam lard was in more request, with May options leaving off at $11.70 asked; June options at $11.65; July, $11.67½; August, $11.75; September, $11.82½; October, $11.75; November, $11.65@11.67½; December nominal; and seller the remainder of the year at $11.45; seller January, $11.50 bid.

TALLOW—In demand and firm, but quiet, closing at 8½c for prime.

SUGARS—Raw actively sought after at strong and buoyant prices, closing at 7⅝c for fair refining muscovado. Refined quoted higher, and in fairly active request, with cut-loaf closing at 10⅜c; crushed, 10¼c; powdered, 10⅜c; granulated, 9⅞c; standard A, 9⅝c; off A, 9¼@9⅜c; white extra C, 8⅞@9½c; yellow extra C, 8½c; C, 8¾@9c; and yellow, 7½@7⅞c.

FREIGHTS—Trade has been active, as a rule, but rates have varied little. For Liverpool the reported engagements included by steam flour at 6d@9d (through freight by outport steamers as low as 6d); room for grain quoted at ¾d asked; provisions in lots at 5s and 6d, as to routes and dates of shipment; local shipments quoted at 5s@7s 6d.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 17.—COTTON—Easier at 12¼@12⅜c; futures steady; May, 12.18c; June, 12.22c; July, 12.35c; August, 12.46c; September, 12.18c; October, 11.54c; November, 11.38c; December, 11.39c; January, 11.50; February, 11.60c.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged; receipts, 15,000 brls; exports, 5,000 brls.

GRAIN—Wheat opened ¼c lower and weak, afterward recovered from the decline, advanced ¼@⅜c, closing dull; receipts, 70,000 bu; exports, none; No. 2 spring, $1.30; ungraded spring, 90c; ungraded red, $1.10@1.47¼; No. 3 do, $1.37@1.38; No. 2 red, $1.40 No. 2 red, $1.44 free on board; $1.45½@1.45¾ certificates; $1.46 delivered; steamer No. 2 red, $1.39½; ungraded white, $1.40@1.43; No. 1 do. sales 2,000 bu at $1.43@1.43¼ in elevator; $1.44½ free on board; No. 2 red, May, sales 88,000 bu at $1.45¼@1.45¾, closing at $1.45¾; June, sales 344,000 bu, at $1.44⅜@1.45¼, closing at $1.45; July, sales 382,000 bu, at $1.31@1.31⅝, closing at $1.31¼; August, sales 168,000 bu, at $1.23@1.24¼, closing at $1.23⅞; September, sales 88,000 bu, at $1.23⅜@1.24¼, closing at $1.24.

HAY—In good demand and firm at 70@75c.

HOPS—Firm and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and firm; Rio cargoes quoted at 8¼@10½c. Molasses in fair demand and firm. Rice quiet and firm.

PETROLEUM—Higher and firm; United, 73¾c; crude, 6⅞@7¼c; refined, 7¾c.

RESIN—Firm; $2.30.

TURPENTINE—Strong and higher; 46¼@47c.

EGGS—Western fresh quiet and weak; 19½@20c.

LEATHER—Steady; fairly active; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, middle, and heavy weights, 21@25c.

WOOL—Quiet; steadily held; domestic fleece, 35@46c; pulled, 14@45c; unwashed, 12@32c; Texas, 14@32c.

BUTTER—Dull and unsettled at 10@23c.

CHEESE—Dull and weak at 7@10½c.

METALS—Manufactured copper nominally unchanged; new sheathing, 28c; ingot lake, 18¼@18½c. Pig-iron dull and unchanged; Scotch, $23.00@25.00; American, $23.00@26.00; Russia sheathing, 11¼@11½c. Nails, cut, $3.30@3.40; clinch, $5.00@6.00.

MILWAUKEE.

To the Western Associated Press.

MILWAUKEE, May 17.—FLOUR—In fair demand.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Milwaukee hard, nominal; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.29¼; May, $1.29¼; June, $1.29¾; July, $1.26¾; August, $1.20⅜; September and year nominal. Corn steady; No. 2, 74c; rejected, 73½c. Oats dull; No. 2, 53c; white, 55c. Rye quiet and unchanged; No. 1, 83c; No. 2 nominally 80c. Barley firmer; No. 2 spring, 94½c; No. 3 do, extra, nominally 88c.

PROVISIONS—Irregular; Mess pork, $19.20 cash and May; $19.22½ June. Lard—Prime steam, $11.45¼ cash and May; $11.45 June.

HOGS—Quiet and higher at $7.25@7.75.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; barley, 2,700 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,800 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu; barley, 1,800 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 17.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened lower, advanced, and closed lower and dull; No. 2 red, $1.31½ cash, $1.23 June, $1.13 July, $1.09¾ August, $1.09⅝ September, $1.08 the year; No. 3 do, $1.22; No. 4 do, $1.12. Corn firmer and slow; 76½@77¼c cash, 76¾c May, 74c June, 74¼c July, 65½c the year. Oats dull; 55c asked cash, 43¾c July, 34c the year. Rye higher; 81c bid. Barley dull at 80c @$1.10.

LEAD—Quiet at $4.60.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Lower at $1.15.

PROVISIONS—Pork slow, only job trade, at $19.75. Dry salt meats lower; shoulders, $8.40; short ribs, $11.12½; short clears, $11.62½. Bacon easier; shoulders, $9.00; short ribs, $11.87½; short clears, $12.37½. Lard nominal.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 33,000 bu; corn, 21,000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

Afternoon board—Wheat lower; $1.23¾ June; $1.12⅞@1.12¾ July; $1.09¼ August. Corn lower; 76¾c May; 74c June; 73¾c July; 75c August; 55¾c year. Oats dull; 43¼c July.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 17.—FLOUR—Quiet and nominally unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western dull and steady; No. 2 winter red, spot and May, $1.40@1.40¾; June, $1.40¾; July, $1.25; August, $1.11@1.11¼. Corn—Western dull; mixed, spot and May, 81c; June, 82c; July, 83¾c; August, 83@83¼c. Oats firm; Western white, 63c; mixed, 61c; Pennsylvania, 60@62c. Rye fairly active at 95@96c.

HAY—Firm and quiet at $16.00@18.00.

PROVISIONS—Firm and higher. Mess pork—Old, $19.75; new, $20.75. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders, 9¼@12¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 10¼c; clear rib sides, 13¼c. Hams, 15¼@15¾c. Lard, 12¾c.

BUTTER—Dull and lower; Western packed, 18@22c.

EGGS—Steady at 20c.

PETROLEUM—Firmer at 7¾c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and firm; Rio cargoes at 8¼@10½c. Sugar firmer; A soft, 9¾c.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.21@1.22.

FREIGHTS—Dull.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,658 brls; wheat, 6,500 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 2,888 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 155,000 bu; corn, 110,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 17.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady; XXX, $6.00@6.25; high grade, $6.37½@7.25.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 92c; white quoted at 95c. Oats easier; 63@65c.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet and steady; $4.35@4.40.

HAY—Quiet; prime, $24.00; strictly prime, $25.00; choice, $26.00@27.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork in fair demand; $19.87½@20.00. Lard steady; refined tierce, $11.75@11.87½; keg, $12.25. Bulk meats strong; shoulders, $8.62½. Bacon firmer; shoulders, $9.75; clear rib and long clear, $12.25@12.37½; short clear, $12.50. Hams—Steady; good demand; canvased, $14.00@15.25.

WHISKY—Firm; Western rectified, $1.05@1.20.

GROCERIES—Coffee in good demand at full prices; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 7¾@10½c. Sugar in good demand; common to good common, 6¾@7¼c; fair to fully fair, 7¾@8c; prime to choice, 8¾@8⅝c; yellow clarified, 8¾@8⅞c. Molasses quiet and steady; common rebolled, 43@47c; fair rebolled, 50@52c; prime, 55@58c. Rice scarce and firm; ordinary to prime, 6¼@7¼c.

BRAN—Quiet and steady; $1.15.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 red, elevator, $1.43¼; No. 2 red, very choice and hard, $1.45; No. 2 red May, $1.43@1.43¾; June, $1.40¾@1.42; July, $1.27½@1.27¾; August, $1.22½@1.22¾. Corn steady, but futures dull; sail mixed, track, 86½@87c; sail mixed, grain depot, 86¾c; No. 3, grain depot, 86c; sail mixed, May, 84@86c; June, 83½@83¾c; July, 83¾@83¾c; August, 83¾@83¾c. Oats in fair demand; No. 1 white, 63½c; No. 2 white, 61½c; No. 3 white, 60¼c; mixed, 59c.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Mess pork, $19.50@20.00; prime do, $19.00. Lard firm and unchanged.

BUTTER—Dull and unsettled; dairy, 16@22c.

EGGS—Easier; 20¼c.

CHEESE—Quiet; 10¼@11¼c.

PETROLEUM—Firm at 7¾c.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 7,300 bu; oats, 6,800 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 30,400 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, May 17.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady for most brands; spring patents firm at $8.50@9.75; winter do, $7.50@7.60.

GRAIN—Corn quiet and firm. Oats in fair demand.

PROVISIONS—Beef held firmly; extra family, $18.50@19.00; extra plate, $19.00@20.00.

BUTTER—In fair demand; supply fair.

CHEESE—Quiet; good to choice old, 12@13¼c; new, 10@12c.

HIDES—Holders firm; little doing; Western dry, 17@18c.

TALLOW—Firm at 8¼@8¾c.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls and 4,200 sacks; corn, 14,000 bu; wheat, 500 bu; oats, 6,800 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 900 brls; corn, 2,700 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—COTTON—Dull and nominal at 11⅝c.

FLOUR—Quiet; family, $5.90@6.25; fancy, $6.50@7.25.

GRAIN—Wheat easier; No. 2 red winter, $1.35@1.38 spot; $1.15¾ July. Corn easier; No. 2 mixed, 77¾c spot; 77½c May; 77¼c June; 78¼c July. Oats strong; 55c. Rye quiet and firm; 81c. Barley scarce and firm; $1.10.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; $19.75@20.00. Lard firm; $11.25. Bulk meats strong; shoulders, $8.25; clear rib, $11.12½. Bacon in good demand; shoulders, 8¾c; clear rib, 12c; clear, 12¼c.

WHISKY—Irregular; highwines, $1.14; combination sales of finished goods, 870 brls on the basis of $1.12.

BUTTER—Steady; choice Western Reserve, 20c; choice Central Ohio, 18c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, May 17.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 red, spot, $1.38¼; May, $1.37; June, $1.37¼; July, $1.16¾; year, $1.12¼. Corn quiet and steady; high mixed, 81c; August, $1.13¼; No. 2 spot, 77¾c; May, held at 77¾c; June, 77¼c; July held at 74¾c; year, 58¾c. Oats dull and unchanged.

Closed—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red spot, $1.38¼ asked May; $1.36¼ June; $1.22¾ July. Corn dull; high mixed, 79c bid; No. 2, spot, held at 77¾c; May held at 77¼c; June held at 74¾c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 43,000 bu; corn, 6,500 bu; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,500 bu; corn, 46,000 bu; oats, none.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., May 17.—GRAIN—Corn dull; high mixed, 74¼@74¾c; mixed, 74¼@74¾c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 54c. Rye dull; No. 2, 75¼@76c.

HIGHWINES—Steady at $1.14.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, none; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, 14,500 bu; rye, 3,350 bu; barley, 2,300 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., May 17.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer; No. 1 white, $1.37¼; May, $1.38; June, $1.27¼; July, $1.12¼; August, $1.12¼; September, $1.10¾ bid; year, $1.09¾ bid; No. 2 red, $1.38; No. 2 white, $1.20¼.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 17.—PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm. Mess pork, $20.50. Bulk shoulders, $8.50; clear rib, $11.35; clear sides, $11.90. Bacon—Shoulders, $9.00; clear rib, $11.87½; clear, $12.50.

FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Nominally unchanged.

COTTON—Dull and nominal.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, May 17.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 3,000 bu; shipments, 3,000 bu; lower and unsettled; No. 2 red, $1.19 cash; No. 3 do, 99½c cash; 99¼@99¾c May. Corn—Receipts, 9,000 bu; shipments, 5,000 bu; lower and weak; No. 2 mixed, 73¼@73½c cash; 73c June. Oats dull; 54c cash.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N.Y., May 17.—GRAIN—Wheat nominally unchanged; no sales. Corn quiet; sales 4,000 bu mixed No. 2 Western at 81½c; 10,000 bu rejected to arrive at 79c. Other grain neglected.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 17.—GRAIN—Wheat dull at $1.33@1.34. Corn quiet; 74@75c. Oats steady; white, 57@59c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, May 17.—GRAIN—Wheat steady. Corn nominally unchanged; yellow, 88c.

COFFEE.

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 17.—Average daily receipts of coffee since May 10, 7,700 bags; stock today, 110,000; sales for the United States, 45,000; sales for Europe, 5,000; clearances for the United States, 27,000; rate of sterling exchange, 21⅛d; lay-down cost at New York of "good firsts" (about equal to "strict fair"), 9¾c. Market very firm. This shows a decrease in daily receipts of 3,000 bags; decrease in stock, 25,000; decline in sterling exchange, 1-5d; advance in price, ⅛c.

PETROLEUM.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., May 17.—PETROLEUM—Opened at 73⅝c; highest, 73⅝c; lowest, 73⅛c; closed at 73⅝c; shipments, 46,982 brls; charters, 45,512 brls; runs, 85,100 brls.

BRADFORD, Pa., May 17.—PETROLEUM—Steady; opened at 73¼c; highest, 73¾c; lowest, 73¼c; closed at 73⅝c; sales, 381,000 brls; total shipments, 49,159 brls; charters, 45,000 brls.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 17.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; United certificates unsettled; closed at 73⅝c; refined, 7¾c, Philadelphia delivery.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 17.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 12c; low do, 11⅝c; good ordinary, 11¼c; net receipts, 315 bales; gross, 560; exports, Great Britain, 6,000; France, 3,400; continent, 725; coastwise, 3,100; sales, 4,250; stock, 105,793.

GALVESTON, Tex., May 17.—COTTON—Nominal; net receipts, 703 bales; exports, Great Britain, 970; continent, 850; coastwise, 1,190; stock, 15,000.

ST. LOUIS, May 17.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 12c; sales, 300 bales; receipts, 115; shipments, 500; stock, 20,591.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 17.—COTTON—Easy; receipts, 120 bales; shipments, 221; stock, 30,685; sales, 825; middling, 12c.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Market exceedingly quiet, with the general demand very light and confined to small reassortments for current requirements. Distributing trade progressing quietly, but of much steadiness and volume; sales much better than indicated by appearances.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 17.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firm at 45c.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Cricket Club and the Lake Park.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 17.—I understand that the Chicago Cricket Club, an organization largely composed of British subjects, desires to practice the English game on Lake Park this summer, and has applied to the Commissioner of Public Works for authority to do so. In behalf of other property-owners, of pedestrians, and of visitors to Lake Park I have to protest against the granting of this privilege. The playing not only jeopardizes life and limb and destroys the sward, but it also is a public nuisance, one which should be immediately abolished. I cannot understand the reason for granting this institution privileges which are denied base-ball, croquet, lawn-tennis, and football players. If Mr. Cregier grants the Canadians and Englishmen authority to use this park, and shall furnish police to protect the players from the crowds which will gather there this summer, will he grant all outdoor sportsmen the same privilege?

But aside from all other objections, the playing of cricket or any other kindred game in our public parks should not be tolerated. Let these gentry go out into the suburbs where they can knock the ball around to their heart's content without endangering humanity or injuring public and private property.

PROPERTY-OWNER.

[The Chicago Cricket Club, as was intimated yesterday, is to have free use of Lake Park to practice, etc. The Mayor explains that the apparent favoritism shown is on account of the residents of the vicinity having petitioned for the privilege. A petition against the use of the park for any such purposes was presented some time ago, but his Honor claims that the petitioners have changed front.]

Doubling the Taxes.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 17.—In your paper of Saturday I noticed an article headed "Raising the Assessment," a part of which is as follows: "Controller Gurney yesterday invited the Assessors of the three towns of the city to meet him at his office, in connection with some members of the Citizens' Association, to discuss the matter of making the assessment for the year." Some of the parties attended, and an informal talk was had, during which, it is stated, "Mr. Gurney expressed himself in favor of increasing the assessment from $100,000,000 to about double this amount"—only an increase of $100,000,000, on which about $5,000,000 are to be levied and collected from the people. This is decidedly cool! Has it come to this, that a few small officeholders (non-taxpayers perhaps) can meet in a corner and discuss and decide this important matter? Should it not be submitted to the people and be decided by the people? It was never intended to leave this grave question, involving the coercion of several additional millions of dollars in taxes from the people to this small body of self-constituted dictators which your article introduces to the public. "The city needs the money," they say. Have they suggested the reduction of salaries as one mode of helping the city? Has their patriotism reached far enough to suggest in their discussions any measure of relief which will touch their own pockets? Probably not. No talk of economy, not a word in favor of retrenchment. The present City Administration has been in power over three years; its retirement next year will be likely to meet with hearty approval if the people shall find the taxes doubled on them and taking effect about that time.

X.

The Reversal of Verdicts.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 17.—Some time ago, I believe, you spoke in an editorial of the reprehensible habit of our Supreme and Appellate Courts in reversing the verdicts of juries in the courts below on the alleged ground of insufficient evidence to support such verdicts. This custom continues in said courts to a noticeable extent, and is, I believe, an inexcusable invasion of public and private rights. The findings of our juries should, unless very remarkably against the evidence, be considered final so far as the facts are concerned. The jury have before them the witnesses. They and the court before whom the case is held are the best judges as to the credibility of the testimony given. The law expressly makes the jury judges of this evidence. After a verdict by a jury the defeated party, if he considers himself wronged, asks the Judge for a new trial, and if the Judge deems the evidence glaringly insufficient he has the power to give a new trial, and it is proper he should do so. But if, having heard all the evidence, he refuses a new trial, what a strange proceeding it is for the Appellate or Supreme Court, on appeal, to make themselves judges of the evidence and reverse the decision because they are not convinced as were the jury. Of course there may be cases where it would be justified, but they are rare.

It is hard enough for claimants to run the gauntlet of all the technicalities of the courts to reach a jury and then to convince each of twelve men and the presiding Judge besides that their claims are just without having to submit to a reversal because some lawyer sitting as a Judge in a higher court, seeing none of the witnesses and having only an imperfect report of the testimony, is of opinion that the evidence is not quite strong enough to suit him.

If this thing is to go on in this way we had better dismiss our juries and discontinue the farce of asking for their verdicts.

JOHN DOE.

The Proposed Roadway Through Union Park.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 17.—I notice by a report in your columns that H. C. Goodrich has presented a plan for going through Union Park, involving a depressed roadway only thirty feet wide, with a stone wall on each side. To compress all the travel of a wide street like this into a thirty-foot tunnel will result in creating a manufactory for accidents incident to collisions and runaways, and will soon be a place everybody will avoid. No man of sense will approve such a visionary scheme, unless an owner of real estate near the park, and caring more for the improvement of the park than of the street. It simply gives Carter H. Harrison a chance to make a graceful backdown from the position he has taken—that the boulevard should not go through the park. He knows that public opinion will sooner or later compel him to back down, and in a manner so ungraceful that he is looking for escapes from it. This plan is estimated to cost $18,000. Every estimate is too low; it will cost $25,000. The Commissioners have already appropriated $3,000 in extras to cover up Amberg's coarse granit, and will have to buy as much more for the same purpose, and have spent $2,000 in rolling in and keeping down this coarse stone, and it will have to be kept going for the same purpose for years to come.

I live on Washington street, west of the railroad. Our property there has had interest accruing upon its assessments for nearly two years, and it is said some of these Commissioners propose to take this interest for the building of this Union park tunnel, without the least present prospect of doing anything for us.

This taking of our money to pay for building a street below, and paying Amberg's extras, and doing nothing here, is simply shameful, disgraceful, and unfair, and we shall soon ascertain and assert our rights, and unveil the coarse stone and "extra" business. One acre taken from the present unshapely end of Union Park will give room for a graceful curved street, built on grade, not costing over $1,500, and allow the remainder of the assessments to be expended in completing the entire street, and remedy many of the past mistakes, unless paid out in "extras."

H. BRANCH.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 17.—The Secretary of State today issued licenses to organize to proposed corporations as follows: The Belgian Deep Rock Mineral Water Company, Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; corporators, Edgar Loomis, Stephen T. Foster, Charles S. Loomis. The Bean & Perry Manufacturing Company, Rockford; capital stock, $10,000; object, the manufacturing of flavoring extracts, etc.; corporators, Clarence Bean, Frank V. Perry, Andrew M. Johnston. The Buckley Hall Association, Buckley, Iroquois County; capital stock, $2,000; corporators, W. L. R. Johnson, Joseph G. Baker, Horace Lincoln.

The world pays but little honor to promises unless they are clinched by fulfillment; and this is why the world praises St. Jacobs Oil; it promises to cure rheumatism, and does so in every instance without fail.

THE COURTS.

A Difficult Time Proving Death from a Defective Sidewalk.

No Witnesses Around and Dying Declarations Ruled Out as Inadmissible.

The Ben Eyster Case on Its Second Trial—Miscellaneous Criminal Matters.

Judge Jameson Cleaning Up His Docket of Old Cases—Divorces, New Suits, Judgments, Etc.

A Hard Case to Prove—The Necessity of a Witness to a Fall Through a Defective Sidewalk.

A rather singular suit is on trial before Judge Hawes. The plaintiff is Celia B. Henagan, administratrix of the estate of her husband, Thomas, against The City of Chicago, to recover $5,000 damages for the death of her husband. Henagan lived in the rear of No. 76 Huron street, and on the night of April 17, 1879, went to visit his daughter, who lived about half a mile away. He left her house at twenty minutes past 8, and a few minutes before 9 o'clock the same evening was discovered at the steps of his own house groaning, his hands and knees covered with dirt. He was helped into the house by his daughters, to whom he made the statement that he had fallen off the edge of a sidewalk on the south side of Huron street, near his house, down into a vacant lot, and was "done for"; that he was "all crushed inside." A doctor was sent for, to whom he made the same statement. An examination showed that three of Henagan's ribs were broken, the collar-bone was fractured, and, in the opinion of the physician, one of the ribs had been driven into the lungs, causing internal hemorrhage. Henagan only lived three days. The widow claimed the accident was caused by the neglect of the city in failing to keep a good railing along the inner edge of the sidewalk at the spot in question. No one saw the accident, and the plaintiff undertook to establish the fact by the declarations of Henagan immediately after the accident, claiming that they were so near the occurrence, in point of time, as to be admissible as part of the res gestæ, if not as dying declarations. The Judge decided that the declarations were not admissible as dying declarations because the Supreme Court had expressly held that dying declarations, as such, were only admissible in a case of felonious homicide, and not in a civil case. Nor were Henagan's statements admissible as part of the res gestæ, unless contemporaneous, or nearly so, with the occurrence in question, and not then a proof of the fact. If, however, the fact that an accident had occurred could be established by some other evidence, then the declarations could be admitted to further explain and establish the particulars of the accident.

The plaintiff then offered some circumstantial evidence tending to show that Henagan must, from his condition when he reached home, the time he left his daughters, etc., have met with the accident complained of, and today another attempt will be made to introduce his dying declarations.

The Criminal Court—The Ben Eyster Case Again on Trial—A Nolle Entered Against the Bigamist Taylor—Paid His Fine and Went—Other Offenders.

The case of Ben Eyster, charged with the killing of John B. Shumacher, was brought to trial at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon before Judge Rogers. Augustus Van Buren and Col. Dan Munn appeared for Eyster, and State's-Attorney Mills for the prosecution. It was not until within a few minutes of 6 o'clock the jury was chosen and sworn in. The following is a list of the jurymen, together with the addresses which each gave: P. C. Krimpel, No. 70 Desplaines street; R. A. Williams, No. 146 Peoria street; Albert Porter, No. 212 Ferdinand street; Edward Blackwell, No. 1020 West Washington street; H. M. Thompson, No. 2706 Archer avenue; A. T. Brooks, No. 3740 Johnson place; Ole Oleson, No. 116 North Curtis street; William Carstens, No. 57 North Clark street; Thomas Dobson, No. 2549 Dearborn street; Fred Seguin, No. 412 Maxwell street; E. L. Lake, No. 208 Ogden avenue; and John Newman, No. 704 Twenty-first street. Eyster, as will be remembered, has stood trial once before on the same indictment, and was found guilty by a jury in Judge Tuley's court, and his term of punishment fixed at fourteen years in the penitentiary.

State's-Attorney Mills yesterday entered a nolle prosequi in cases Nos. 854 and 855, Dr. William Taylor, indicted for bigamy. This was the case which attracted so much attention a few months ago when brought to trial before Judge Anthony in the shape of a bill filed by Taylor's first wife to set aside a fraudulent decree of divorce. In taking this step Mr. Mills stated that he did it at the request of Messrs. Brandt & Hoffman, the first Mrs. Taylor's attorneys, who were chiefly instrumental in having the indictment found in the first place. Mrs. Taylor yesterday brought suit for a divorce, and it was to clear the way for this new case that the attorneys made the request. Taylor up to yesterday, when the indictments against him were stricken off the docket, was a fugitive from justice, and was believed to be in Canada. Judge Anthony set aside his divorce from Mrs. Taylor No. 1, thus making his second marriage an illegal one and making him liable to punishment for bigamy.

The case of Frank Clark, who systematically beat the North Chicago City Railway Company, in whose employ he was, was given to the jury at 12:30 yesterday afternoon. They returned a verdict within two hours finding him guilty and fixing the penalty at $250 fine. Col. Shirley, representing the prisoner, entered a motion for a new trial, and, pending the decision of the Court on this motion, Clark succeeded in gaining his liberty by depositing with the Clerk of the Court $350 each as security for the fine and costs of the court. The verdict is looked upon as a light one, but a jury in the Criminal Court is always more or less prejudiced against a corporation when it appears in the prosecution. The jury in this case were, moreover, influenced by the fact that three guilty companions of Clark were permitted to take the stand against him as chief conspirator.

Judge Gary yesterday overruled a motion for a new trial in the case of John Devlin, charged with robbery, and, after allowing the defense to note exceptions to the rulings, sentenced the prisoner to five years in the penitentiary. Two other indictments for larceny against Devlin and John Van Liew were thereupon nolle prossed. The case of Schweitzer was continued by the people, and the case of Hickey by the defendant. Thomas Franklin withdrew a former plea of not guilty, and, pleading guilty to driving away a horse and buggy, was sentenced to twenty days in the County Jail. John Meires and William Watson withdrew pleas of not guilty and, pleading guilty to petit larceny, were remanded for sentence. James Hamilton, indicted for robbery, entered a plea of not guilty. Charles Hayward, charged with robbery, was found not guilty by a jury. In the case of James Canfield the jury was given leave to seal their verdict. Eliza Carberry, who pleaded guilty to petit larceny, was given thirteen days in the County Jail. Thomas Wilson was permitted to withdraw a former plea and plead guilty to petit larceny.

The grand jury yesterday returned seventeen indictments in Judge Rogers' court. All of these indictments were in the way of ordinary routine jail and bail cases.

In Judge Rogers' court Clark Penny, who was recently convicted of robbery and awarded one year in the penitentiary, was given a new trial, and immediately thereafter entered a plea of guilty on a charge of petit larceny. Frank Logan, robbery, waived a jury, and, on being found guilty by the Court, was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

Judge Jameson's General Call.

Judge Jameson yesterday entered an order that all chancery cases commenced prior to March 1, 1882, and now pending, should be put at issue on or before Monday, June 12, 1882, and in default of the same being done such cases shall be dismissed for want of prosecution at a general call to be made by him June 12, unless good cause be then shown by affidavits filed why such order should not be complied with. At such general call all cases in which no proceedings have been taken subsequent to July 1, 1881, shall be dismissed, unless like good cause be shown by affidavit filed. A calendar of cases called pursuant to this order will be published by the Clerk.

Divorces.

Josetha T. Hill filed a bill yesterday, complaining that her husband, James B. Hill, had of late years taken to drinking. While he is intoxicated he is very quarrelsome and in the habit of abusing her. On one occasion he dragged her out of bed at midnight and struck her, and she was obliged to leave the house. At another time, in August, 1880, he beat her and drove her and her two children out of the house and threw their clothing and some furniture into the street. She has never returned to her home since, and now asks for a divorce.

Johan P. F. Fischer complains that his wife, Maria, deserted him in 1876, and has left him to keep house alone the last five years and over. It came rather hard at first, but he has taken kindly to bachelor life lately, and now thinks he can do without her altogether.

John Ryan asked for a divorce from Catherine Ryan on the ground of adultery.

Julia Cohn also asked for a decree against Sigmar Cohn for the same reason.

And Mary Faktor from Martin Faktor, also for the same cause.

Judge Gardner yesterday granted a decree of divorce to John Wierzbienic from Adele Wierzbienic on the ground of desertion.

Items.

Judge Anthony is engaged in hearing the case of Hooker & Co. against "Uncle Pete" McGeoch to recover damages for selling them out. They were on the wrong side of the market, and charge that McGeoch sold them out too soon, causing them a serious loss, and virtually breaking up their business.

Judge Moran yesterday dismissed about 230 cases on his general call.

Today was set by Judge Dyer as the time he would sentence James B. Doyle, the bond forger.

A discharge from bankruptcy was issued yesterday to Levi C. Pitner and to Raymond Kaltenbach.

United States Courts.

The United States, by the District-Attorney, yesterday began a suit in debt for $1,800 against Sidney O. Roberts.

Robert Fraser and others sued Frederick R. Otis and Charles T. Otis for $2,000.

State Courts.

Amanda S. Cook filed a bill yesterday against Mary McLaughlin, John P. McLaughlin, and other to foreclose a mortgage for $6,500 on the west eighteen feet of Lot 8 and the east ten feet of Lots 9, 10, 11, and 12, Block 56, in School-Section Addition to Chicago; also Sublots 7 and 8 of Lot 11, Block 59, in the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 21, 39, 14, and the N. ½ of Lots 5 and 6, and the N. ½ of the west thirty feet of Lot 7, Block 57, in the School-Section Addition to Chicago.

Joseph Makeham commenced a suit in trespass against Robert N. Fish to recover $5,000 damages.

W. M. Cox brought suit for $2,500 against Theodore Harz.

Bradner, Smith & Co. sued the Charles Rietz & Bros.' Lumber Company for $4,000.

George C. Walker & Co. commenced a suit in trover against Murry Nelson, Edson Keith, and Eldridge J. Keith, managers of the National Elevator, under the name of Vincent & Co., claiming $15,000 damages.

Thomas Lyons began an action in trespass for $30,000 damages against Henry A. Kolm, Mrs. A. Davis, and Ira Burchard.

W. W. Wells brought suit to recover $3,000 damages of Philip Cullen.

The County Court.

Ludwig Stubbe commenced a suit in trespass claiming damages in $1,000 against Edward A. Fox.

Judgments.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—Rufus Baball vs. Peter Northrup and Waters Northrup, $275.—Charles A. Bloomfield vs. Waters Northrup and Peter Northrup, $600.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE ANTHONY—J. F. Maxfield et al. vs. Charles L. Gabsch; verdict, $550, and motion for new trial.—H. W. Banks et al. vs. Henry B. Lockwood, $1,353.90.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—F. H. Johnson vs. W. B. Bargerbush, Hugh Leslie, and Edward Hamlin, $930.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—G. H. Meakins vs. John Curtin, $363.25.

JUDGE MORAN—George Miller Jr. vs. Martin B. Stanger, $739.42.—First Friend et al. vs. Louis Lambeau and Adolph Goldschmidt, $6,470.95.—Nathan Epstein et al. vs. same, $5,539.42.—Seymour McCullough vs. Harry C. Lawrence and Morris T. Martin, $1,680.10.

JUDGE HAWES—Mary Louise Honey vs. City of Chicago, $1,000.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of bankruptcy calendar, to No 42, inclusive. No. 20, in re Joseph Sherwin, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—No first call. Trial call Nos. 4,360, 4,362, 4,366, 4,386, 4,426. No. 4,349, Dows vs. Brainard, on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Term Nos. 5,963, 5,897, and 6,009, and calendar Nos. 362, 364, 368 to 370, 375 to 377. No. 5,209, Hooker vs. McGeoch, on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call Nos. 6,144, 5,972, 6,164, 6,170, 6,176, 6,180. No. 5,992, Prother vs. Condon, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—No call. Nos. 12, 13, and 14. Yeaton vs. Loeb, etc., on hearing.

JUDGE GARDNER—No. 21 on April calendar, and Nos. 1, 2, and 3 on May calendar. No. 20, Gibbs vs. Libby, on hearing.

JUDGE MORAN—No call of calendar. General call of docket at 10 a. m., beginning with term No. 1,106, and continuing one hour. No. 8,541, Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company vs. Oswald, on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—Term Nos. 2,845, 3,184, 3,159, 3,186, 3,313, 3,352, 3,404, 3,927. No. 3,099, Hennagan vs. City, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7. No. 3, Chandler vs. Higgins, on hearing.

JUDGE BARNUM—No call. No. 12, Watson vs. Walker, on trial.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. 1,334, 1,335, 1,341, 1,342, 1,343, 1,344, and 1,345.

JUDGE ROGERS—No. 293 on trial. No further call.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Insane cases from 9 a. m. to 12; 2 p. m., set cases term Nos. 653, 654, and 603; call term Nos. 677, 678, 679, 685, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698.

Appellate Court, Second District.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., May 17.—The Appellate Court for the Second District met today, all the Judges being present. The following business was transacted:

845. Barks vs. Woodruff; motion allowed; time twenty-three days.

854. Gish vs. Peters; same.

855. Tanton vs. Peters; no service.

882. Teele vs. Morady; motion by appellant for time to file record, abstract, and briefs allowed.

797. Powell vs. Allen; motion by appellant for time to file additional record.

860. Pomeroy vs. Deland; motion by appellant for extension of time to file record, abstract, and briefs allowed.

880. Wright vs. Jones; motion by appellee for extension of time and briefs.

881. Hudson vs. Greenhill Cemetery; motion by appellee for extension of time to file abstract and briefs.

The day was occupied in the examination of law students. Court adjourned to 10 a. m. tomorrow.

Third District Appellate Court.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 17.—The Appellate Court, Third District, met today. The following proceedings were had:

3. Coale vs. Ruddock; error to Macon. Leave to appellant to file additional errors.

47. St. Louis Union Stock-Yards Company vs. Dugdell; appeal from Pike. Motion by appellant to extend time to Sept. 1 to file record, abstracts, and briefs.

11. Amos vs. Burriss; error to Greene. Motion by defendant to set aside order taking case on call and for leave to file additional record.

2 and 3. Taken on call.

2. Motion by plaintiff in error to set aside order taking case on call, and to continue to next term as per stipulation. Motion allowed.

51. Motion by appellant to extend time to file amended record, and to continue to next term.

Adjourned till 9 a. m. tomorrow.

HUMOR.

A sign-board in Switzerland reads, "Repairs hung with stage-coach." It means repairs executed with diligence.

Mistress—"Forgot it? Why, I told you to impress it on your mind." Bridget—"It was on my moind I put it, mum, an' me moind wint astray wid it."

Of a miserly man, who died of softening of the brain, a local paper says: "His head gave way, but his hand never did. His brain softened, but his heart couldn't."

Two men were watching the obsequies of a commercial millionaire who had left his two young children half a million each. "Look at the poor orphans," exclaimed the sentimental man. "Poor orphans, do you say?" cried the practical man. "I should call them pretty well off 'uns."—*Judy.*

A wicked boy got into a fight with his uncle, and biting off his nose swallowed it. He was brought before the police court, his uncle appearing against him. "This is your nephew, is he?" asked the magistrate. "I am sorry to say he is." "I think I detect some resemblance," said the Judge. "Yes," replied the uncle mournfully, "he has my nose."

There was, many years ago, a Lazy Man's Society organized in Manchester. One of the articles required that no man belonging to the society should ever be in hurry. Should he violate this article he must stand treat to the other members. Now it happened on a time that a doctor who was a member was driven post-haste through the streets to visit a patient. Fellow-members of the society saw him, and chuckled over the idea of a treat, and on his return reminded him of his fast driving and violation of the rules. "Not at all," said the doctor. "The truth is, my horse was determined to go, and I felt too lazy to stop him." They did not catch him that time.

At the union depot the other day an old man who had borrowed a match, then a chew of tobacco, then a postage stamp, and lastly besought a loan of a key to open his old satchel, came back the fifth time and said to the stranger whom he had most annoyed: "My friend, can you tell me how many times the human heart beats per minute?" "No, sir!" "Can you tell me who first discovered the circulation of the blood?" "No, sir!" "Do you know whether the pulse should beat seventy or 700 times a minute?" "No, I don't. All I know about the human system is the fact that if you bother me two seconds longer I shall exert a pressure of 5,000 pounds in the endeavor to raise you about six feet from the floor!" "Just so—just so," growled the old man as he sidled off; "but don't try to pass that off on me for physical science. That's nothing but what any boss could do!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Everybody is using, and everybody is recommending to everybody's friends, Brown's Iron Bitters as a reliable iron medicine, a true tonic.

BRUTAL CATTLE-SHIPPERS.

Shocking Suffering of the Poor Dumb Beasts.

Cruelty at the Stock-Yards—How Animals Are Tortured on the Trains.

New York Tribune, May 15.

Few persons comprehend the magnitude which the live-stock trade of this country has attained during the last fifteen years. Fewer persons realize the condition of the fresh meat as it is offered for sale to the public. Something has been said by the humane societies about the cruelty that is practiced upon the animals before they are slaughtered and the danger arising from the consumption of meat from feverish and otherwise unhealthy creatures. And the effort to prevent abuses has gone so far as to secure the passage of a law by Congress prohibiting the continuous confinement of cattle, sheep, swine, and other animals for more than twenty-eight hours without food and water. But this law has remained a dead letter, notwithstanding the ease with which its daily violation can be proved at any time, and the other abuses to which live stock in transit is subjected are permitted to pass unnoticed.

The number of cattle received in Chicago in 1866 was 393,000, as shown by the report of the Union Stock-Yards Company. The number has steadily increased from year to year, until in 1881 the receipts were 1,498,550. During the last sixteen years the receipts were 13,046,483 cattle and also 60,517,161 hogs, 5,160,633 sheep, and 135,922 horses. The total value of all this live stock is given at $1,488,818,830. The shipments to the Eastern markets during the same period rose from 263,693 cattle in 1866 to 938,712 in 1881, the number for the sixteen years mentioned being 8,997,745. The remainder represents the local consumption and cattle slaughtered for canning and shipment in refrigerator cars, etc. Of live sheep for the same time the shipments were 2,329,971, and of hogs 21,107,984. Of the million and a half cattle which reached Chicago last year only 5,000 were driven into the yards, the remainder coming from all parts of the West and Southwest as far as Texas and Colorado by railroad.

LOSSES FROM CRUELTY AND NEGLECT.

A gentleman of this city, who has paid much attention to the subject of the transportation of live stock, spent several days in the Chicago cattle-yards recently, and made a trip on a cattle train from Chicago to New York, in order to make himself familiar by personal observation with the abuses that prevail. He gives the following account of his experience:

"Some idea of the condition of the animals on arriving at Chicago may be formed when it is known that the dead hogs average fully one to a car-load, and this when the weather and other conditions are favorable, while a careful inspection of the books of the railroads shows that the dead cattle, including those which are so badly crippled as to have no greater commercial value than if dead, average about five per day. These dead animals include only those which have died since leaving the last preceding feeding station, where the dead and badly wounded were not reloaded. If by a supreme effort, induced by extreme torture and a desire to accompany its companions, the animal can rise to its feet and leave the car, the animal is classed as sound. I saw a poor creature, after repeated and most desperate efforts, succeed in rising to its feet, after it had been dragged from the car, and, trembling violently in every part of its body, it was finally able to follow its companions. The shouts and thrusts of the attendants in another car that had just arrived at the yards had no effect upon a steer which had been forced down and trampled upon by its comrades until it was severely wounded, but a dexterous twist of the tail, giving a violent shock to the spinal column, startled the animal, and it made a last desperate effort to rise, but in vain, and further twisting of the tail, and kicks and shouting were of no avail. Unable to hold its head up longer, it submitted quietly to all the cruelty that was practiced upon it. It was dying. The records show that the number of those that reach the Chicago yards in this condition is greater than that of the actually dead. Broken horns, with the blood dripping from them, and other evidences of injury, are seen on almost every train. On arriving in Chicago the cattle are driven into small pens, where they are compelled to remain until sold, in mud and rain, when the weather is bad, without shelter.

"It is admitted by dealers that it is the common practice of shippers to give the cattle great quantities of salt and of food intended to produce thirst, and yet on coming to the yards they are not allowed to have water. The troughs in the Chicago Stock-Yards are generally dry, and I have seen the attendants drawing the water from the troughs when the animals were so thirsty as to make it dangerous to remain in the pens; and they would lick the muddy ground as the water ran over it. When a sale is made, however, they are given all the water they can drink, immediately after which they are weighed. This is a universal practice, and it is upheld even by the most conscientious shippers and dealers. 'We are obliged to do all we can for our customers,' was the plea in extenuation of the practice made by the senior member of a commission house noted for its honesty and upright dealing.

MAKING UP A TRAIN FOR THE EAST.

"A train of thirty-seven car-loads, thirty-one of which were of cattle and the rest of sheep and hogs, was made up in Chicago on Thursday, April 27. Of these cattle, fourteen car-loads left the feeding pens at 7 o'clock on the morning of that day, and the others were bought up during the forenoon and driven to the chutes of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, where they were all loaded before 3 o'clock, at which time the train left for Buffalo with two men in charge of the stock. The process of loading is one of great cruelty. By shouting and prodding the cattle are frightened and forced through the chute into the car until it is full. As the car fills up the unfortunate animals that happen to be among the last are compelled by thrusts of a sharp iron pike or prod, as it is called, to force their way into the car that, at least at the door, has not an inch of space left. The legs of one or more of the animals get caught between the car and the platform of the chute, and from that position they have to extricate themselves, and at the same time force their way into the car, a work that is effected only after earnest prodding and vigorous twisting of the tail. Thus frightened and crowded, and almost thrown from their feet by the bumping and jerking in the making up of the train, they start.

"As we pulled out of Chicago the first task of the cattle-men, who were seated in the caboose at the end of the train, was to sharpen their prods. These prods consist of a pole four to six feet long with a sharpened nail in the end about an inch in length.

"'Pat, do you think that is sharp enough?' inquired a burly, fat New York German, who had been carefully filing his prod for some time.

"'Make it sharp, Pete,' replied Pat. 'I've always found that the sharper your prod is, the better. They mind it the more, you know. You can't make it too sharp,' and Pete continued to file his prod.

"These cattle-men were characteristic specimens of their class. Pat was an ex-seaman, who found in the motion of the train, as it wound its way over the country, some likeness of the life in earlier days on the ocean. He was quiet and less abusive than his companion Pete, who was everywhere known as 'Dutchy,' and who was well known at every station at which stock-trains are in the habit of stopping on the road. Some idea of his character may be formed from the statement made to me by Pat during the trip that Pete was arrested some time ago for placing a bunch of lighted hay under the nose of a poor animal that was lying down in the car and could not get up, or at least refused to respond to the prod. The poor animal might have died had it not been for Pete was all that Pat had to say in regard to the matter, as he narrated the circumstance. Referring, however, to the sufferings of cattle, he continued: 'I tell you it makes me sorry when I punch a poor steer's eyes out with a prod. Oh, yes, it often happens. You see, we can't tell where we may hit the poor creatures, but I can tell you I never did it on purpose, as some men do. No, indeed, the poor things suffer enough anyway.' And he went on to moralize on the abuses of the animals, and how little is generally known about their sufferings.

"After a run of three and a half hours I had the first opportunity of witnessing the use of the prod as applied on the road. It was our first stop for more than a moment, and 'Dutchy' went forth to inspect the cattle. Several were already down, and as we went back and forth the length of the train, others were found disposed to override the weaker ones, and, by a free use of their horns, to crowd them against the ends of the cars, where a steer was at times found defending himself with his horns, and really in a desperate situation. During his inspection of the train the prod was very freely used by 'Dutchy.' As he passed, if a steer should happen to look in a way to make 'Dutchy' imagine it felt cross, a violent thrust of the prod into its nose drove it frantically back. For the first two days 'Dutchy' seemed to take special delight in seeing the cattle writhe under the pain inflicted by his prod thrusts.

"The trip from Chicago to New York, except our stoppage at Buffalo, may be described as little more than a repetition of this abuse of the cattle, whenever the train stopped long enough for coal or water (for the engine, not for the cattle) or to change locomotives. A greater or less number of cattle were always found down, and, at times, in such positions as to cause great suffering, in which they were held as in a vise by other cattle standing over them. In such positions there is danger of strangulation, which frequently occurs, as it requires only a short time for the foot of an animal that is standing on the throat of one that is down to produce death. In the use of the prod the favorite places are the nose and head, neck and shoulders, and the rump of the animals, and, when applied by 'Dutchy,' it was thrust with all the force that a strong man weighing nearly 200 pounds could give it. It seemed as if, when there was no occasion for its use, it was applied for amusement. It requires a desperate effort on the part of a steer already weak and on a wet and slippery floor to recover its feet while two or three other steers are standing over it, but, as long as any considerable amount of vitality is left, the prod does not fail to bring the animal to its feet. When this method does fail, however, other means, as previously described, are resorted to. The almost constant 'horning' day and night in positions where the weaker animals are wholly unable to resist, is also very injurious to the flesh, keeps up the feverish and restless condition of the animals, and causes much suffering. The sheep and hogs of our train received no attention whatever between Chicago and Buffalo.

HOW THE LAW IS VIOLATED.

"We arrived at Buffalo a few minutes before 8 o'clock Saturday morning, having been on the road forty-eight hours. There was no stopping to feed or water the stock between Chicago and Buffalo, and it was fifty hours from the time the cattle were driven from the pens in Chicago, where they could obtain either food or water, before they received hay and water in Buffalo. When we reached Buffalo orders were given 'to let them have a little hay, but no water at present.' Later, however, the water was let into the troughs. Twenty-seven car-loads of this train of cattle were to be slaughtered in New York for the European market, and they were allowed to remain in Buffalo until Sunday morning for food and rest. The other four car-loads, after about two hours' rest, were again reloaded and sent to Albany.

"The act of Congress passed in 1873, and designed to prevent such long confinement as here described, contains the following:

"'No railroad company within the United States whose road forms any part of a line of road over which cattle, sheep, swine, or other animals are conveyed from one State to another, or the owners or masters of steam, sailing, or other vessels carrying or transporting cattle, sheep, swine, or other animals from one State to another, shall confine the same in cars, boats, or vessels of any description for a longer period than twenty-eight consecutive hours without unloading the same for rest, water, and feeding for a period of at least five consecutive hours, unless prevented from so unloading by storm or other accidental causes. In estimating such confinement the time during which the animals have been confined without such rest on connecting roads from which they are received shall be included, it being the intent of this section to prohibit their continuous confinement beyond the period of twenty-eight hours, except upon contingencies hereinbefore stated. Animals so unloaded shall be properly fed and watered during such rest by the owner or person having the custody thereof, or, in case of his default in so doing, then by the railroad company or owners or masters of boats or vessels transporting the same at the expense of the owner or person in custody thereof; and such company, owners, or masters shall in such case have a lien upon such animals for food, care, and custody furnished, and shall not be liable for any detention of such animals. But when animals are carried in cars, boats, or other vessels in which they can and do have proper food, water, space, and opportunity to rest, the provisions in regard to their being unloaded shall not apply.'

HOW THE TORTURED ANIMALS SHOWED THEIR SUFFERINGS.

"The trip from Buffalo to the stock-pens of the New York Central Road, at the foot of Sixtieth street, which was made without noteworthy incident, occupied thirty-six hours, and the cattle were without food or water this time for thirty-eight hours. Neither on the Erie, over which we traveled from Buffalo, nor the Lake Shore, was the time prolonged by the train being behind time; on the contrary, we reached New York about two hours ahead of the schedule time for that train. During the first day out from Buffalo the rest which the cattle had received there seemed to be of great benefit in enabling them to retain their standing positions, but the journey from the Western plains had been so long, and they had received so little food and water, that they soon became tired again, and the 'horning' of the stronger ones and the jerking of the train—which was more frequent than on the Lake Shore Road—caused the weaker cattle to lie down frequently, only to be forced up again, if possible, by the prod whenever opportunity offered. I have stood for hours watching a strong steer, with his feet braced, much as Pat's would be when walking along the top of the train while rounding a curve, 'horning' his neighbor and pressing for more room. The constant moaning of the cattle, such as is heard when they are enduring great suffering, furnishes another evidence of their condition in transit.

"The twenty-seven car-loads which reached New York Monday night were killed Tuesday morning. When the hides were stripped great clots of blood were found about the head, neck, and shoulders, and particularly on the rump—where the animals had been prodded, 'horned,' and bruised by rubbing against the cars. These clots were carefully cut away by the expert butchers, but the mark of the cutting still remained.

"The loss in weight of the twenty-seven car-loads (403 cattle) between Chicago and New York was 25,780 pounds, or about sixty-four pounds per head.

"The cattle in this shipment were all of superior quality, as they were bought for the foreign market, and it was generally admitted that they received better handling than the average steer in transit from the West to this city. Eight car-loads reached the same stock-pens the following morning after we arrived in New York, and I learned from the attendant that they left East St. Louis on the same afternoon that we left Chicago. The only stoppages made during the whole trip, he said, were about one and a half hours at Toledo, during which they were unloaded and again reloaded, and two hours at Buffalo, where the same process of unloading and reloading was repeated. According to his own statement, and readmission after it was stated to him, they were thus on the road 110 hours, with only three and a half hours for rest and food. Much of that three and a half hours was taken up in unloading and reloading, which are always accompanied by the thrusting, crowding, and prodding process, leaving the animals frightened and feverish and frequently unwilling to accept food when offered."

Announcing Her Own Death.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 14.—Mrs. Abbie Taylor, an estimable lady, was buried this afternoon. The deceased with her own hand wrote the telegrams to her friends in New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Asbury Park, and other places, which conveyed the intelligence of her death. Twenty minutes before she died she called for pen, ink, and telegraph-blanks, and in a trembling but legible hand announced to those whom she desired to attend the funeral the fact that she was dead. She signed the dispatches with her own name, but in the announcement simply said "Mrs. Taylor is dead," following the premature intelligence with the request that they would attend the obsequies. She died, as above stated, twenty minutes after announcing her decease.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

CITY.

SOUTH DIVISION.

330 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—Henry J. Beckwith, Druggist.

123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.

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A REWARD OF $25 WILL BE GIVEN for return of pocketbook containing about $10 and papers lost in Boston Store Wednesday afternoon, the 17th. Address M 65, Tribune office, or 135 East Indiana-st.

A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE PAID and no questions asked for the return of the necklace and bracelets taken from 756 Gordon-st., Stock-Yards, on Monday, May 15.

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DECLAT'S DOSES.

Dr. Cooke Tells the Illinois Homeopaths of the New Medications.

An Interesting Sketch of the French Savant and His Leap to Fame.

The Practical Value of Phenic Acid in the Cure of Zymotic Diseases.

Sample Cases Showing the Efficiency of the New Method of Treatment.

But There Are Doubting Thomases Who Will Apparently Have None of It.

Other Topics Discussed by the Little-Pill Folks—Dr. Ludlam on the Diseases of Women.

The Second Day's Session of the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association Largely Devoted to a Paper by Dr. N. F. Cooke on the Declat Theory—An Interesting Sketch of the French Savant—Practical Demonstrations of the Value of Phenic Acid as an Antiseptic.

The Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association resumed its sessions at the Grand Pacific yesterday morning. On motion of Dr. Hall it was decided to hold the next annual meeting at Rock Island.

The Chairman, Dr. Keener of Princeton, announced the special order for the hour—the reading of a paper by Dr. N. F. Cooke on the antiseptic method of treatment recently brought to public notice in this city by Dr. Déclat, of Paris.

Dr. Cooke, in response to the invitation, read the following interesting paper on the parasitic or germ theory of disease and the antiseptic theory of medication discovered and practiced so successfully by Dr. Déclat and now so largely used by others both here and abroad:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: Only a few evenings ago in this room occurred rather a remarkable scene. Perhaps the most eminent physician living—a resident of Paris, a native of Nevers, in France—appeared here almost upon the scene, and attracted to this room, by the simple announcement that he would speak in his native tongue even. those whose associations together for the time being proved their extreme interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the human family, but especially on such an occasion, so strong an interest as to enable them to overcome the animosities and the prejudices, both local and medico-political, which ordinarily influence if they do not wholly possess them. It was a veritable lying down together of

THE LION AND THE LAMB,

as all shades of medical opinion met amicably here in this room to listen to the demonstrations, I might almost say, of the great physician of the theories and practices which he and his colaborer, Pasteur, had maintained with so much energy and success for upwards of twenty years. It had a further significance. It said to those gentlemen of the old school, "Your theories are wrong." It said to the gentlemen of the new school—our own—"Your theories are wrong, too, unless you can square them with these absolute facts"—which, Mr. President, I think we can do very easily.

It was my good fortune, six weeks before that time, to have met Dr. Déclat as he took his flight through our city for the Pacific Coast. I sat at his feet and learned. I said to him, "Teach me." I had the honor and the pleasure of hearing from him. I have had the glorious satisfaction, for the few weeks that have since transpired, of satisfying myself that I had not spent that time vainly, and that I had been really in the presence of a physician who had not about him the particle of humbug—a rare thing, you know. [Smiles.] Whatever he told me to expect from his system of antiseptics I found true to the letter. Did he tell me, "You can arrest the disease-process in cancer," I found it true. Did he tell me, "You can rob malignant diphtheria of more than half its terrors," I found it true. Did he tell me,

"YOU CAN ALMOST LAUGH AT SCARLET-FEVER."

I found it true. And so on, as will appear in the further development of my paper. In short, the days of marvels seem really to have begun.

There is another thought of some comfort and significance to us. The attendance of homeopathic physicians on the occasion referred to, last Friday evening, was, as compared with other schools put together, in the proportion at least of two to one. If there be one strong characteristic of the true homeopathic physician, it is his open-mindedness—his readiness to examine and test whatever bears a reasonable promise of good, under whatever flag it may come to him, or whatever previous notions the new truth may destroy. It was in this spirit that the great and lamented Beebe sought and vigorously declared, to the day of his death, that he had found a remedy for cancer and all parasitic diseases in carbolic acid. Amid some indisputable successes, he met, alas! with many failures. Undaunted by his failures, but stimulated by his successes, he groped and almost found that more precise substance which in combination with the great antiseptic would render it less dangerous to administer by the mouth, by sub-cutaneous injections, and upon denuded surfaces. How little he suspected, how little any of us supposed, that the dangers, the fatalities resulting from its use were in no way chargeable to the carbolic acid, but only to the terrible impurities with which it was always contaminated. "Carbolic acid crystals C. P." was as much a lie on the part of the chemists as the basest perjury ever committed in the courts, and more injurious and farreaching in its consequences, for it has cost this country alone many, many most valuable lives.

DECEIVED BY THE CHEMISTS

who prepared and by the druggists whose commercial spirit aided in the deception, the fault was not in the great surgeon who conceived its use but in the creatures whose venality presented a spurious article. We have but to know, as we do know today, that the best carbolic acid this country ever produced contains in two pounds, but five ounces chemically pure, to see the complete vindication of Beebe from all insinuations of his enemies, some of whom still kick at the lion dead; and we have but to know, as we do know today, the wonderful achievements rendered possible by the substitution of pure for impure carbolic acid, to behold the triumphant establishment of his claims. How well do I remember when the first copy of the United States Dispensatory edition of 1870 came under my eye. I called my beloved colleague's attention to the appendix, page 1,704, article "Sulpho-carbolates, etc.' "This is a class of salts just introduced into use as a convenient means of obtaining the effects of carbolic acid in the treatment of diseases supposed to have a parasitic origin, as cholera and the zymotic diseases generally." And how well I remember our mutual joy, as we both supposed that we now beheld the promised land! It would be simply droll, if it were not sad, to note that the sole claim of the wonderful agent to harmlessness was the almost utter absence of carbolic acid from the salt. Yes, gentlemen and ladies of the profession, humiliating as the admission most certainly is, in all our loving fondness for this wonderful drug—in all our careful formulas for its combinations, in all our manful resistance to the onslaughts of enemies, we have been doing battle in behalf of a false and dirty thing—a wretched salt of sodium, with only so much of impure carbolic acid as the more powerful suiphuric acid had left unrobbed. And yet the stuff did good, thanks to Messieurs the unholy chemists. This time, at least, their cupidity, or their ignorance, or both, robbed the weapon of its terrors. Enough of the germicide entered the system to seriously impede the operations of the diphtheritic, the scarletinous, the putrescent germs, yet not enough, thanks be to God, to impair the vitality of the life-sustaining corpuscles. All honor, then, to Beebe, as greatest among surgeons, as strongest among thinkers, as earliest among discoverers. Let every craven tongue that dared to hiss him living, or was against him dead, be shriveled into silence.

Not since the great Hahnemann shook the medical world from foundation to turret has such consternation, such revolution, been wrought therein as has attended

THE DISCOVERIES OF D'ECLAT.

Behold the lad, studious, thoughtful, almost mad with the weight of coming responsibility, striving in his native city of Nevers, at the concours opened by the Municipal Council to the youth of the entire city. The prize competed for was grand. It was no less than a complete classical and professional education for him who should outstrip all competitors in the final examinations, not merely, but in scholarship for a period of four years. It is to us the young Gilbert Déclat who was the successful aspirant. In his literary course he rises above his fellows. In the medical classes, he has no peer. He fledges his wings in his native city; he soars to Paris; he makes the acquaintance of Pasteur, he cheats, and the twin discoverers progress side by side, hand in hand. The one revolutionizing organic chemistry, discovers bubble microzymes—the cohorts of the destroying angel. The other, the practically physician, revolutionizes practical medicine, discovers the true weapons for their annihilation. These Pasteur arranges, classify, even produce these cohorts at will, it is Déclat who encounters them single-handed and declares: "Thou shalt not interfere with the life of man." Does the one create, the other almost annihilates.

In 1861 Déclat produces phenic acid chemically pure. He terms it phenic acid—a mere synonym for carbolic acid—in order that he may divest it—the chemically pure article—of the horrors with which the name carbolic acid has been associated. You can readily judge how different it is from the bastard product to which we have been accustomed by its genuine characteristics. Pure carbolic (phenic) acid crystallizes in long, slender needles. It has no action upon litmus paper. It is extremely volatile, being rather an alcohol than an acid—rather a gas, than either. I may say, in passing, that it is impossible to transport pure carbolic acid. It immediately deteriorates; it becomes contaminated; it gathers moisture from the atmosphere; and when it becomes deliquescent, it develops cresylic acid, an active poison. Therefore, it must be combined always in its nascent state with some agent that will fix and retain it in its purity. Introduced into the economy, it seeks every means to escape—by the lungs, by the skin, by the kidneys, by every route of egress. So it

PERMEATES EVERY TISSUE.

It circulates in the minutest capillaries. As it goes, it destroys—what? Only the microzymes, which work injury and death, while harmless toward those larger and individually more powerful living organisms—the red corpuscles of the blood.

And here confronts us another fact more startling still. The red corpuscles of the blood—living organisms, did I say? Yes, for it is another discovery of these remarkable men, deduced partly from analogy and partly from observations not yet published to the world, that the blood corpuscles are living beings. Indeed, were it otherwise, how could they be capable of self-reproduction—of self-multiplication? Food for thought is here, and plenty of it. I cannot pursue the subject further in this connection, but I ask you, brothers in the profession, does not this demonstrated fact throw floods of light upon accumulated mysteries of our experience? Can you not recall the wan faces of those whose spirit-like forms you could not renew with vigorous existence, even though the diseases which laid them low had long ceased their manifestations? Does it not appear clearly to you now, either by the dose or kind of medicament—alas, too often by its infamous quality—that these vital germs had been destroyed and none among them left with the power of reproduction? Is not this what we call inanition, paralysis of the heart, anæmia, or, most convenient of all, "decline"?

In 1861, I repeat, Déclat, confident in the purity of the agent, and after numerous experiments upon animals, upon himself, and upon patients, summoning the great Doctors Maisonneuve and Gras as witnesses in the Hospital of St. Jean de Dieu in Paris, introduces carbolic acid by hypodermic injections. Astonished, yet convinced, Maisonneuve informs his friend, Dr. Simpson, of Edinburg, who in turn communicates it to Lister. The latter had the weakness—a blot upon the escutcheon of an otherwise honored name—to christen the important fact with his own cognomen, and paraded before the professional world a method as a whole-Lister method. Surgeon Hamilton published last summer the statement that he had treated the President with the Déclat antiseptic method—a statement for which he has been roundly berated by Déclat himself, who recoilly informed him that he was "tres coupable" in making such a statement. He used the Lister, not the Déclat, method.

But we are losing sight of our dance at

DÉCLAT'S PERSONAL HISTORY.

In 1874 he published a grand volume of 1,070 pages. [Here Dr. Cooke held up the book in question.] In 1800, however, he had published a work on The Hygienic Management of Children." While I have not been able to obtain copies of all his works, some of them being out of print, he has been quite a voluminous writer—I have quite a number of them. The volume published in 1874 is entitled "Treatise upon Phenic Acid, as Applied to Medicine," and was dedicated in the following touching words, which I will translate:

"*To the Members of the Municipal Council of the City of Nevers:* Thirty years ago the Municipal Council of the City of Nevers had the generosity (by means of a demi-bourse) to place in my hands an instrument. It is just that I show to you the use I have made of it. I pray you, therefore, to accept in the homage of this work until I can give you one other testimony of my profound gratitude—if my health permits me to pursue my labors. DR. DECLAT.

"Boursier of Concours 1851."

Of course the instrument which the City of Nevers had placed in his hands was simply his education.

But just at this period of his career, when, if ever, he needed the sympathetic encouragement of his fraters, it was then he was made to realize that which every great discoverer has to learn:

THE BASE INGRATITUDE OF LITTLE MEN.

As the little mighty thousands and thousands outnumber the large men, so their stings are both numerous and base. Stung beyond endurance by the Lilliputs, our hero turns and shows his natural aptitude for killing nuisances. As he had done to the animalcules, so did he likewise to the homunculus. A good example of his powers as a homunculicide is the following from his work on "The Cure of Some of the Most Common and Gravest Diseases," published in Paris, 1873:

"The physicians who verify deaths note, among other details in their mortuary lists, which they are obliged to keep in Paris, first, the name of the disease to which the deceased person has succumbed; second, the name of the physician who treated the deceased during his last illness. These two facts are described as all there is need to register of the affair. But I announce in the present work that a host of serious zymotic maladies—typhoid-fever, for example—may be cured in proportions hitherto unknown. To announce only to have it said in the last eight years of my practice two cases of variola, and those during the siege, and but one case of typhoid-fever, and then the patient was already dying when I was called to him."

To this assertion Déclat adds a challenge. It is to prove that no other physician—official, Professor, or academician—can show by the books regularly kept that he has so extensive a practice as Déclat, which at that time was the largest in Paris, confessedly; has not lost a single case of measles, of scarlet-fever, of croup, of typhoid-fever, of puerperal-fever in eight years, and but two cases of variola. "I appeal to you, my confrères," he says, "urging them to apply a method attended by

SUCH GREAT BENEFITS.

My appeal was not heard. I called to witness the verifying physicians and inspectors, of whom one at least—the gustere M. Tardieu—has never been distinguished for great benevolence towards me, to contradict my assertions, to dispute my successes. They have no more replied to my challenge than they have listened to my appeal. They have simply contented themselves with applying to me what was intended to be the approbrious epithet, 'Guérisseur' (the cures)."

But see him now, as he makes his triumphal entry into foreign countries. Municipalities and kingdoms rush to do him honor. This man, whom his detractors thought to silence with the epithet

"GUERISSEUR,"

has proved indeed his right to the term in its literal acceptation. He bears more decorations from his own and foreign Governments in his capacity of "Guérisseur" than any other living man, though he needs him one would think little so far as any words of his are concerned, one of the most modest men on the face of the globe. When I asked him to see these evidences, these proofs of his very able pen, he showed me upwards of 100 diplomas and decorations from foreign Governments and many from his own as a discoverer and as a curer.

Dr. Déclat proceeded to enumerate several of Dr. Déclat's published works, and resumed as follows:

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

Now, then, for the practical application of his method, which is really what we want. I will propose in the prominent cases out of a great many cases that I have treated myself by this method in the last six or seven weeks. The first is that of J. B——, a case already noted in the papers, of epithelioma of the lower lip, right inner surface, a phagedenic ulcer of the mouth behind the lower front teeth, extending and rodent—so called from its eating, like a rat. The sub-maxiliary glands were much enlarged and indurated. The cachexia of the disease was very marked—the skin dirty and waxy, with a pearly whiteness of the eyes. You might have picked him out on the street as a cancerous subject—feeble, wan, dejected, looking death in the face. Dr. D. S. Smith, Dr. A. W. Hartupee, and Dr. C. F. Ely happened to be present in my office when I made the first hypodermic injection, on the 1st of April—a good day to begin with this gentleman. On the 16th—sixteen days afterwards—I had the pleasure of requesting these gentlemen to examine the patient, and

THREE MORE ASTONISHED MEN

I never saw in my life, unless I was the fourth. I don't think any one was more astonished than I. To a superficial observer, the case was cured. It is still under treatment, however. The sore on the lip has healed up from the base and formed a beautiful cicatrix. Only one little orifice—one single little proliferation—remains to show the status of the disease. The ulcer in the mouth has gone. I could not have said that last Friday night, but I can say it today. The sub-maxillary and cervical glands have nearly resumed their wonted dimensions. It would require a surgeon to tell that there is any enlargement of them. The cachexia has disappeared. The man feels well and happy. He will continue this treatment, however, for 365 days more to make sure that he has killed all the "beasts." [Smiles.]

The second case was a lady—a subject of blood-poisoning, very marked; not an acute case of blood-poisoning, but one of those cases in which the symptoms were abcesses, boils, and carbuncles. She had been troubled in this way for some eighteen months.

SHE GOT WELL

almost from the second injection. She takes a subcutaneous injection every now and then, pour rier, as Dr. Déclat might say—for the fun of the thing—to make sure that she is well.

Another puzzling case was No. 3—Mrs. H.—diagnosticated as organic disease of the heart, which, however, I must admit I failed to verify. It seemed to me clearly neurosis of the pneumogastric. It had a suspicion of malarial origin. There was a slight enlargement of the spleen. I explained the treatment, and said to her, "What do you say of Dr. Déclat's method, hit or miss?" "Come on," she said. She got well, and for nearly six weeks has not had a paroxysm.

The fourth case is that of Mrs. J. E. F——; phthisis pulmonalis: vomica in the right lung. She told me, after the second hypodermic injection, that if it wasn't too soon to say the word, she would declare that the treatment was doing her good. She had a good appetite, her breathing was better, and she felt better every way. Now, after the eleventh subcutaneous injection, yesterday—that means eleven days, one injection each day—she asked me if I couldn't excuse her from taking further treatment. She feels very well, but of course I am going to make arrangements to have her treatment continued for the next twelve months.

The fifth case is that of Mrs. ——; still under treatment for carcinoma. This is the only case in the lot concerning which I cannot report first-rate progress. It doesn't seem to change very much.

A NOVEL CASE.

The sixth case is that of Mr. F. H——, diphtheria, followed by scariatina. This case will bring in the treatment of scarlet-fever and of diphtheria both. This gentleman with his brother-in-law had made a trip East, and somewhere they had both been exposed to the same cause of blood-poisoning. On their return they were both taken down, the one with diphtheria, and the other with a succession of monstrous, horrible, offensive abscesses. The first case, Mr. F. H., had a very vigorous attack of diphtheria of the malignant kind. The sub-maxiliary glands were involved. Diphtheritic exudations covered the tonsils and the pharynx, all of which looked, together, like a plaster cast. His temperature, 106, was much higher than I have usually seen in a case of diphtheria. His breathing was bad. His expression was one of anxiety and despondency, and altogether it was a case which I would have pronounced almost necessarily fatal from the start. But we went to work with the Déclat method. We first stretched cords from the head of the bed to the foot, making a sort of roof, with the pitch towards the foot of the bed. Then we covered this roof with sheets, making a complete tent or coarse house around it, only open on one side of the bed, like the canvas of a tent. On this side we had a little table standing, and a little gas stove with a tin pan, shallow and large, by which I put two pints of water and one pint of Déclat's preparation of

GLYCO-PHENIQUE,

which is 10 per cent of phenic acid combined with chemically pure glycerine—the strongest solution that can be ordered. Inhalations of this mixture were going on all the time. Of course the arrangement was not a very comfortable one for the patient, who complained bitterly. It was like a perpetual vapor bath, and he wanted to be released from it. But we wouldn't let go. Internally we gave him a sirup of pure nascent phenic acid—a teaspoonful every hour—saturating the system, so far as possible, to every means in our power. In addition, I gave him a hypodermic injection of 100 drops of pure nascent phenic acid, prepared expressly for subcutaneous injections, and having a proportion of 2 per cent. I gave him one, subcutaneously, in a syringe prepared for the purpose—100 drops in this way every two hours. And this was the treatment which this gentleman had. At the end of thirty-six hours there was no more trace of diphtheria about him than there is in any healthy person in this room. Even the line of demarkation, which, when I saw it apparent, had disappeared, the mucous membrane had recovered its normal hue, and we considered him as well, when, twenty-fours afterwards, he came down with

A MARKED CASE OF SCARLET-FEVER.

Now, the temperature rose again, the next day we had a case in eruption, and the next day progressing, smart case of scarlet-fever to contend with. I was almost sorry lest it might invalidate, in the eyes of my professional brethren, my diagnosis of diphtheria; but I should be untrusted to know A from B, and I believe most of my professional brethren here will give me the credit of knowing how to diagnosticate a case of diphtheria. I would have been sorry that it had complicated this case, if it hadn't afforded me a beautiful opportunity to try a case of scarlet-fever by the same method. An old doctor—a rare old allopath, practicing at Galesburg, but since laid to his rest—said to me twenty-six years ago: "My young friend, trust to God and keep your powder dry. Give aconite and spongia in cases of croup, but always precede the treatment with an emetic." [Laughter.] Now, I trusted to God and kept my powder dry, but I must lose sight of my homeopathic training before I can ever treat a case of scarlet-fever without employing the proper preparations of belladonna. And I did in this case. The patient was comfortably sick for eight days. I kept him in his room some six days after that. I gave him the remedies in connection with belladonna and such other homeopathic remedies as are approved, including sulphur thirtieth—thirtieth, of course, Dr. Small [to that gentleman, who sat in front of the speaker]; from you I learned it thirty years ago. And right here is a good place to say that, according to its distinguished discoverer, as applied to medicine phenic acid

NEVER CAN INTERFERE WITH ANY OTHER KNOWN DRUG

or remedy that you choose to give in connection with it. The homeopath may prescribe his quinine, his arsenic, his mercury, his aconite, his luses. It is not incompatible, but it won't unite with anything else except water and glycerine, so far as known. Even so powerful combinations as phenic acid and corrosive sublimate, d'ammoniac, and the many other combinations Dr. Déclat has made—these were only two substances in the combination—do not really combine; they simply associate themselves with it, and the carbolic acid leaves them just as soon as it finds a chance, whether it is on the ground, on the floor, or on the person.

The next case was that of Mr. J. W. P., a case of blood-poisoning, the brother-in-law of the last patient, sick at the same time. It was a case in which Dr. Hall was in consultation with me—a terrible case, gathering with inflammation, and a wisdom tooth on the left side, extending through the whole cervical region, involving the parotid glands, the tonsils, and almost inducing suffocation. It finally discharged itself somewhere—we don't know where, exactly—in the throat. The first external pointing was just above the clavicle. A bad cachexia accompanied the disease. The patient had hectic for weeks. We

TREATED HIM WITH PHENIC ACID

and he has got well.

J. G.'s case was one of phthisis pulmonalis, and the patient is apparently recovering. Three of my cases of this disease, after this treatment, have begun to quarry calcareous matter—to expectorate little bits of chalk—showing calcification of tuberculous matter in the lunes and consequent healing. These began to have calcareous expectorations in the third week of treatment.

The next case was one of diphtheria—a child of Mr. A. S. Trude. They brought the little girl to my office, and I found her temperature between 105 and 106, while the diphtheretic exudation was rapidly extending over the throat. By a singular coincidence—a coincidence as to the confidence that may be placed in this treatment—I had to go to Davenport that night, and consequently could not go home with the child and see that my instructions were carried out, as a physician should do. So I supplied the mother with the remedy, telling her how to give it. When I got back from Davenport the next night no word had been heard from the child. I have a rule that when I am in doubt I don't go. At a social visit two days after I found the child running about the house, with her head tied up. The line of demarcation had gone, the sub-maxillary glands were in their normal condition, and the child was well.

Dr. Cooke concluded at this point, and his audience showed their appreciation of this paper by a burst of applause. On motion of Dr. Small, the thanks of the association were tendered to Dr. Cooke for his very able paper. It may be stated right here that Dr. Cooke has in press an American treatise on the Déclat method—the first publication on the subject undertaken in this country.

DISCUSSION.

At the conclusion of the paper a number of questions were asked as to the price and where the acid could be purchased. The questions were answered by Dr. Cooke, and a number of bottles, containing the acid in various dilutions, were exhibited and passed round among the members.

In the discussion that followed, Dr. Hawkes said he was always suspicious of labeled bottles, with high prices attached—sometimes three or four times the cost of the article. Still, he was open to conviction, and hoped the discovery would be of benefit to humanity.

Dr. Gilman, in noticing the case mentioned by Dr. Cooke, where the acid cured diphtheria but scarlatina set in, thought it strange the antiseptic didn't sweep out both diseases.

Dr. Cooke said there were hopes that the scarlatina would succumb also to the phenic acid.

Dr. Foster was glad to see the association so cautious about medicines of this kind. He thought it best not to stand committed before a thorough trial.

Mrs. Dr. Smith mentioned two cases in her practice in which acid treatment was entirely successful. One case was that of a young man troubled with catarrh, and by the use of a douche he was greatly relieved.

The discussion on the subject then closed.

Other Papers Read.

Dr. W. J. Hawkes, from the Bureau of Clinical Medicine, read a brief paper on homeopathic treatment of diseases. A case was mentioned by him in which he treated a young lady for cores, or St. Vitus' dance. Her right arm was continually twitching, so that she was unable to use it. She came here from Michigan, and, after studying her case, Dr. Hawkes said he prescribed carbonate of lime, and one prescription cured her. The young lady is now taking painting lessons, using her right hand with perfect freedom.

Dr. R. Ludlam invited the ladies and gentlemen present who were interested in diseases of women to attend a clinic at the Hahnemann Hospital at noon. He said several cases would come before the class. Quite a number availed themselves of the invitation, carriages being provided for the visitors.

A paper prepared by Dr. A. E. Small on "Acute Rheumatism" was read by Dr. Spring. The paper described the various symptoms and the remedies to be applied.

Dr. W. H. Hall, of Aledo, read a paper on "Pernicious Fever," noting some cases in his practice.

Dr. Mitchell read a short paper by Dr. Whipple, of Quincy, on "Chronic Stomachitis," and one of his own on "Serosis of the Liver."

The Board of Censors reported favorably on the names of Drs. S. N. Schneider, C. A. Campbell, C. E. Stinson, Frank Wheeler, N. F. Krull, and E. T. Woodworth, of Chicago, and they were elected members.

The time for adjournment having been reached, the members took buses for the County Hospital.

AFTERNOON.

At 3 o'clock the members returned from the Cook County and Hahnemann Hospitals. They had examined the hospitals' accommodations, seen the patients, attended the clinic at Hahnemann, been sumptuously fared at both places, and were loud in praise of their hosts.

On being called to order a vote of thanks was tendered President Keener for his valuable and interesting address, and the same was ordered referred to the Committee on Publication so that it might be printed.

The Board of Censors reported the following names for membership and the gentlemen were duly elected: George S. Greenleaf, A. M. Parker, W. H. Buck, R. H. Curtis, C. C. Bernard, R. W. Conant, and M. A. Bowerman.

A report on fractures treated in the homeopathic department of the County Hospital from Jan. 1 to date was read by Prof. Charles Adams, M. D.

In the Bureau of Diseases of Children Dr. Hobart read a paper on the subject, favoring the use of baths and unction in cases of scarlet-fever, and attaching great value to their use.

In the Bureau of Diseases of Women, which came up on special assignment, Dr. R. Ludlam read a paper on the relative frequency of the diseases of women in our day. As the subject is one of interest, the contents of the paper are given in full:

DR. LUDLAM'S PAPER.

"In offering a brief report on the relative frequency of the diseases of women in our day, I beg to state that it is not because I entertain any doubt that the resources of modern gynecology, both in diagnosis and treatment, are greatly in advance of what they have ever been, that they are improving in a component ratio, or that they are a credit to those who know what they are, and who apply them with a reasonable degree of care, that I am about to offer the following propositions: The idea is neither to croak nor to turn State's evidence against the general practitioner or the specialist, but simply to illustrate the old but unexceptionable axiom that 'prevention is better than cure,' and to urge both parties to do all in their power, by way of a suitable prophylaxis, to limit the number and to lessen the frequency of these diseases. Thousands of these cases are and will be entailed upon us; but surely if it is to our credit as physicians to help the men in community, well and at work, it will neither tax our consciences nor tarnish our reputation to keep our women in the bloom of health and in the best of spirits. Instead of inflicting a lengthy report upon this convention, which is already overburdened with such papers, I submit the following list of avoidable causes, which will account for the greater frequency of disease among women than formerly:

"1. The facilities for travel and the tyranny of social customs have resulted in a general neglect of the proper menstrual guarantee.

"2. Obstetrical manipulanion and interference, useful and indispensable as it sometimes is, and remarkable as its real achievements have been, increase the proportion of cases in gynecology (especially in primipara). First, because the physician is tempted to place a premium upon it as a surgical resource; and, secondly, because we are apt to feel that in this fast age there is little time to spend even in the lying-in chamber.

"3. Temporal indifference and neglect, especially in our cities and large towns, have become

FRUITFUL SOURCES OF PREVENTABLE DISEASES

which were unknown to our fathers, not so much because of their ignorance of modern gynecology as because they had the skill and the good sense to anticipate and to avert them. They dosed them to death and they starved them most cruelly, but those who did pull through were not so dilapidated as they too often are in our day.

"4. The growing neglect of care over the function of lactation through, first, the indifference of the doctor; secondly, the incapacity of the nurse; or, worst of all, thirdly, the ignorant exactions of the patients themselves, as mischievous and harmful to the mother, not only morality, but physically also, and possibly for the remainder of her life.

"5. The dominance and the spread of exclusive theories concerning the nature and the best mode of local treatment of the diseases of women, which maims so many of them and entails so much unnecessary suffering that is unnecessary, which dooms them to invalidism or drives them into our hospitals and dispensaries, and which, instead of helping them out of their troubles, is radical and harmful as too often to become a reproach to the medical profession."

A brief discussion followed, but nothing new was suggested.

The discussion again took up the subject of "Diseases of Children," and, after brief remarks by Mrs. Dr. Juliet Caldwell, Mrs. Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, and Drs. Vivian and Grosvenor, Dr. T. C. Duncan read a volunteer paper on

"VENNOR'S WEATHER AND DISEASES."

He said that the value to physicians of watching the weather was a very great one, as various diseases depend largely on the condition of the atmosphere. Should Vennor's prediction of a wet summer prove true, the babies of 1882 and 1883 would be famous, for a wet year in this section favored infantile development, though at the same time it favored diseases of a peculiar type. Dry seasons were generally marked by cases of gastritis, constipation, and similar diseases, while wet ones where characterized by catarrhs. Dr. Duncan condemned the use of condensed milk, and would only recommend it in the absence of no other could be had. Condensed milk, he said, contained too great a proportion of sugar, which was bad for a child's health. It was good better with children this year, however, on account of its constipating effects. The English character of the past winter had resulted in bringing here prevalent English diseases during the year, and among these, he said, were urinary and enteric diseases. He thought summer diseases would be prevalent here this season, and hay-fever subjects more numerous, with an aggravation of their disease.

After a brief discussion, the association adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

The Germ Theory—"Each Day Grow Older and Learn Something New."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 17.—Plutarch says, in the beginning of his Life of Theseus, that geographers crowd into the edges of their maps parts of the world which they do not know about, adding notes on the margins to the effect that beyond these limits lie nothing but sandy deserts full of wild beasts and unapproachable bogs, Scythian ice, or a frozen sea. So it is with scientists. They tell us a great deal, but leave untold a great deal more. This is the case especially with the disease-germ theorists, who for the past two decades, have lectured, printed and published, and written, it seems to me, to little or no purpose, for what of advancement in medical science during those decades has been made has not been the work of those who have paid any attention whatever to the germ theory, but of others. The good that has been accomplished in the way of how to deal with human ailments has come from patient, close observation and chance; that is, a good many old remedies have been accidentally found to act well in various affections in the treatment of which they were previously supposed to be useless or inert. It is not necessary to mention any of these, as the fact of the accidental discovery of their new uses is well known to all medical men.

But to come at once to what I have started in to say: I have been much edified, at least, if not instructed, in a perusal of the several articles on disease germs that have lately appeared in your columns, the most notable one that in Sunday's issue, embodying, as it does, the views of the French savants, Drs. Déclat and Pasteur. And it is possible other readers have likewise read the same articles with as much avidity as I have, and probably with about as much profit.

In reviewing the article referred to, I shall not attempt the writing of any learned or lengthy essay, but give my views in as plain and practical a manner as I am capable of doing. The theory advanced, viz—that *all living things are born of parents like themselves*—is not a correct theory, as an example or two will demonstrate. Thus, the brilliant moths are brought forth from the unsightly grubs; the uncouth, refractory mule from the long-eared, unsymmetrical jack and graceful mare; the mulatto by the black woman and white man, or the black man and white woman. These are enough. They are plain and homely illustrations, it is true, but I select them because easily comprehended.

Let us now take the diseases named, or at least a few of them, which the learned Dr. Déclat avers have their origin in germ deposits.

All physicians know there are fevers *without* blood-poisoning; for example, traumatic or sympathetic fever. I have many times seen patients delirious from this fever, and yet it is but the result of that sympathy extended by a sound or uninjured part of the body to that which is unsound or has been injured. Suppose a man is unfortunate enough to have his leg broken—with no abrasion of the skin, mind you, as frequently happens—how is it that the entire body becomes involved in a high fever? Because of a germ, says our French savant. If the man hadn't broken his limb the presumption must be, then, that the germ would have left him alone. The epidermis not being injured by the fracture, we have to conclude, have we, that disease germs are intelligent little fellows, constantly on the lookout for the victims of accidents? [Gentlemen who are in the habit of breaking their legs should make a note of this.] About thirty years ago—ten years ahead of Messrs. Pasteur and Déclat—Prof. Salisbury, of Cleveland, O., by means of the microscope, discovered any quantity of so-called *ague* or intermittent-fever germs, and he experimented with them, too. He put some of these invisible little ones in a room where a laborer slept, and the poor fellow caught the ague, so it was said, and had it bad. He had a freezing chill or burning fever and a glorious perspiration every second day for a week or two; but, unfortunately for the Professor's theory, some other people caught the ague while sleeping in rooms where no germs had been placed. Now we hear nothing of the ague germ—it had its day. How preposterous that idea really was, when viewed from a sensible standpoint! Upon what hypothesis (supposing that it was a correct idea, and that the tertiary ague actually is the result of a germ deposit) can we account for the fact that its victims only shake, warm up, and sweat every other day, or every third day, unless it be that the intelligent germ takes its sleep regularly, like an Alderman after dinner; and then, good-humoredly waking up at the appointed hour, resolves to have and does have some fun; to have which it shakes the house in which it dwells, then makes a show of burning it up, and finally cools it off with a shower of water.

It may be disease germs are witty, however, and like to employ their waking hours in this way, no matter at whose expense.

But a truce to all this. That there are poisonous animal and vegetable germs floating in the air and suspended in the waters of the earth no one will pretend to dispute; but that these are the beginning and end of disease in man is not probable. True, in diphtheria there is a rapidly-growing fungi found upon the trachea of diphtheretic patients, the result, doubtless, of a quick multiplication of a single germ. But there is one thing we must not overlook in the consideration of this—namely: Had the mucous membrane of the trachea been perfectly healthy, would that germ have found lodgment there or anything to feed upon and multiply? Hardly. Poisonous germs feed upon poison; that is, they will not live upon good, honest human flesh if it is healthy; but they "go for" a diseased or dead body in a rapid-transit way. This is a truth as patent as that film and bodily impurity exist.

If the doubtful portion of the theory of Dr. Déclat were correct (I mean that part which goes to show that the little germ will, in an incalculably short space of time, produce a billion or two), we all really would be in great danger of being absorbed into invisibility—in other words, we would be swallowed up, big as we are, by creatures a hundred millions of millions of which wouldn't weigh as much as a grain of mustard-seed. But let us take courage. Another part of his theory is doubtless truthful—viz.: that part of it wherein he says that, if there are one or two millions of these troublesome and appalling warriors in a blood-globule itself—the globule invisible to the eye—a corresponding host of invisible, though living, foes, nor whether phenic acid is pure or impure, hydrometric or not.

The nauseous gases arising from ill-drained and ill-ventilated houses, the vitiated humors from improvidence in drinking and eating, loss of sleep, and irregularity in our way of passing time, bring to us our ills. We violate the physical laws every day, and we suffer the penalty due to our folly. With two or three good square meals a day (taken always at regular hours), a proper number of hours employed in sleep, an exercise of the philosophy within us, we will do more towards keeping well alive than bogsheads of phenic acid. Who doubts this?

The germ theory will have its day and be forgotten. It has been so with many other startling matters which have bulked to the front at various points of the world's history.

R. DUNGER, M. D.

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Vine St., Harrisburg, Pa. Dec. 2, 1881.

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